

**ZENITRON CORPORATION**  
**PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL**  
**STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’**  
**REPORT**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

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For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors’ report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors’ report and financial statements shall prevail.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Zenitron Corporation

### ***Opinion***

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Zenitron Corporation (the "Company") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended 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 Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### ***Key audit matters***

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

#### ***Valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable***

##### Description

Refer to Note 4(7)(8), Note 5(2) and Note 6(4) for accounting policies on accounts receivable, accounting estimates and assumptions on impairment assessment as well as details of related impairment, respectively.

The Company assesses impairment of accounts receivable based on historical experience and takes into consideration the customers' historical default records and current financial conditions to estimate expected loss rate in recognising loss allowance. In addition, the Company provides full allowance for uncollectible accounts from individual customers where there is an indication that they are individually identified as impaired or a credit impairment actually occurred. As the assessment of allowance for uncollectible accounts is subject to management's judgment and estimates in determining the future collectability, such as management's assessment of customer's credit risk, we considered the valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable from individual customers a key audit matter.

### How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and evaluated related policies and internal control of the credit risk management and accounts receivable impairment.
2. Assessed the calculation logic of year-end accounts receivable ageing report provided by management, reviewed the related supporting documents and verified it against the accounting records to ascertain the accuracy of the ageing classification.
3. For those material accounts receivable individually identified by the management to have been impaired, reviewed the supporting documents of impairment assessment provided by the management to assess the reasonableness of collectability.
4. Selected samples of significant overdue accounts receivable amounts and examined their subsequent collections.

### ***Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses***

#### Description

Refer to Note 4(11), Note 5(2) and Note 6(5) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, accounting estimates and assumptions and details of allowance for valuation losses, respectively.

The Company is mainly engaged in sales of electronic components. The Company measures ending inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value and provides allowance for inventory valuation losses based on usable condition of inventories that were individually identified as obsolete. As the life cycle of such inventories is short, the market is competitive, and the assessment of allowance for valuation of inventories individually identified as obsolete often involves management's subjective judgment, we considered the estimation of inventory valuation loss a key audit matter.

#### How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and evaluated the internal control procedures over the Company's inventories individually identified as obsolete.
2. Obtained the details of inventories that were individually identified as obsolete by the management, selected samples of the related supporting documents and verified it against the accounting records.
3. Selected samples of inventory items and examined whether the net realisable value basis was consistent with the Company's policies, and checked the accuracy of the net realisable value calculation on individual inventory item numbers.

#### ***Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements***

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

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

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

### ***Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements***

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Lin, Yi-Fan

Liao, Fu-Ming

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 16, 2026

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The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS  
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 1,542,604	10	\$ 982,755	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	158,653	1	40,554	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	6(3)	1,032	-	1,400	-
Notes receivable, net	6(4)	2,508	-	2,026	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	3,355,532	21	3,206,376	22
Accounts receivable - related parties	7	1,829,628	11	424,677	3
Other receivables		45,052	-	55,383	-
Other receivables - related parties	7	717,506	5	1,199,393	8
Inventories, net	6(5)	2,955,096	18	3,471,622	24
Other current assets		197,936	1	70,258	1
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>10,805,547</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>9,454,444</u>	<u>65</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	6(2)	65,304	1	56,700	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	373,719	2	513,625	4
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6) and 7	4,388,936	27	3,969,701	27
Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	368,654	2	368,785	3
Right-of-use assets	6(8)	5,451	-	7,641	-
Investment property, net	6(10) and 8	49,728	-	50,272	-
Deferred income tax assets	6(22)	81,697	1	107,596	1
Other non-current assets	8	44,988	-	56,145	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>5,378,477</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>5,130,465</u>	<u>35</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>\$ 16,184,024</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 14,584,909</u>	<u>100</u>

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ZENITRON CORPORATION  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS  
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Short-term borrowings	6(11)	\$ 6,868,692	42	\$ 5,267,157	36
Short-term notes and bills payable	6(12)	99,855	1	898,997	6
Notes payable		2,443	-	2,180	-
Accounts payable		2,117,998	13	1,431,444	10
Accounts payable - related parties	7	33,852	-	41,749	1
Other payables		393,079	3	300,624	2
Other payables - related parties	7	176,288	1	183,876	1
Current income tax liabilities		5,754	-	4,496	-
Current lease liabilities	6(8)	4,553	-	5,570	-
Other current liabilities	6(17)	17,743	-	40,338	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>9,720,257</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>8,176,431</u>	<u>56</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(22)	114,639	1	118,136	1
Non-current lease liabilities	6(8)	941	-	2,113	-
Other non-current liabilities	6(13)	45,846	-	51,588	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>161,426</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>171,837</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>9,881,683</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>8,348,268</u>	<u>57</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Share capital	6(14)				
Common stock		2,372,412	15	2,372,412	16
Capital surplus	6(15)				
Capital surplus		1,345,992	8	1,345,992	9
Retained earnings	6(16)				
Legal reserve		1,053,246	6	996,108	7
Unappropriated retained earnings		1,238,398	8	996,813	7
Other equity interest					
Other equity interest		292,293	2	525,316	4
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>6,302,341</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>6,236,641</u>	<u>43</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
Significant subsequent events	11				
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<u>\$ 16,184,024</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 14,584,909</u>	<u>100</u>

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

**ZENITRON CORPORATION**  
**PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
		2025		2024	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating revenue	6(17) and 7	\$ 18,196,539	100	\$ 13,860,527	100
Operating costs	6(5) and 7	( 16,881,720)	( 93)	( 12,851,649)	( 93)
Gross Profit		1,314,819	7	1,008,878	7
Unrealised gain from sales		( 1,600)	-	( 1,600)	-
Realised gain from sales		1,600	-	1,600	-
Net Gross Profit		1,314,819	7	1,008,878	7
Operating expenses	6(20)				
Selling expenses		( 534,485)	( 3)	( 474,996)	( 3)
General and administrative expenses		( 275,773)	( 1)	( 226,849)	( 2)
Expected credit impairment (loss) gain	6(4)	( 1,567)	-	6,621	-
Total operating expenses		( 811,825)	( 4)	( 695,224)	( 5)
Operating profit		502,994	3	313,654	2
Non-operating income and expenses					
Interest income	7	45,704	-	40,818	-
Other income	6(18) and 7	55,804	-	50,723	-
Other gains and losses	6(19)	( 128,567)	( 1)	192,634	2
Finance costs	6(21)	( 211,756)	( 1)	( 177,539)	( 1)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	6(6)	538,982	3	129,942	1
Total non-operating income and expenses		300,167	1	236,578	2
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		803,161	4	550,232	4
Income tax expense	6(22)	( 55,645)	-	( 61,053)	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>		\$ 747,516	4	\$ 489,179	4
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
<b>Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plan	6(13)	\$ 1,669	-	\$ 5,388	-
Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	( 67,574)	-	109,950	1
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1,195	-	6,683	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(22)	( 334)	-	( 1,078)	-
<b>Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		( 118,566)	( 1)	217,190	1
<b>Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year</b>		(\$ 183,610)	( 1)	\$ 338,133	2
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		\$ 563,906	3	\$ 827,312	6
Earnings per Share (in dollars)	6(23)				
Basic earnings per share		\$ 3.15		\$ 2.08	
Diluted earnings per share		\$ 3.14		\$ 2.06	

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

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Capital			Retained Earnings		Other Equity Interest		Total equity
		Share capital - common stock	Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 2,282,388	\$ 44,532	\$ 1,329,391	\$ 941,886	\$ 899,726	\$ 6,971	\$ 262,412	\$ 5,767,306
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	489,179	-	-	489,179
Other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	-	4,708	217,190	116,235	338,133
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	493,887	217,190	116,235	827,312
Appropriations and distribution of 2023 earnings 6(16)									
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	( 420,070 )	-	-	( 420,070 )
Legal reserve		-	-	-	54,222	( 54,222 )	-	-	-
Cash dividends from capital surplus	6(15)(16)	-	-	( 46,675 )	-	-	-	-	( 46,675 )
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	-	77,492	-	( 77,492 )	-
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(14)(15)	90,024	( 44,532 )	63,294	-	-	-	-	108,786
Prior years' expired unclaimed dividends claimed during the year	6(15)	-	-	( 18 )	-	-	-	-	( 18 )
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 2,372,412	\$ -	\$ 1,345,992	\$ 996,108	\$ 996,813	\$ 224,161	\$ 301,155	\$ 6,236,641
<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 2,372,412	\$ -	\$ 1,345,992	\$ 996,108	\$ 996,813	\$ 224,161	\$ 301,155	\$ 6,236,641
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	747,516	-	-	747,516
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(3)	-	-	-	-	1,289	( 118,566 )	( 66,333 )	( 183,610 )
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	748,805	( 118,566 )	( 66,333 )	563,906
Appropriations and distribution of 2024 earnings 6(16)									
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	( 498,206 )	-	-	( 498,206 )
Legal reserve		-	-	-	57,138	( 57,138 )	-	-	-
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	-	48,124	-	( 48,124 )	-
Balance at December 31, 2025		\$ 2,372,412	\$ -	\$ 1,345,992	\$ 1,053,246	\$ 1,238,398	\$ 105,595	\$ 186,698	\$ 6,302,341

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

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
Profit before tax		\$ 803,161	\$ 550,232
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Unrealised gain from sales		1,600	1,600
Realised gain from sales		( 1,600 )	( 1,600 )
Depreciation and amortisation	6(20)	36,984	27,797
Expected credit loss (gain)	6(4)	1,567	( 6,621 )
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(19)	( 11,522 )	( 1,899 )
Interest expense	6(21)	211,756	177,539
Interest income		( 45,704 )	( 40,818 )
Dividend income	6(18)	( 16,092 )	( 14,757 )
Share of profit of subsidiaries and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	( 538,982 )	( 129,942 )
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(19)	( 630 )	84
Reversal of impairment loss recognised in profit or loss, investment property	6(19)	-	( 15,410 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		( 100,181 )	( 978 )
Notes and accounts receivable		( 151,205 )	433,981
Accounts receivable - related parties		( 1,404,951 )	178,478
Other receivables		10,331	( 6,536 )
Inventories, net		516,526	1,264,520
Other current assets		( 127,678 )	112,384
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes and accounts payable (including related parties)		678,920	( 561,722 )
Other payables (including related parties)		69,608	( 4,771 )
Other current liabilities		( 22,595 )	9,373
Other non-current liabilities		( 4,073 )	( 6,043 )
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		( 94,760 )	1,964,891
Interest received		45,704	40,818
Interest paid		( 196,497 )	( 177,103 )
Income tax paid		( 32,319 )	( 149,427 )
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		( 277,872 )	1,679,179

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ZENITRON CORPORATION  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current		(\$ 15,000 )	(\$ 15,778 )
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	72,699	115,973
Cash dividends received from investments accounted for using equity method		2,377	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(7)	( 12,655 )	( 15,801 )
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		767	-
Decrease in refundable deposits		9,959	1,061
Decrease (increase) in other receivables - related parties		481,887	( 531,087 )
Increase in other non-current assets		( 15,216 )	( 14,522 )
Dividends received	6(18)	16,092	14,757
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		<u>540,910</u>	<u>( 445,397 )</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	6(25)	1,601,535	( 582,376 )
(Decrease) increase in short-term notes and bills payable	6(25)	( 799,142 )	1,102
Payment of lease liabilities	6(25)	( 7,376 )	( 6,015 )
Payment of cash dividends	6(16)	( 498,206 )	( 420,070 )
Cash dividends from capital surplus	6(16)	-	( 46,675 )
Overdue and unclaimed shareholder dividends	6(15)	-	( 18 )
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		<u>296,811</u>	<u>( 1,054,052 )</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		559,849	179,730
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		982,755	803,025
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$ 1,542,604</u>	<u>\$ 982,755</u>

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

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Zenitron Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares in October 1982. The Company has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange and started trading since August 26, 2002. The Company is primarily engaged in the sales of electrical components.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 16, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS<sup>®</sup>”) Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2025 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IAS 21, ‘Lack of exchangeability’	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment.

(2) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Specific provisions of Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments'	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency'	January 1, 2027

Note : The FSC has announced in a press release on September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from the fiscal year 2028. Additionally, entities can choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### (1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers".

##### (2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

- (a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
- (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC<sup>®</sup> Interpretations, and SIC<sup>®</sup> Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

##### (3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

#### A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

#### B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that year; and
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### (4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
  - (b) Liabilities arising primarily from trading activities;
  - (c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
  - (d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.
- D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:  
The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(10) Leasing arrangements (lessor) – operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the moving average method. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the applicable variable selling expenses.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- B. Unrealised gains or losses on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses proportionate to its ownership.
- D. Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, profit (loss) of the current year and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	1 ~ 55 year(s)
Transportation equipment	1 ~ 5 year(s)
Office equipment	1 ~ 5 year(s)

(14) Leasing arrangements (lessee) - right-of-use assets / lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.  
The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(15) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 50 ~ 55 years.

(16) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1 to 5 years.

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(18) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings.

(19) Accounts and notes payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term accounts and notes payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(20) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

## B. Pensions

### (a) Defined contribution plan

For defined contribution plan, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

### (b) Defined benefit plan

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current year or prior years. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.
- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plan are recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
- iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

## (22) Income tax

- A. The income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(23) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(24) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(25) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods - agency

- A. The Company is an agency of electronic components. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- B. The Company's revenue from sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. The sales usually are made with a credit term of 30~120 days. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- C. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the timing based on trade terms that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

## 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

### (1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

### (2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

#### A. Valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable

The assessment of accounts receivable impairment relies on the Company's judgement and assumption about the recoverable amount of the accounts receivable in the future, taking into account various factors such as client's financial status, the Company's internal credit rating, transaction history, current economic condition and others which might affect the client's repayment ability. Where there is suspicion of recoverability, the Company needs to assess the possible recoverable amount and recognise reasonable allowance. The assessment of impairment depends on reasonable expectation about future events on the basis of the conditions existing at the balance sheet date. The estimation may differ from the actual result and may lead to significant changes.

#### B. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

## 6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

### (1) Cash

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 95	\$ 95
Checking accounts and demand deposits	<u>1,542,509</u>	<u>982,660</u>
	<u>\$ 1,542,604</u>	<u>\$ 982,755</u>

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash pledged to others.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	\$ 180,846	\$ 56,032
Valuation adjustments	( 22,193)	( 15,478)
	<u>\$ 158,653</u>	<u>\$ 40,554</u>
Non-current items		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 45,000	\$ 30,000
Unlisted stocks	33,102	33,102
	78,102	63,102
Valuation adjustments	( 12,798)	( 6,402)
	<u>\$ 65,304</u>	<u>\$ 56,700</u>

A. The Company recognised net gain amounting to \$11,522 and \$1,899 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

B. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as collateral.

C. Information relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(3).

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 2,462	\$ -
Emerging stocks	-	2,462
Valuation adjustment	( 1,430)	( 1,062)
	<u>\$ 1,032</u>	<u>\$ 1,400</u>
Non-current items		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 116,513	\$ 141,087
Unlisted stocks	97,260	97,260
	213,773	238,347
Valuation adjustment	159,946	275,278
	<u>\$ 373,719</u>	<u>\$ 513,625</u>

- A. The Company has elected to classify stock investments with steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$374,751 and \$515,025 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements, until the end of the reporting period, the maximum credit risk in relation to the financial loss arising from unsatisfied performance obligation of the counterparties is the carrying amount of financial assets.
- B. The Company sold stock investments at fair value amounting to \$72,699 and \$115,973 which resulted to a cumulative gain on disposal of \$48,124 and \$77,492 during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- C. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income - the Company	(\$ 67,574)	\$ 109,950
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income - investment accounted for using the equity method	1,241	6,285
	<u>(\$ 66,333)</u>	<u>\$ 116,235</u>
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	(\$ 48,124)	(\$ 77,492)

- D. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.
- E. Information relating to fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(3).

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable	\$ 2,508	\$ 2,026
Accounts receivable	\$ 3,399,032	\$ 3,248,309
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	( 43,500)	( 41,933)
	<u>\$ 3,355,532</u>	<u>\$ 3,206,376</u>

A. The Company uses historical experience and takes into consideration the customers' historical default records, current financial conditions and economic conditions of the industry to estimate expected loss rate in recognising loss allowance. In addition, the Company provides for adequate allowance for uncollectible accounts from individual customers where there is an indication that they are impaired based on specific identification or a credit impairment actually occurred and the customers did not provide any collateral.

B. The ageing analysis of accounts and notes receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	\$ 3,356,403	\$ 2,508	\$ 3,201,722	\$ 2,026
Up to 30 days	308	-	3,488	-
31 to 90 days	4,898	-	5,690	-
Over 91 days	37,423	-	37,409	-
	<u>\$ 3,399,032</u>	<u>\$ 2,508</u>	<u>\$ 3,248,309</u>	<u>\$ 2,026</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

C. As of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and January 1, 2024, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers amounted to \$3,401,540, \$3,250,335 and \$3,684,316, respectively. Without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements, until the end of the reporting period, the maximum credit risk in relation to the financial loss arising from unsatisfied performance obligation of the counterparties is the carrying amount of financial assets.

D. The Company considers the characteristic of geographical region, product characteristics, and customer credit rating, applying the simplified approach using the provision matrix based on the loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.

E. The Company adjusts historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the provision matrix based on the roll rate methodology is as follows:

	Not past due	Up to 30 days past due	31~90 days past due	Over 91 days past due	Total
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	100%	
Total accounts receivable	<u>\$ 3,356,403</u>	<u>\$ 308</u>	<u>\$ 4,898</u>	<u>\$ 37,423</u>	<u>\$ 3,399,032</u>
	Not past due	Up to 30 days past due	31~90 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Total
	<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%-100%	0.14%-100%	
Total accounts receivable	<u>\$ 3,201,722</u>	<u>\$ 3,488</u>	<u>\$ 5,690</u>	<u>\$ 37,409</u>	<u>\$ 3,248,309</u>

F. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
At January 1	\$ 41,933	\$ 48,554
Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss	1,567	( 6,621)
At December 31	<u>\$ 43,500</u>	<u>\$ 41,933</u>

For provisioned loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the impairment losses (gains) arising from customers' contracts are \$1,567 and (\$6,621), respectively.

G. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for valuation loss</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Merchandise inventories	\$ 3,321,157	(\$ 376,506)	\$ 2,944,651
Inventories in transit	10,445	-	10,445
	<u>\$ 3,331,602</u>	<u>(\$ 376,506)</u>	<u>\$ 2,955,096</u>
	<u>December 31, 2024</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for valuation loss</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Merchandise inventories	\$ 3,606,267	(\$ 499,164)	\$ 3,107,103
Inventories in transit	364,519	-	364,519
	<u>\$ 3,970,786</u>	<u>(\$ 499,164)</u>	<u>\$ 3,471,622</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost of goods sold	\$ 16,959,692	\$ 12,825,174
(Gain on reversal of) loss on decline in market value	( 77,972)	26,475
	<u>\$ 16,881,720</u>	<u>\$ 12,851,649</u>

The gain on reversal of decline in market value for the year ended December 31, 2025 was due to the Company's disposal of slow-moving inventory.

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

A. Subsidiaries accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Supertronic International Corp.	\$ 2,973,385	\$ 3,097,309
Zenitron (HK) Limited	1,238,894	681,479
Zenicom Corporation	176,657	190,913
	<u>\$ 4,388,936</u>	<u>\$ 3,969,701</u>

B. Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Supertronic International Corp.	\$ 1,815	\$ 1,269
Zenitron (HK) Limited	543,733	122,325
Zenicom Corporation	(6,566)	6,348
	<u>\$ 538,982</u>	<u>\$ 129,942</u>

Refer to Note 4(3) of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
<u>At January 1, 2025</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 334,227	\$ 46,797	\$ 77,508	\$ 711,124
Accumulated depreciation	-	(247,922)	(38,260)	(56,157)	(342,339)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 86,305</u>	<u>\$ 8,537</u>	<u>\$ 21,351</u>	<u>\$ 368,785</u>
<u>2025</u>					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 252,592	\$ 86,305	\$ 8,537	\$ 21,351	\$ 368,785
Additions	-	-	8,270	4,385	12,655
Disposals	-	-	(72)	(65)	(137)
Depreciation charge	-	(2,591)	(3,437)	(6,621)	(12,649)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 83,714</u>	<u>\$ 13,298</u>	<u>\$ 19,050</u>	<u>\$ 368,654</u>
<u>At December 31, 2025</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 334,227	\$ 47,426	\$ 76,617	\$ 710,862
Accumulated depreciation	-	(250,513)	(34,128)	(57,567)	(342,208)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 83,714</u>	<u>\$ 13,298</u>	<u>\$ 19,050</u>	<u>\$ 368,654</u>

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2024</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 334,227	\$ 41,747	\$ 75,689	\$ 704,255
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 245,214)	( 35,172)	( 60,776)	( 341,162)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 89,013</u>	<u>\$ 6,575</u>	<u>\$ 14,913</u>	<u>\$ 363,093</u>
<u>2024</u>					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 252,592	\$ 89,013	\$ 6,575	\$ 14,913	\$ 363,093
Additions	-	-	5,050	10,751	15,801
Disposals	-	-	-	( 84)	( 84)
Depreciation charge	-	( 2,708)	( 3,088)	( 4,229)	( 10,025)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 86,305</u>	<u>\$ 8,537</u>	<u>\$ 21,351</u>	<u>\$ 368,785</u>
<u>At December 31, 2024</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 334,227	\$ 46,797	\$ 77,508	\$ 711,124
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 247,922)	( 38,260)	( 56,157)	( 342,339)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 86,305</u>	<u>\$ 8,537</u>	<u>\$ 21,351</u>	<u>\$ 368,785</u>

A. The significant components of buildings and structures include main building and auxiliary building, which are depreciated over 55 and 15 years, respectively.

B. The Company has no property, plant and equipment pledged to others as collateral.

(8) Lease arrangements – lessee

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Right-of-use assets:		
Buildings and structures	<u>\$ 5,451</u>	<u>\$ 7,641</u>
Lease liabilities:		
Current	\$ 4,553	\$ 5,570
Non-current	<u>941</u>	<u>2,113</u>
	<u>\$ 5,494</u>	<u>\$ 7,683</u>

A. The Company leases various assets including buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise transportation equipment, buildings and structures. Low-value assets comprise office equipment.

C. The depreciation charges on right-of-use assets are as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Buildings and structures	\$ 7,377	\$ 6,042

D. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$5,187 and \$9,682, respectively.

E. Except for the depreciation charge, the information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 152	\$ 147
Expense on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	555	598

F. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$8,083 and \$6,760, respectively.

(9) Lease arrangements – lessor

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognised rent income in the amounts of \$7,543 and \$7,513, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

(10) Investment property

	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
<u>January 1, 2025</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,135)	(12,135)
	<u>\$ 32,466</u>	<u>\$ 17,806</u>	<u>\$ 50,272</u>
<u>2025</u>			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 32,466	\$ 17,806	\$ 50,272
Depreciation charge	-	(544)	(544)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 32,466</u>	<u>\$ 17,262</u>	<u>\$ 49,728</u>
<u>December 31, 2025</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,679)	(12,679)
	<u>\$ 32,466</u>	<u>\$ 17,262</u>	<u>\$ 49,728</u>

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>January 1, 2024</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	( 15,410)	( 11,592)	( 27,002)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 18,349</u>	<u>\$ 35,405</u>
<u>2024</u>			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,056	\$ 18,349	\$ 35,405
Depreciation charge	-	( 543)	( 543)
Reversal of impairment loss	<u>15,410</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,410</u>
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 32,466</u>	<u>\$ 17,806</u>	<u>\$ 50,272</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>( 12,135)</u>	<u>( 12,135)</u>
	<u>\$ 32,466</u>	<u>\$ 17,806</u>	<u>\$ 50,272</u>

A. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Rental revenue from investment property	<u>\$ 2,866</u>	<u>\$ 2,898</u>
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	<u>\$ 544</u>	<u>\$ 543</u>

B. The fair values of the investment property held by the Company were \$129,129 and \$108,381 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which were based on the trading prices of nearby areas.

C. The Company has assessed that the previously recognised asset impairment no longer exists. The recoverable amounts of the investment properties exceed their carrying amount. Thus, the Company reversed the impairment loss amounting to \$15,410 in 2024.

D. Refer to Note 8 for further information on investment property pledged to others as collateral.

(11) Short-term borrowings

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 6,868,692</u>	<u>\$ 5,267,157</u>
Interest rate range	1.94%~4.98%	1.94%~5.69%

A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to \$203,277 and \$161,758, respectively.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company provided collaterals for the financing facility of short-term borrowings and issued guaranteed notes as collateral in the amount of \$18,020,413 and \$17,393,359, respectively.

(12) Short-term notes and bills payable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Short-term notes and bills payable	\$ 100,000	\$ 900,000
Discount on short-term notes and bills payable	( 145)	( 1,003)
	<u>\$ 99,855</u>	<u>\$ 898,997</u>
Coupon rate	2.00%~2.10%	2.00%~2.10%

The abovementioned commercial paper was secured by financial institutions.

(13) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 81,353	\$ 85,430
Fair value of plan assets	( 38,381)	( 36,715)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 42,972</u>	<u>\$ 48,715</u>

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2025</u>			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 85,430)	\$ 36,715	(\$ 48,715)
Interest (expense) income	( 1,336)	570	(\$ 766)
	<u>( 86,766)</u>	<u>37,285</u>	<u>( 49,481)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	2,447	2,447
Change in financial assumptions	( 1,433)	-	( 1,433)
Experience adjustments	655	-	655
	<u>( 778)</u>	<u>2,447</u>	<u>1,669</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	4,840	4,840
Paid pension	6,191	( 6,191)	-
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 81,353)</u>	<u>\$ 38,381</u>	<u>(\$ 42,972)</u>
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2024</u>			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 87,442)	\$ 29,053	(\$ 58,389)
Interest (expense) income	( 1,029)	335	(\$ 694)
	<u>( 88,471)</u>	<u>29,388</u>	<u>( 59,083)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	2,347	2,347
Change in financial assumptions	2,575	-	2,575
Experience adjustments	466	-	466
	<u>3,041</u>	<u>2,347</u>	<u>5,388</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	4,980	4,980
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 85,430)</u>	<u>\$ 36,715</u>	<u>(\$ 48,715)</u>

- (d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.
- (e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Discount rate	1.35%	1.60%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with statistics and experience of the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 1,431)	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,459	(\$ 1,426)
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 1,549)	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,585	(\$ 1,547)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to \$1,680.

(g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 7 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	3,977
1-2 year(s)		4,711
2-5 years		29,555
Over 5 years		51,029
	<u>\$</u>	<u>89,272</u>

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount not lower than 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$17,853 and \$18,015, respectively.

(14) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company’s authorised capital was \$3,500,000, consisting of 350,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 20,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$2,372,412 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

B. Movements in the number of the Company’s ordinary shares (including certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bonds) outstanding are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	Shares (in thousands)	Shares (in thousands)
At January 1	237,241	232,692
Shares converted from bonds	-	4,549
At December 31	<u>237,241</u>	<u>237,241</u>

(15) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

	2025			
	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Share options</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1 (Same as December 31)	\$ 1,263,867	\$ -	\$ 82,125	\$ 1,345,992
	2024			
	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Share options</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1	\$ 1,233,513	\$ 13,735	\$ 82,143	\$ 1,329,391
Cash dividends from capital surplus	( 46,675)	-	-	( 46,675)
Conversion of convertible bonds	77,029	( 13,735)	-	63,294
Prior years' expired unclaimed dividends claimed during the year	-	-	( 18)	( 18)
At December 31	\$ 1,263,867	\$ -	\$ 82,125	\$ 1,345,992

(16) Retained earnings / events after the balance sheet date

- A. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve, and setting aside or reversal of special reserve in accordance with related laws, if any. The remaining earnings are the distributable earnings for the year.
- B. Dividend policy:
- (a) The distribution of dividends shall be above 50% of the current year's distributable earnings and the cash dividends distributed shall not be lower than 20% of the current actual earnings distributed.
  - (b) The Board of Directors is authorised to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonus in cash through a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors which shall be reported to the shareholders during their meeting.
  - (c) When the Company has no deficit, the Board of Directors is authorised to distribute all or part of the legal reserve (for the part that exceeds 25% of paid-in capital) and capital surplus if it meets the requirements under the Company Act in cash through a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors which shall be reported to the shareholders during their meeting.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

E. The appropriations of 2024 and 2023 earnings as resolved by the shareholders on June 13, 2025 and June 12, 2024, respectively are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 57,138		\$ 54,222	
Cash dividends	498,206	\$ 2.10	420,070	\$ 1.80
	<u>\$ 555,344</u>		<u>\$ 474,292</u>	

	2023	
	Amount	Cash payment per share (in dollars)
Cash dividends from capital surplus	<u>\$ 46,675</u>	\$ 0.20

F. Events after the balance sheet date

On March 16, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors proposed the distribution of 2025 earnings as follows:

	2025	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 79,693	
Cash dividends	711,724	\$ 3.00
	<u>\$ 791,417</u>	

The aforementioned appropriations of 2025 earnings have not yet been reported to the shareholders.

(17) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 18,196,539</u>	<u>\$ 13,860,527</u>

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following geographical regions:

Year ended					
December 31, 2025	Hong Kong	China	Taiwan	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 6,759,882</u>	<u>\$ 5,222,936</u>	<u>\$ 4,034,835</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,886</u>	<u>\$ 18,196,539</u>
Year ended					
December 31, 2024	Hong Kong	China	Taiwan	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 2,536,055</u>	<u>\$ 6,050,343</u>	<u>\$ 3,549,943</u>	<u>\$ 1,724,186</u>	<u>\$ 13,860,527</u>

B. Contract liabilities (shown as ‘other current liabilities’)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has recognised revenue-related contract liabilities in the amounts of \$6,940 and \$7,832, respectively.

(18) Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Dividend income	\$ 16,092	\$ 14,757
Advertising income	11,600	9,160
Rent income	7,543	7,513
Other income	20,569	19,293
	<u>\$ 55,804</u>	<u>\$ 50,723</u>

(19) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(\$ 140,719)	\$ 175,409
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,522	1,899
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	630 (	84)
Gains on reversal of impairment loss - investment property	-	15,410
	<u>(\$ 128,567)</u>	<u>\$ 192,634</u>

(20) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit expense		
Salary expenses	\$ 465,168	\$ 382,284
Labour and health insurance fees	35,267	33,619
Pension costs	18,619	18,709
Directors' remuneration ( including transportation expenses)	26,390	17,400
Other personnel expenses	20,799	20,665
	<u>\$ 566,243</u>	<u>\$ 472,677</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 20,570</u>	<u>\$ 16,610</u>
Amortisation	<u>\$ 16,414</u>	<u>\$ 11,187</u>

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 374 and 382 employees, respectively. There were 6 and 5 non-employee directors, respectively.

Note: The abovementioned expenses were all operating expenses.

A. (a) Average employee benefit expense were \$1,467 and \$1,208 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(b) Average employees' salaries were \$1,264 and \$1,014 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(c) Adjustment of average employees' salaries was 25% for the year ended December 31, 2025.

B. The Company has no supervisors' remuneration as it has set up an audit committee.

C. Remuneration policy of the Company (including directors, managers and employees):

(a) Directors' remuneration policy

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, remuneration of the Company's directors is determined by the Board of Directors based on the assessment of the remuneration committee according to their participation in the operations of the Company and the value of their contribution and by reference to general pay levels in the industry. The Articles of Incorporation of the Company also prescribes that no more than 3% of the profit of the current year shall be distributed as directors' remuneration.

(b) Managers' remuneration policy:

Remuneration of the Company's managers is proposed by the remuneration committee and discussed and determined by the Board of Directors based on individual performance and contribution to the overall operations of the Company, taking into consideration the Company's future operating risk and general pay levels in the industry.

(c) Employees' compensation policy

- i. The Company follows the Labor Standards Act and related regulations to formulate salaries and benefits for employees. Employees' compensation includes monthly salaries, quarterly sales bonuses, employees' compensation and performance bonus which are distributed based on a certain percentage of the Company's distributable profit.
  - ii. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, 3%~12% of the current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed as employees' compensation, of which no less than 1% shall be allocated for distribution to rank-and-file employees. If the Company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses before calculating the distribution. The employees' compensation shall be distributed in the form of shares or in cash to employees including the employees of subsidiaries who meet certain specific requirements.
- D. The Company's directors' remuneration and employees' compensation accounted as operating expenses were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Directors' remuneration	\$ 26,000	\$ 17,000
Employees' compensation	40,000	21,000
	<u>\$ 66,000</u>	<u>\$ 38,000</u>

- E. For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on a certain percentage of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period.
- F. The directors' remuneration and employees' compensation for 2025 as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 16, 2026 were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the financial statements. The employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.
- G. Directors' remuneration and employees' compensation for 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2024 financial statements.
- H. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(21) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	\$ 203,277	\$ 161,758
Other interest expense	8,479	15,781
	<u>\$ 211,756</u>	<u>\$ 177,539</u>

(22) Income taxes

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 27,679	\$ 51,429
Tax on undistributed earnings	802	1,986
Prior year income tax under (over) estimation	5,096	( 902)
Total current tax	<u>33,577</u>	<u>52,513</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	22,068	8,540
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 55,645</u>	<u>\$ 61,053</u>

(b) The income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>(\$ 334)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,078)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 160,632	\$ 110,046
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	( 110,885)	( 50,077)
Tax on undistributed earnings	802	1,986
Prior year income tax under (over) estimation	5,096	( 902)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 55,645</u>	<u>\$ 61,053</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences is as follows:

	2025			
	<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognised in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):				
Unrealised loss on valuation and slow-moving inventories	\$ 99,833	(\$ 24,531)	\$ -	\$ 75,302
Unrealised actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	6,729	-	( 334)	6,395
Allowance for uncollectible accounts in excess of allowable limit	1,034	( 1,034)	-	-
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange	( 3,668)	3,497	-	( 171)
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	( 114,468)	-	-	( 114,468)
	<u>(\$ 10,540)</u>	<u>(\$ 22,068)</u>	<u>(\$ 334)</u>	<u>(\$ 32,942)</u>

	2024			
	<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognised in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):				
Unrealised loss on valuation and slow-moving inventories	\$ 104,625	(\$ 4,792)	\$ -	\$ 99,833
Unrealised actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	7,807	-	( 1,078)	6,729
Allowance for uncollectible accounts in excess of allowable limit	1,114	( 80)	-	1,034
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange	-	( 3,668)	-	( 3,668)
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	( 114,468)	-	-	( 114,468)
	<u>(\$ 922)</u>	<u>(\$ 8,540)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,078)</u>	<u>(\$ 10,540)</u>

D. The amounts of deductible temporary differences that were not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 99,316</u>	<u>\$ 87,824</u>

E. The Company's income tax returns through 2021 and 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(23) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	<u>Profit after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>\$ 747,516</u>	<u>237,241</u>	<u>\$ 3.15</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 747,516	237,241	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	1,172	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 747,516</u>	<u>238,413</u>	<u>\$ 3.14</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	<u>Profit after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>\$ 489,179</u>	<u>235,185</u>	<u>\$ 2.08</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 489,179	235,185	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	845	
Convertible bonds	<u>566</u>	<u>2,056</u>	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 489,745</u>	<u>238,086</u>	<u>\$ 2.06</u>

(24) Supplemental cash flow information

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Convertible bonds payable</u>		
Conversion of bonds payable	\$ -	\$ 45,492
Capital surplus of bonds payable conversion	-	63,294
Conversion of convertible bonds payable	-	( 108,786)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(25) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	<u>Short-term borrowings</u>	<u>Short-term notes and bills payable</u>	<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>Liabilities from financing activities-gross</u>
January 1, 2025	\$ 5,267,157	\$ 898,997	\$ 7,683	\$ 6,173,837
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	1,601,535	( 799,142)	( 7,376)	795,017
Increase in lease liabilities during the year	-	-	5,187	5,187
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 6,868,692</u>	<u>\$ 99,855</u>	<u>\$ 5,494</u>	<u>\$ 6,974,041</u>

	<u>Short-term borrowings</u>	<u>Short-term notes and bills payable</u>	<u>Bonds payable (including current portion)</u>	<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>Liabilities from financing activities-gross</u>
January 1, 2024	\$ 5,849,533	\$ 897,895	\$ 108,068	\$ 4,016	\$ 6,859,512
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	( 582,376)	1,102	-	( 6,015)	( 587,289)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	( 108,068)	9,682	( 98,386)
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 5,267,157</u>	<u>\$ 898,997</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,683</u>	<u>\$ 6,173,837</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Refer to Note 4(3)B of the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 6,120,759	\$ 1,966,177
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	677,216	600,706
Others	181,091	180,875
	<u>\$ 6,979,066</u>	<u>\$ 2,747,758</u>

The sales price to related parties was determined based on initial cost plus a certain mark-up. The collection term was 60~90 days after monthly billings for related parties and 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties.

B. Purchases

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 142,945	\$ 158,927
Zenicom Limited	73,209	22,994
Zenicom (HK) Limited	8,642	107,236
	<u>\$ 224,796</u>	<u>\$ 289,157</u>

The price and term for purchases from related parties was the same with third parties. The payment term was 60~90 days after monthly billings for related parties and approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for general suppliers.

C. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 1,740,087	\$ 352,983
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	75,251	55,353
Others	14,290	16,341
	<u>\$ 1,829,628</u>	<u>\$ 424,677</u>

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Other receivables		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 637,543	\$ 666,256
Zenicom Corporation	79,963	43,307
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	489,830
	<u>\$ 717,506</u>	<u>\$ 1,199,393</u>

Other receivables mainly consists of loans to related parties and the related interest receivables.

#### D. Payables to related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts payable		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	19,798	17,939
Zenicom Corporation	14,054	4,679
Zenicom (HK) Limited	-	19,131
	<u>\$ 33,852</u>	<u>\$ 41,749</u>

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Other payables		
Supertronic International Corp.	\$ 176,288	\$ 183,876

Other payables mainly consists of loans from related parties.

#### E. Loans to / from related parties

##### (a) Loans to related parties

##### i. Outstanding balance

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 627,600	\$ 654,700
Zenicom Corporation	78,450	42,556
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	489,830
	<u>\$ 706,050</u>	<u>\$ 1,187,086</u>

##### ii. Interest income

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 29,882	\$ 20,625
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	3,655	5,635
Zenicom Corporation	2,968	1,833
	<u>\$ 36,505</u>	<u>\$ 28,093</u>

(b) Loans from related parties

i. Outstanding balance

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Supertronic International Corp.	\$ 176,288	\$ 183,876

F. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 718,019	\$ 445,770
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	678,045	217,183
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	172,768	96,279
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	89,920	44,780
Zenicom Corporation	10,000	-
	<u>\$ 1,668,752</u>	<u>\$ 804,012</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the service fee income (shown as other income) charged by the Company for providing endorsements and guarantees to related parties amounted to \$6,940 and \$8,365, respectively.

G. Dividend income (shown as 'Deduction for using the equity method')

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Zenicom Corporation	\$ 2,377	\$ -

(3) Key management compensation

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Salaries, short-term employee benefits and post-employment benefits	\$ 105,217	\$ 85,110

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

<u>Pledged assets</u>	<u>Book value</u>		<u>Purpose</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
Investment property	\$ 2,554	\$ 2,632	Short-term borrowings
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as 'other non-current assets')	-	10,000	Court deposits
	<u>\$ 2,554</u>	<u>\$ 12,632</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

As of December 31, 2025, other significant commitments were as follows:

As a requirement for the release of imported goods before duty and customs clearance, the Company has applied for customs guarantee with certain banks in the amount of \$20,000.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Refer to Note 6(16).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's main objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal credit ranking and capital ratio to support the operations and to maximize stockholders' equity. Refer to the parent company only balance sheet of each period for related liabilities and capital ratio.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 223,957	\$ 97,254
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ 374,751	\$ 515,025
Financial assets at amortised cost/receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,542,604	\$ 982,755
Notes receivable	2,508	2,026
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	5,185,159	3,631,053
Other receivables (including related parties)	762,558	1,254,776
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as 'other non-current assets')	31,028	40,987
	<u>\$ 7,523,857</u>	<u>\$ 5,911,597</u>

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 6,868,692	\$ 5,267,157
Short-term notes and bills payable	99,855	898,997
Notes payable	2,443	2,180
Accounts payable (including related parties)	2,151,850	1,473,193
Other accounts payable (including related parties)	569,367	484,500
Guarantee deposits received (shown as 'other non-current liabilities')	1,273	1,273
	<u>\$ 9,693,480</u>	<u>\$ 8,127,300</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 5,494</u>	<u>\$ 7,683</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's financial risk management policies is to identify and analyse all the risks by examining the impact of the macroeconomics, industrial developments, market competition and the Company's business development so as to achieve the optimised risk position, to maintain adequate liquidity position and to centralise the management of all market risks.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets, liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

ii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and market risk whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2025						
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (In thousands of NTD)	Sensitivity analysis		
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$ 214,036	31.38	\$ 6,716,450	1%	\$ 67,164	
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>						
USD	\$ 94,603	31.43	\$ 2,973,385	-	\$ -	
HKD	306,809	4.04	1,238,894	-	-	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$ 188,594	31.48	\$ 5,936,939	1%	\$ 59,369	
December 31, 2024						
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (In thousands of NTD)	Sensitivity analysis		
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$ 149,133	32.74	\$ 4,882,614	1%	\$ 48,826	
JPY	135,219	0.21	28,396	1%	284	
CNY	111,074	4.45	494,279	1%	4,943	
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>						
USD	\$ 94,459	32.79	\$ 3,097,309	-	\$ -	
HKD	161,411	4.22	681,479	-	-	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$ 99,939	32.84	\$ 3,281,997	1%	\$ 32,820	

iii. The total exchange (loss) gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to (\$140,719) and \$175,409, respectively.

### Price risk

- i. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.
- ii. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise shares by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased / decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased / decreased by \$2,240 and \$973, respectively, as a result of gains / losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased / decreased by \$3,748 and \$5,150, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income on equity investments classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

### Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings and short-term notes and bills payable with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.
- ii. The Company's borrowings are measured at amortised cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.
- iii. If the borrowing interest rate had increased / decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net before tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have decreased / increased by \$69,685 and \$61,662, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result from floating rate borrowings.

### (b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. According to the Company's credit policy, the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their clients. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.
- ii. The Company adopts the following assumptions to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
  - (i) If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
  - (ii) If any external credit rating agency rates these bonds as investment grade, the credit risk of these financial assets is low.
- iii. The default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 60 days.

- iv. The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with the credit rating of the customer. The Company applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss.
- v. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.
- vi. The Company used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. Refer to Note 6(4) for details of the provision matrix and movements in loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.
- ii. Except for those listed in the table below, the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities will expire within 1 year. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the cash flows within 1 year of short-term notes and bills payable, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties) and other payables (including related parties) are undiscounted and are in agreement with the balance of each account in the balance sheet.

December 31, 2025	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>			
Short-term borrowings	\$ 6,893,453	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	4,614	944	-
December 31, 2024	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>			
Short-term borrowings	\$ 5,276,659	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	5,667	2,128	-

- iii. The Company does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. An active market refers to a market in which transactions for an asset or liability take place with enough frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks and OTC stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market, convertible bonds, beneficiary certificates and the Company's call options of convertible bonds is included in Level 3.

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(10).

C. Financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value

(a) The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets</b>				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 158,653	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 158,653
Beneficiary certificates	-	-	33,173	33,173
Unlisted stocks	-	-	32,131	32,131
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed stocks	287,492	-	-	287,492
Unlisted stocks	-	-	87,259	87,259
	<u>\$ 446,145</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 152,563</u>	<u>\$ 598,708</u>

<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets</b>				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 40,554	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,554
Beneficiary certificates	-	-	23,181	23,181
Unlisted stocks	-	-	33,519	33,519
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed stocks	425,366	-	-	425,366
Emerging stocks	1,400	-	-	1,400
Unlisted stocks	-	-	88,259	88,259
	<u>\$ 467,320</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 144,959</u>	<u>\$ 612,279</u>

- (b) The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:
- i. For the instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1), the Company uses the closing price as market quoted price.
  - ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the parent company only balance sheet date.
  - iii. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Company's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk etc. In accordance with the Company's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the parent company only balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.
  - iv. The Company considers adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Company's credit quality.

D. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	Non- derivative instrument	Non- derivative instrument
At January 1	\$ 144,959	\$ 133,796
Increase during the year	15,000	15,778
Recorded as unrealised losses on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	( 999)	411
Losses recognised in profit or loss	( 6,397)	( 5,026)
At December 31	<u>\$ 152,563</u>	<u>\$ 144,959</u>

F. Investment segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

G. The following is the qualitative information on significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	119,390	Most recent non-active market price	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Beneficiary certificates	33,173	Net asset value	Net asset value	Not applicable	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value
	<u>\$ 152,563</u>				

	Fair value at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 1,000	Net asset value	Net asset value	Not applicable	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value
Unlisted shares	120,778	Most recent non-active market price	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Beneficiary certificates		Net asset value	Net asset value	Not applicable	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value
	<u>23,181</u>				
	<u>\$ 144,959</u>				

### 13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

#### (1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: Refer to table 1.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Refer to table 2.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the year (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Refer to table 3.
- D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Refer to table 4.
- E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Refer to table 5.
- F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting years: Refer to table 6.

#### (2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Refer to table 7.

#### (3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Refer to table 8.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Refer to Notes 13(1) A, B,D,E and F.

### 14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

None.

Zenitron Corporation  
Loans to others  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2025 (Note 8)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with the borrower (Note 5)	Reason for short- term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 7)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 7)	Footnote
													Item	Value			
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenicom Corporation	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 125,400	\$ 94,140	\$ 78,450	4.40%-5.00%	2	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 2,520,936	\$ 2,520,936	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Other receivables	Yes	663,100	627,600	627,600	4.50%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	2,520,936	2,520,936	
0	Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	1,091,520	223,550	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	2,520,936	2,520,936	
1	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	594,490	269,755	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	766,858	766,858	
1	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	45,730	44,959	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	766,858	766,858	
2	Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	63,084	-	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	176,506	176,506	
2	Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	64,022	62,943	62,943	3.10%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	176,506	176,506	
3	Supertronic International Corp.	Zenitron Coporation	Other receivables	Yes	199,530	188,880	176,288	0.00%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	5,946,770	5,946,770	
4	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	45,730	44,959	35,967	3.00%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	239,230	239,230	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

- (1) The Company is '0'.
- (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: The name of account in which the loans are recognised, such as receivables-related parties, current account with stockholders, prepayments, temporary payments, etc.

Note 3: The maximum outstanding balance of loans to others for the year.

Note 4: The nature of the loan as follows:

- (1)'1' for business transaction.
- (2)'2' for short-term financing.

Note 5: The amount of business transactions when nature of the loan is 1, which is the amount of business transactions occurred between the creditor and borrower in the current year.

Note 6: Purpose of loan when nature of loan is 2, for example, repayment of loan, acquisition of equipment, working capital, etc.

Note 7: Limit on loans granted to a single party and ceiling on total loans granted as prescribed in the creditor company's "Procedures for Provision of Loans", the calculation and amount are as follows:

- (1) Limit on loans granted to a single party is 40% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.
- (2) Ceiling on total loans granted is 40% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.
- (3) Limit on loans granted between foreign companies which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of their voting shares is 200% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

Note 8: The amounts of funds to be loaned to others which have been approved by the board of directors of a public company in accordance with Article 14, Item 1 of the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies" should be included in its published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period to reveal the risk of loaning the public company bears, even though they have not yet been appropriated. However, this balance should exclude the loans repaid when repayments are done subsequently to reflect the risk adjustment. In addition, if the board of directors of a public company has authorized the chairman to loan funds in instalments or in revolving within certain lines and within one year in accordance with Article 14, Item 2 of the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies", the published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period should also include these lines of loaning approved by the board of directors, and these lines of loaning should not be excluded from this balance even though the loans are repaid subsequently, for taking into consideration they could be loaned again thereafter.

Zenitron Corporation  
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2025 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2025 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Footnote
		Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)	Company name											
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	2	\$ 9,453,512	\$ 2,941,560	\$ 2,941,560	\$ 718,019	\$ -	46.67%	\$ 9,453,512	Y	N	N	
0	Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	2	9,453,512	1,119,215	930,210	89,920	-	14.76%	9,453,512	Y	N	Y	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	2	9,453,512	2,422,402	2,036,226	678,045	-	32.31%	9,453,512	Y	N	Y	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	2	9,453,512	1,073,810	795,330	172,768	-	12.62%	9,453,512	Y	N	Y	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenicom Corporation	2	9,453,512	100,000	50,000	10,000	-	0.79%	9,453,512	Y	N	N	
1	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	4	383,429	359,680	359,680	-	-	93.81%	383,429	N	N	Y	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

- (1) The Company is '0'.
- (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Having business relationship.
- (2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly or indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.
- (3) The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.
- (4) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.
- (5) Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract.
- (6) Due to joint venture, each shareholder provides endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.
- (7) Joint guarantee of the performance guarantee for pre-sold home sales contract as required under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The calculation for and amount of limit on endorsements/guarantees are as follows: (If any contingent loss is recognised in the financial statements, the recognised amount should be indicated)

- (1) Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 150% of the Company's net assets.
- (2) Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees is 150% of the Company's net assets.
- (3) Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party and ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided of ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. shall not be more than 100% of the Company's net assets.

Note 4: The year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 5: Once endorsement/guarantee contracts or promissory notes are signed/issued by the endorser/guarantor company to the banks, the endorser/guarantor company bears endorsement/guarantee liabilities.  
And all other events involve endorsements and guarantees should be included in the balance of outstanding endorsements and guarantees.

Note 6: The actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 7: 'Y' for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary and provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

## Zenitron Corporation

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

December 31, 2025

Expressed in NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Table 3

					As of December 31, 2025				
Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	Number of shares (Share/Unit)	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote (Note 4)	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Yeong Guan Group	-	153,834	\$ 2,592,103	0.10	\$ 2,592,103		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	GIGA-BYTE Technology Co., Ltd.	-	50,000	12,475,000	0.01	12,475,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	WIN Semiconductors Corp.	-	5,000	915,000	0.00	915,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	WNC Corporation	-	10,000	990,000	0.00	990,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Actron Technology Corporation	-	69,000	8,245,500	0.07	8,245,500		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Chroma ATE Inc.	-	81,000	62,775,000	0.02	62,775,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	TXC Corporation	-	10,000	804,000	0.00	804,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	MEDIATEK INC	-	24,000	34,320,000	0.00	34,320,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	-	40,000	10,880,000	0.00	10,880,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	LITE-ON Technology Corporation	-	25,000	4,087,500	0.00	4,087,500		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited	-	7,000	10,850,000	0.00	10,850,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	GlobalWafers Co., Ltd.	-	11,000	4,466,000	0.00	4,466,000		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	TCI CO., LTD.	-	25,000	2,762,500	0.02	2,762,500		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	King Yuan Electronics Co	-	5,000	1,237,500	0.00	1,237,500		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.	-	5,000	1,252,500	0.00	1,252,500		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Orient Pharma Co., Ltd.	-	39,462	1,031,931	0.02	1,031,931		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	ADLINK TECHNOLOGY INC.	-	4,532,592	286,459,814	2.08	286,459,814		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	MEAN WELL ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.	-	299,732	87,259,600	0.15	87,259,600		
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Entelligent Inc.	-	799,761	32,131,057	3.61	32,131,057		
Zenitron Corporation	Beneficiary certificate	Corporate Venture Capital Alliance Innovation Fund	-	-	33,172,993	-	33,172,993		
Zenicom Corporation	Stock	Yeong Guan Group	-	51,087	860,816	0.03	860,816		
Zenicom Corporation	Stock	Orient Pharma Co., Ltd.	-	17,454	456,422	0.01	456,422		
Supertonic International Corp	Stock	Capital Investment Development Corp.	-	1,080,000	61,966,171	3.57	61,966,171		

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'.

Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is non-related party.

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortized cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

Note 5: The Company may decide to disclose or not to disclose marketable securities in this table based on the Materiality Principle.

Zenitron Corporation  
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty (Note 2)	Transaction			Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)			Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote (Note 3)
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Sales	(\$ 6,120,759)	(34)	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30-120 days after monthly billings for third parties	\$ 1,740,087	34	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	6,120,759	25	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10-75 days after monthly billings for third parties	( 1,740,087)	(46)	
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	( 677,216)	(4)	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30-120 days after monthly billings for third parties	75,251	1	
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	677,216	28	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10-75 days after monthly billings for third parties	( 75,251)	(16)	
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	( 129,358)	(1)	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30-120 days after monthly billings for third parties	11,414	0	
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	129,358	15	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10-75 days after monthly billings for third parties	( 11,414)	(11)	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Sales	( 142,945)	(1)	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30-120 days after monthly billings for third parties	19,798	0	
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Purchases	142,945	1	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10-75 days after monthly billings for third parties	( 19,798)	(1)	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	( 381,834)	(1)	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30-120 days after monthly billings for third parties	36,692	1	
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	Purchases	381,834	44	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10-75 days after monthly billings for third parties	( 36,692)	(37)	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	( 566,263)	(2)	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30-120 days after monthly billings for third parties	82,172	1	
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	Purchases	566,263	23	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10-75 days after monthly billings for third parties	( 82,172)	(18)	
Zenicom (HK) Limited	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	Sales	( 121,525)	(94)	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30-120 days after monthly billings for third parties	28,159	100	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenicom (HK) Limited	3	Purchases	121,525	1	Approximately 60-90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10-75 days after monthly billings for third parties	( 28,159)	(1)	

Note 1: If terms of related-party transactions are different from third-party transactions, explain the differences and reasons in the 'Unit price' and 'Credit term' columns.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: In case related-party transaction terms involve advance receipts (prepayments) transactions, explain in the footnote the reasons, contractual provisions, related amounts, and differences in types of transactions compared to third-party transactions.

Note 4: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT\$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Zenitron Corporation  
 Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more  
 Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty (Note 2)	Balance as at December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
<u>Accounts receivable</u>								
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	\$ 1,740,087	5.85	\$ -	-	\$ 532,592	\$ -
<u>Other receivables</u>								
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	637,543	-	-	-	-	-
Supertronic International Corp.	Zenitron Coporation	2	176,288	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Fill in separately the balances of accounts receivable-related parties, notes receivable-related parties, other receivables-related parties...

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT\$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Zenitron Corporation  
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Sales	\$ 6,120,759	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	15
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Accounts receivable	1,740,087	60-90 days after monthly billings	7
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Other receivables	637,543	In accordance with mutual agreements	3
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	677,216	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	2
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	566,263	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	1

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

- (1) Parent company is '0'.
- (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The Company may decide to disclose or not to disclose transaction details in this table based on the Materiality Principle.

Zenitron Corporation  
Information on investees  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2(2))	Investment income recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares (in thousand)	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Zenitron Corporation	Zenicom Corporation	Taiwan	Trading of electronic components and assembly	\$ 205,854	\$ 205,854	16,520	100%	\$ 176,657	(\$ 6,566)	(\$ 6,566)	Subsidiary
Zenitron Corporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of electronic components and assembly	590,565	590,565	22,373	100%	1,238,894	543,733	543,733	Subsidiary
Zenitron Corporation	Supertronic International Corp.	B. V. I.	Reinvested holding company	28,749	28,749	100	100%	2,973,385	1,815	1,815	Subsidiary
Zenicom Corporation	Zenicom (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of electronic components and assembly	104,759	104,759	23,800	100%	117,064	111	111	Subsidiary

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

- (1) The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', 'Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2025' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.
- (2) The 'Net profit of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025' column should fill in amount of net profit of the investee for this year.
- (3) The 'Investment income recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognised investment income of its direct subsidiary and recognised investment income of its investee accounted for using the equity method for this year. When filling in recognised investment income of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit for this year has included its investment income which shall be recognised by regulations.

Zenitron Corporation  
Information on investments in Mainland China  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income (loss) of investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	\$ 157,730	(2)	\$ 97,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,270	\$ 37,159	100%	\$ 37,159	\$ 242,997	\$ -	
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Selling computer memory equipment and related components and providing technical support	116,601	(2)	116,601	-	-	116,601	17,006	100%	17,006	383,429	-	
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	93,080	(2)	32,620	-	-	32,620	13,228	100%	13,228	119,615	-	
Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	94,760	(2)	-	-	-	-	(4,449)	100%	(4,449)	88,253	-	
Shanghai Zenicom Industrial Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	8,839	(1)	8,839	-	-	8,839	(125)	100%	(125)	5,012	-	
Company name		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025		Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)		Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA							
Zenitron Corporation		\$	255,330	\$	461,651	\$	3,781,405						

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
- (2) Through investing in Zenitron (HK) Limited, an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Others

Note 2: Basis for investment income (loss) recognition is the financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 3: The numbers in this table are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars.

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 1

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>				<u>Amount</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds					\$ 95
Cash in banks					
Checking accounts					51,802
Demand deposits - NTD					764,960
Demand deposits - foreign currency	USD	22,953	thousand	Exchange rate 31.38	720,273
	CNY	812	thousand	Exchange rate 4.471	3,629
	Others				1,845
					<u>\$ 1,542,604</u>

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 2

Client Name	Amount	Note
<u>Non-related parties</u>		
Company A	\$ 201,077	
Others	3,197,955	Balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
	3,399,032	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	( 43,500)	
	<u>\$ 3,355,532</u>	

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES  
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 3

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net Realisable Value	
Merchandise	\$ 3,321,157	\$ 2,944,651	
Inventory in transit	10,445	10,445	
	3,331,602	\$ 2,955,096	
Less: Allowance for market value decline and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories	( 376,506)		
	\$ 2,955,096		

**ZENITRON CORPORATION**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

Name of Investee	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value			
	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Amount (Note)	Shares (in thousands)	Amount (Note)	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	Collateral	Note
Supertronic International Corp.	100	\$ 3,097,309	-	\$ -	-	(\$ 123,924)	100	100%	\$ 2,973,385	\$ 29,733.85	\$ 2,973,385	None	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	22,373	681,479	-	557,415	-	-	22,373	100%	1,238,894	55.37	1,238,894	"	
Zenicom Corporation	16,520	190,913	-	-	-	( 14,256)	16,520	100%	176,657	10.69	176,657	"	
		<u>\$ 3,969,701</u>		<u>\$ 557,415</u>		<u>(\$ 138,180)</u>			<u>\$ 4,388,936</u>				

Note: The amount includes the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method, as well as cash dividends received from investees.

**ZENITRON CORPORATION**  
**STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2025**  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 5

Creditor	Description	Ending Balance	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rate	Credit Line	Collateral	Note
Hua Nan Bank	Unsecured borrowings	\$ 1,050,513	2025/7/28~2026/7/28	Note 1	\$ 2,045,000	Note 8	Note 2
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	"	744,800	2025/8/15~2026/9/26	"	1,000,000	None	
First Commercial Bank	"	814,658	2025/7/28~2026/7/28	"	1,250,000	"	Note 3
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	"	210,916	2025/10/30~2026/4/28	"	640,000	"	
Far Eastern International Bank	"	500,000	2025/11/19~2026/3/12	"	500,000	"	
Cathay United Bank	"	434,629	2025/9/30~2026/4/17	"	480,000	"	
Bank of Taiwan	"	683,880	2025/7/29~2026/5/26	"	800,000	"	
Taipei Fubon Bank	"	384,243	2025/12/15~2026/6/13	"	736,000	"	Note 3
Chang Hwa Bank	"	140,000	2025/12/24~2026/3/24	"	640,000	"	Note 2
The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	"	300,000	2025/9/25~2026/9/24	"	300,000	"	
Land Bank of Taiwan	"	800,330	2025/8/28~2026/2/24	"	800,000	"	
Yuanta Bank	"	400,000	2025/10/1~2026/1/1	"	600,000	"	
E.SUN Bank	"	191,495	2025/7/25~2026/1/21	"	1,376,000	"	Note 3
Shin Kong Bank	"	213,228	2025/9/30~2026/3/29	"	300,000	"	
		<u>\$ 6,868,692</u>					

Note 1: Range of interest rate of the Company's borrowings was 1.94%~4.98%.

Note 2: Sharing a combined credit limit of USD 20,000 thousand with its subsidiary.

Note 3: Sharing a combined credit limit of USD 10,000 thousand with its subsidiary.

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 6

Supplier Name	Amount	Note
<u>Non-related parties</u>		
Company A	\$ 410,342	
Company B	407,796	
Company C	347,991	
Company D	372,766	
Others	579,103	Balance of each supplier has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
	<u>\$ 2,117,998</u>	

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 7

<u>Item</u>	<u>Volume (in thousands)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Sales revenue			
Memory cards	31,600	\$ 5,511,883	
Power field effect transistors	458,385	2,316,412	
Digital integrated circuit	130,251	1,393,983	
Logic integrated circuit	105,837	1,578,232	
Linear integrated circuit	380,300	1,589,117	
Diodes	843,443	579,194	
Others	923,413	5,227,718	
Net operating revenue		<u>\$ 18,196,539</u>	

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 8

Item	Amount	Note
Beginning inventory	\$ 3,970,786	
Add: Net purchases for the year	16,362,237	
Processing fees	8,908	
Less: Ending inventory	( 3,331,602)	
Obsolete and slow-moving inventory sold	( 44,686)	
Transferred to operating expenses	( 5,951)	
Cost of goods sold	16,959,692	
Loss on decline of market value	( 77,972)	
	<u>\$ 16,881,720</u>	

ZENITRON CORPORATION  
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 9

Item	Selling	Administrative	Total	Note
Wages and salaries	\$ 345,856	\$ 164,321	\$ 510,177	
Export (customs) expense	61,096	-	61,096	
Insurance	25,374	19,418	44,792	
Other expenses	102,159	92,034	194,193	
	<u>\$ 534,485</u>	<u>\$ 275,773</u>	<u>\$ 810,258</u>	Balance of each account has not exceeded 5% of total account balance