

**XAC Automation Corporation**  
**Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements**  
**and Independent Auditors' Report**  
**For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

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*Notice to Reader*

*For the convenience of readers, this report has been translated into English from the original Chinese version, prepared and used in the Republic of China. The English version has not been audited or reviewed by independent auditors. If there are any discrepancies between the English version and the original Chinese version, or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language report shall prevail.*

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## **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Board of Directors of XAC Automation Corporation:

### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of XAC Automation Corporation, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent-company-only financial position of XAC Automation Corporation as of 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 and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (“SIC”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the parent-company-only financial statements section of our report. We are independent of XAC Automation Corporation in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the contest of our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Based on our judgements, the key audit matters should be communicated in the audit report are as follows:

#### **I. Revenue recognition**

Please refer to Note 4 (14) revenue recognition for the accounting policy and Note 6 (17) Revenue of Customer Contracts for the explanation of revenue recognition to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Explanation of key audit matters:

The principal business items of the Company are development, design and sale of electronic financial transaction terminals, transaction data security protection equipment and card readers and writers. The Company recognizes revenue depending on the sales terms in each individual contract with customers. As contracts with customers involve differing trade terms, the Company evaluates these terms in accordance with relevant standards to identify the transfer of control. This process requires judgment in identifying performance obligations and the point in time at which they are satisfied. Consequently, revenue is recognized in the correct accounting period are an important part of our assessment in performing our audit of XAC Automation Corporation's financial statements.

Auditing Procedures:

Our main audit procedures for the aforementioned key audit matters include understanding and testing the relevant internal control of the sales and collection cycle; understanding the form and transaction conditions; selecting and reviewing contracts or orders and translation documents to assess whether the revenue recognition point is appropriate; selecting sale of goods transactions for a period before and after the balance sheet date to test whether the sales were recognized in the correct period.

## II. Inventory valuation

Please refer to Note 4 (7) Inventory for the accounting policy and Note 6 (5) Inventory for the explanation of inventory valuation to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Explanation of key audit matters:

XAC Automation Corporation's accounted inventory may be due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence or no market value of sales, and then offset the inventory cost to net realizable value. This valuation may be due to the introduction of new products in the market, the original product is obsolete or no longer meet the market demand, resulting in significant changes in product demand, and this may lead to a possible decrease in demand and price, which may, in turn, create a risk that the cost of inventory exceeds its net realizable value. Consequently, the inventory valuation tests are an important part of our assessment in performing our audit of XAC Automation Corporation's financial statements.

Auditing Procedures:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included reviewing the inventory of aging report and analyzing the fluctuation of inventory aging; understanding the provision ratio of inventory write-down or slow-moving to evaluating the reasonableness of the inventory provision amount and reviewing the differences between the past inventory provision and the actual occurrence; as well as considering the appropriateness of XAC Automation Corporation's disclosures in the accounts.

## **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, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent-company-only financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing XAC Automation Corporation'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 the management either intends to liquidate XAC Automation Corporation or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing XAC Automation Corporation'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 is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high degree of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit misstatement when it exists. Misstatement 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 those 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 judgement and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- I. Identify and assess 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 to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- II. Obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of XAC Automation Corporation's internal controls.
- III. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by management.

- IV. Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on XAC Automation Corporation’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 XAC Automation Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- V. Evaluated 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.
- VI. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in entities accounted for using equity method 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.

For 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 period 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors’ report are An-Chih Cheng and Chun-Yuan Wu.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)

March 11, 2026

Notices to Readers

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

*For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors’ report and the accompanying parent-company-only financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors’ report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.*

(English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

XAC Automation Corporation

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Assets	2025.12.31		2024.12.31			Liabilities and Equity	2025.12.31		2024.12.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Current assets:</b>						<b>Current liabilities:</b>				
1100 Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6 (1))	\$ 343,374	18	678,511	33	2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 6 (2))	\$ 734	-	177	-
1136 Financial assets at amortized cost – current (Note 6 (3))	167,424	9	191,868	9		Accounts payable	59,062	3	34,652	2
1140 Contract assets - current (Note 6 (17))	8,965	1	8,184	-	2170	Accounts payables to related parties (Note 7)	273,020	15	280,511	13
1170 Accounts receivable, net (Notes 6 (4) and (17))	453,896	24	307,053	15	2180	Salaries and bonuses payable	62,048	3	49,701	2
130X Inventories (Note 6 (5))	206,683	11	174,730	8	2201	Provision – current (Note 6 (11))	692	-	370,231	18
1479 Other current assets	24,378	1	17,884	1	2250	Lease liabilities – current (Note 6 (10))	3,882	-	3,944	-
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1,204,720</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,378,230</b>	<b>66</b>	2280	Other current liabilities (Notes 6 (17))	61,400	4	61,887	3
<b>Non-current assets:</b>					2300	<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>460,838</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>801,103</b>	<b>38</b>
1535 Financial assets at amortized cost – non-current (Note 8)	2,000	-	2,000	-		<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>				
1550 Investments accounted for using equity method (Note 6(6))	481,518	26	515,125	24		Provision –non-current (Note 6 (11))	55	-	134	-
1600 Property, plant and equipment (Note 6 (7))	52,465	3	55,622	3	2550	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 6 (13))	44,602	2	49,206	2
1755 Right-of-use assets (Note 6 (8))	19,102	1	16,502	1	2570	Lease liabilities – non-current (Note 6 (10))	15,401	1	12,815	1
1780 Intangible assets (Note 6 (9))	3,556	-	4,103	-	2580	<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>60,058</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62,155</b>	<b>3</b>
1840 Deferred tax assets (Note 6 (13))	75,892	4	91,426	4		<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>520,896</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>863,258</b>	<b>41</b>
1920 Refundable deposits	566	-	1,678	-		<b>Equity (Notes 6 (14)):</b>				
1930 Long-term accounts receivable, net (Notes 6 (4) and (17))	11,310	1	13,726	1		Common stock	961,522	51	961,522	46
1863 Net defined benefit assets – non-current (Note 6 (12))	21,349	1	19,085	1	3110	Capital surplus	82,291	4	82,291	4
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>667,758</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>719,267</b>	<b>34</b>	3200	Retained earnings:				
						Legal reserve	211,670	11	207,847	10
						Special reserve	19,169	1	19,169	1
						Undistributed earnings	161,232	9	38,236	2
							392,071	21	265,252	13
							(1,484)	-	7,992	-
							(82,818)	(4)	(82,818)	(4)
							1,351,582	72	1,234,239	59
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,872,478</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,097,497</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,351,582</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,234,239</b>	<b>59</b>
						<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 1,872,478</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,097,497</b>	<b>100</b>

(See accompanying notes to the parent-company-only financial statement)

(English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)  
XAC Automation Corporation

**Statements of Comprehensive Income**

**For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for Earnings (loss) per share)

		<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
		<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
4000	<b>Operating revenue</b> (Note 6 (17))	\$ 1,536,687	100	1,371,949	100
5000	<b>Operating costs</b> (Notes 6 (5), (12), (16),7 and 12)	<u>913,402</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>996,523</u>	<u>73</u>
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<u>623,285</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>375,426</u>	<u>27</u>
	<b>Operating expenses</b> (Notes 6 (12), (16),7 and 12):				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses	34,832	2	40,942	3
6200	General and administrative expenses	81,560	5	82,931	6
6300	Research and development expenses	281,312	19	244,779	18
6450	Expected credit impairment loss (gain) (Note 6 (4))	<u>1,792</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,059)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<u>399,496</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>366,593</u>	<u>27</u>
	<b>Net operating profit</b>	<u>223,789</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8,833</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b>Non-operating revenue and expenses:</b>				
7020	Other gains and losses (Note 6 (18))	(14,285)	(1)	(4,110)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method (Note 6(6))	(21,762)	(2)	7,456	1
7100	Interest revenue (Note 6 (18))	13,507	1	19,828	1
7510	Interest expense (Notes 6 (10) and (18))	<u>(1,411)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(276)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>(23,951)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>22,898</u>	<u>2</u>
	<b>Net profit (loss) before tax</b>	199,838	13	31,731	2
7950	<b>Income tax gain</b> (Note 6 (13))	<u>41,983</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(1,124)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>	<u>157,855</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>32,855</u>	<u>2</u>
8300	<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>				
8310	<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan (Note 6 (12))	1,959	-	6,726	-
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently (Note 6 (13))	<u>(392)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,345)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b>Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>	<u>1,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,381</u>	<u>-</u>
8360	<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(11,845)	-	26,135	2
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently (Note 6 (13))	<u>2,369</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,227)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b>Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>	<u>(9,476)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,908</u>	<u>2</u>
8300	<b>Other comprehensive income, net of income tax</b>	<u>(7,909)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,289</u>	<u>2</u>
	<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u>\$ 149,946</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>59,144</u>	<u>4</u>
	<b>Earnings per share (NT\$)(Note 6 (15))</b>				
	Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.69</u>		<u>0.35</u>	
	Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.68</u>		<u>0.35</u>	

(See accompanying notes to the parent-company-only financial statement)

(English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)  
**XAC Automation Corporation**  
**Statements of Changes in Equity**  
**For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Total	Other equity items	Treasury stock	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings (accumulated deficit)		Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		
<b>Balance as of January 1, 2024</b>	\$ 961,522	82,291	378,753	19,169	(170,906)	227,016	(12,916)	(82,818)	1,175,095
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	32,855	32,855	-	-	32,855
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	5,381	5,381	20,908	-	26,289
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	38,236	38,236	20,908	-	59,144
Appropriation and distribution of earnings:									
Legal reserve used to cover accumulated deficits	-	-	(170,906)	-	170,906	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2024</b>	<u>961,522</u>	<u>82,291</u>	<u>207,847</u>	<u>19,169</u>	<u>38,236</u>	<u>265,252</u>	<u>7,992</u>	<u>(82,818)</u>	<u>1,234,239</u>
Net profit	-	-	-	-	157,855	157,855	-	-	157,855
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,567	1,567	(9,476)	-	(7,909)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	159,422	159,422	(9,476)	-	149,946
Appropriation and distribution of earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	3,823	-	(3,823)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(32,603)	(32,603)	-	-	(32,603)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2025</b>	<u>\$ 961,522</u>	<u>82,291</u>	<u>211,670</u>	<u>19,169</u>	<u>161,232</u>	<u>392,071</u>	<u>(1,484)</u>	<u>(82,818)</u>	<u>1,351,582</u>

(See accompanying notes to the parent-company-only financial statement)

(English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

**XAC Automation Corporation**

**Statements of Cash Flows**

**For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
<b>Net profit before income tax</b>	\$ 199,838	31,731
<b>Adjustments:</b>		
Adjustments to reconcile loss (profit)		
Depreciation	10,568	10,674
Amortization	2,570	1,884
Expected credit impairment loss (reversal gains)	1,792	(2,059)
Interest expenses	1,411	276
Interest revenue	(13,507)	(19,828)
Provision (reversal) for inventory valuation	8,598	(4,652)
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	21,762	(7,456)
Unrealized valuation loss (gain) on financial assets and liabilities	557	580
Other expenses that do not affect cash flow	(219)	-
Total adjustment to reconcile profit	<u>33,532</u>	<u>(20,581)</u>
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities:</b>		
Contract assets	(781)	2,648
Accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable)	(146,219)	(67,111)
Inventories	(40,551)	(33,592)
Net defined benefit assets and liabilities	(305)	(25,435)
Other operating assets	(4,878)	(11,351)
Accounts payable	24,410	32,126
Accounts payables to related parties	(7,491)	96,986
Provision	(336,048)	(592)
Other operating liabilities	11,860	1,993
Total changes in assets and liabilities	<u>(500,003)</u>	<u>(4,328)</u>
Cash generated from (used in) operations	(266,633)	6,822
Interest received	15,161	18,607
Interest paid	(1,411)	(276)
Income tax paid	(30,692)	(958)
<b>Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities</b>	<u>(283,575)</u>	<u>24,195</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	(3,393)	(1,519)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,023)	(2,738)
Decrease in refundable deposits	1,112	452
Decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	22,790	4,900
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>	<u>18,486</u>	<u>1,095</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Increase in short-term loans	125,420	40,000
Decrease in short-term loans	(125,420)	(40,000)
Cash dividend paid	(32,603)	-
Increase in guarantee deposits received	-	6,018
Repayment of lease liabilities	(3,875)	(4,085)
<b>Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities</b>	<u>(36,478)</u>	<u>1,933</u>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(33,570)	22,329
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(335,137)	49,552
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	678,511	628,959
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>\$ 343,374</u>	<u>678,511</u>

See accompanying notes to the parent-company-only financial statement)

# Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

(English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

## XAC Automation Corporation

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in thousands of NTD)

#### I. Company history

XAC Automation Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was founded in Hsinchu Science Park on April 8, 1997, with the registered address at 4th Floor, No. 30, Gongye East 9th Road, Hsinchu Science Park. The Company's ordinary shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on May 14, 2001. The main business items of the Company are research, development, production, manufacture and sale of electronic financial transaction terminals and their components, transaction data security protection equipment and their components as well as multi-function smart cards, card readers and writers and their components.

#### II. The authorization of financial statements

The parent-company-only financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2026.

#### III. Application of new and revised standards and interpretations

- (I) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (hereinafter referred to as "FSC") which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its parent-company-only financial statements, from January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability"
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" regarding the application guidance requirements for Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.

- (II) The impact of IFRSs issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2026, would not have a significant impact on its parent-company-only financial statements:

- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” regarding the application guidance requirements for Section 3.1 and 3.4 of IFRS 9 and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.
  - Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
  - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”
- (III) The impact of IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

<b>Standards Interpretations</b>	<b>Content of amendment</b>	<b>Effective date per IASB</b>
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	<p>The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company’s main business activities.</li> <li>Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.</li> <li>• Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.</li> </ul>	<p>January 1, 2027</p> <p>Note : On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Entities that need to adopt the new standard earlier may do with the endorsement of the FSC.</p>

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

The Group is evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

The Group does not expect the (following) other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” and amendments to IFRS 19
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”

### IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

The summary of significant accounting policies used in the parent-company-only financial statements is as follows. Unless otherwise stated, the following accounting policies have been applied consistently for all periods of presentation of the parent-company-only financial statements.

#### (I) Compliance declaration

The parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations).

#### (II) Basis of preparation

##### 1. Measurement bases

The parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following material items in the balance sheets:

- (1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- (2) The net defined benefit liabilities are measured as the fair value of the plan assets, less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

##### 2. Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The parent-company-only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars (NTD), which is the Company’s functional currency.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

Unless otherwise noted, all financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

### (III) Foreign currencies

#### 1. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted into functional currencies at the exchange rate of the date of the transactions. At the end of subsequent period (hereinafter referred to as the reporting date), monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing at the date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing at the transaction date.

The foreign currency exchange differences arising from the conversion are usually recognized in profit or loss.

#### 2. Foreign operation

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including the goodwill and fair value adjustments arising at the time of acquisition, are translated into NTD at the exchange rate on the reporting date; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the disposal of a foreign operation results in loss of control, joint control or significant influence, the cumulative exchange difference associated with the foreign operation is reclassified as profit or loss. When partial disposal includes subsidiaries of the foreign operation, the cumulative exchange differences are proportionately re-attributed to non-controlling interests. When partial disposal includes associates or joint venture investment of foreign operations, the cumulative exchange differences are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss.

Foreign currency exchange gains or losses arising on monetary receivables or payables of foreign operations are considered to be part of the net investment in the foreign operations and are recognized in other comprehensive income if there is no repayment plan and it is not possible to repay it in the foreseeable future.

### (IV) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies the assets as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current:

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

1. It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
2. It is held primarily for trading purposes.
3. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. The asset is cash or cash equivalents (as defined in IAS 7) unless there are other limitations on the asset being exchanged or used to settle liabilities at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current:

1. It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
2. It is held primarily for trading purposes.
3. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. It does have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The terms of the liability may, depending on the choice of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

### (V) Cash and cash equivalents

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

### (VI) Financial instruments

Accounts receivable and debt securities issued are initially recognized at the time of generation. All other financial assets and financial liabilities were initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial assets (unless it is an accounts receivable without significant financial components) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value though profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Accounts receivable, excluding significant financial components, are initially measured at the transaction price.

1. Financial assets

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

For financial assets purchased or sold through the regular way purchase or sale, the Company uniformly applies the trade date or settlement date accounting treatment to all financial assets that are classified in the same manner.

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured as financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Company will only reclassify all affected financial assets if it changes the business model of managing financial assets from the first day of the next reporting period.

### (1) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- It is held within a business model objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amounts outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at the original recognition amount plus or minus the accumulated amortization calculated using the effective interest method, and adjusted for the amortized cost measurement of any allowance for losses. Interest revenue, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Financial assets not measured at cost after amortization and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income described as above (e.g. financial assets held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis), are measured at fair value through profit or loss, including derivative financial assets. In order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch, at the time of original recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate financial assets that meet the criteria for measurement at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

### (3) Impairment of financial assets

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable), refundable deposits, and other financial assets) and contract assets.

The following financial assets are measured in terms of the amount of allowance for expected credit losses for 12 months, and the rest are measured in terms of the amount of expected credit losses during the holding period:

- Determine that the credit risk of debt securities is low on the reporting date; and
- The credit risk of other debt securities and bank deposits (i.e., the risk of default during the expected duration of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

Loss allowance for accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable) and contract assets are recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and verifiable information (available without undue cost or input), including qualitative and quantitative information, and analysis based on the historical experience, credit assessment and forward-looking information of the Company.

If the credit risk rating of a financial instrument corresponds to, or is higher than, the globally defined “investment grade” (i.e., Standard & Poor’s investment grade BBB-, Moody’s investment grade Baa3, or Taiwan Ratings Corp.’s investment grade twA, or higher), the Company considers the credit risk of the debt security to be low.

The Company assumes that the credit risk of the financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

If the contractual payments are more than 180 days past due, or if the borrower is unlikely to fulfil his credit obligations to pay the full amount to the Company, the Company considers the financial asset to be in default.

Expected credit losses during the holding period refer to expected credit losses arising from all possible defaults during the expected holding period of a financial instrument.

Twelve-month expected credit loss is the expected credit loss (or a shorter period if the expected duration of the financial instrument is shorter than twelve months)

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

arising from a potential default of the financial instrument within twelve months after the reporting date.

Expected credit losses are measured is the maximum contract period for which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Expected credit losses are weighted estimates of the probability of credit losses during the expected holding period of the financial instrument. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash receipts, i.e., the difference between the Company can collect under the contract and the Company is expected to collect. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of financial assets.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is “credit-impaired” when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset have occurred. Evidence of credit impairment of financial assets includes observable information on the following matters:

- Significant financial difficulties of the borrower or the issuer;
- Default, such as delay or overdue for more than 90 days;
- For economic or contractual reasons related to the borrower’s financial difficulties, the Company makes concessions to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider;
- The borrower is likely to file for bankruptcy or other financial restructurings; or
- Due to financial difficulties, the active market of the financial asset disappeared.

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

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off either partially or in full to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, the written-off financial assets can still be enforced to comply with the Company’s procedures for recovering overdue amounts.

#### (4) Derecognition of financial assets

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

The Company will derecognize financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or it transfers to the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control over the financial asset.

### 2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

#### (1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity according to the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

#### (2) Equity Transactions

The equity instrument is any contract that recognizes the Company's residual interest in the assets after deducting all of its liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized based on the amount obtained after deducting the direct issuance cost.

#### (3) Treasury shares

The consideration paid (including the direct attributable cost) is recognized as a decrease in equity when the Company repurchases the recognized equity instruments. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. For subsequent sale or re-issuance of treasury shares, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the surplus or loss generated by the transaction is recognized as a capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is insufficiently offset).

#### (4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized or measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities held for trading, derivative instruments or designated at the time of initial recognition are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with the related net profits and losses, including any interest expenses, recognized in profit or loss.

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

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

### (5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the contractual obligations have been fulfilled, cancelled or matured. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

### (6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and expressed as net amounts in the statement of balance sheet if the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to do net settlement or simultaneously realize the assets and settle the liabilities.

## 3. Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequently to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are directly recognized in profit or loss.

## (VII) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs include the acquisition, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred to make it available at the place and state where it is available, and are calculated using the weighted average method. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, the cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price under normal operations, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

## (VIII) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company's subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method when preparing their parent-company-only financial statements. Under the equity method, profit, other comprehensive income and equity in the parent-company-only financial statements are

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

equivalent to those of the profit, other comprehensive income and equity which are contributed to the owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

The changes in the parent's interest in its subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted as equity transactions.

### (IX) Property, plant, and equipment

#### 1. Recognition and Measurement

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

If significant components of property, plant and equipment have a different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment."

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

#### 2. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when their future economic benefits are likely to flow into the Company.

#### 3. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the cost of assets less residual value and is recognized in profit or loss using a straight-line method within the estimated useful life of each component.

The estimated useful life for the current period and the comparison period is as follows:

- (1) Buildings and ancillary equipment: 3-35 years
- (2) Machinery and equipment: 3-5 years
- (3) Office equipment: 3-5 years
- (4) Research and development and other equipment: 3-9 years
- (5) The major components of buildings and ancillary equipment mainly include factory buildings, mechanical and electrical equipment and engineering and office reconstruction projects, and are depreciated according to their useful life of 35 years, 6-10 years and 3-10 years, respectively.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

The Company reviews depreciation methods, useful life and residual value at each reporting date and make adjustment as necessary.

### (X) Leases

The Company assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease on the date of its formation and if the contract transfers control over the use of the identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the contract is or contains a lease.

#### Lessee

The Company recognizes the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the lease commencement date. The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which includes the initial measured amount of the lease liabilities, adjusts any lease payments paid on or before the lease commencement date, and adds up the initial direct costs incurred and the estimated costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the underlying asset and its location or underlying asset, while subtracting any lease incentives collected.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated by the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Company regularly assesses whether the right-of-use assets are impaired and handles any impairment losses that have occurred, and adjusts the right-of-use assets in the event that the lease liabilities are re-measured.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments as of the commencement date of the lease. If the interest rate implicit in the lease can be easily determined, the discount rate shall be that interest rate; if it is not, the incremental borrowing rate of the Company should be used. In general, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payment measured by lease liabilities include:

1. Fixed payments, including substantive fixed payments;
2. Depending on the index or rate, the index or rate of the lease start date is used as the initial measurement;
3. Expected residual value guarantee amount to be paid; and
4. Payment for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and the amount is remeasured when:

1. Changes in future lease payments due to changes in the index or rate used to determine

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

lease payments;

2. Changes in the expected residual value guarantee amount;
3. The valuation of the underlying asset purchase options has changed;
4. An estimate of whether the option to extend or terminate has been exercised has changed and an assessment of the lease term has been changed;
5. Modification of the subject, scope or other terms of the lease.

When the lease liability is remeasured due to changes in the index or rate used to determine the lease payment, changes in the residual value guarantee amount, and changes in the evaluation of the purchase, extension or termination of the options, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted accordingly, and the remaining re-measurement amount is recognized in profit or loss when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero.

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

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

For short-term leases and low-value targets such as leased motor vehicle parking spaces and Multi-Functional Photocopiers, the Company chose not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, but to recognize the relevant lease payments as expenses during the lease period on a straight-line basis.

### (XI) Intangible assets

#### 1. Recognition and measurement

Expenditures related to research activities are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Development expenditures are capitalized only if they are reliably measurable, the technical or commercial feasibility of the product or process has been achieved, future economic benefits are highly probable to flow to the Company, and the Company intends and has sufficient resources to complete the development and use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. After initial recognition, capitalized development expenditure is measured at its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

The acquisition of other intangible assets with a limited useful life by the Company is measured at cost less the amount of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment.

### 2. Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only to the extent that they increase the future economic benefits of the particular asset in question. All other expenses are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

### 3. Amortization

Amortization is calculated based on the asset cost less estimated residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line method over the useful life of 1-5 years from the date when it is available for use.

The Company reviews the amortization method, useful life and residual value of intangible assets at each reporting date and adjusts them as necessary.

## (XII) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating unit (CGU). The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value of the individual asset or CGU less disposal costs, and its value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are converted to the present value at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market's assessment of the time value of money and the specific risk to the asset or CGU.

Recoverable amounts of individual assets or CGU are recognized as impairment losses if they are less than the carrying amount.

Impairment losses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, and first, the carrying amount of the CGU is reduced by the carrying amount of the amortized goodwill, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill are reversed only within the scope that does not exceed the carrying amount (less depreciation or amortization) determined when the asset is not recognized as an impairment loss in the previous year.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

### (XIII) Provision

The recognition of a provision for liabilities is a present obligation arising from past events, where it is probable that the Company will need to outflow economically beneficial resources in the future to settle the obligation, and the amount of that obligation can be reliably estimated. The provision is discounted based on the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market's view of the time value of money and the assessment of specific risks associated with the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as interest expense.

#### 1. Warranties

The provision for warranties of the Company is estimated on the basis of historical warranty data of the merchandise, and the Company expects that most of the liabilities will occur in the year following the sale.

#### 2. Loss of arbitration claim

Regularly evaluate the occurrence of legal litigation and other obligations and related legal costs, and if the present obligations are probable to be incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated, recognize the provision for related legal matters.

### (XIV) Recognition of revenue

#### 1. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured by the consideration to which the transfer of goods or services is expected to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of goods or services to a customer. The description of the Company according to major revenue items is as follows:

##### (1) Sale of goods

The Company mainly researches, develops, produces, manufactures and sells electronic financial transaction terminals and transaction data security protection equipment and other products. The Company recognizes revenue at the time of transfer of control over the products. The transfer of control of the product means that the product has been delivered to the customer, the customer can fully determine the sales channel and price of the product, and there is no longer any outstanding obligation that will affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Delivery occurs when the product has been shipped to a specific location, the risk of obsolescence and loss has been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the product based on a sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

Please refer to Note 6 (11) for details on the obligation of the Company to provide standard warranty and therefore is liable for a refund for defects, and the provision for warranty liabilities has been recognized in respect of the obligation.

The Company recognizes accounts receivable (long-term accounts receivable) at the time of delivery of the goods because the Company has the right to receive consideration unconditionally at that time.

### (2) Provision of technical services

The revenues generated by the Company from providing technical labor services to customers are recognized according to the degree of completion of the transaction on the reporting date. Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Under a fixed-price contract, the customer pays a fixed amount according to the agreed time schedule. Contractual assets are recognized when the services rendered exceed the payments; contractual liabilities are recognized when the payments exceed the services rendered.

If it is not possible to reasonably measure the degree of completion of the performance obligations of the project contract, the contract revenue is recognized only within the scope of the expected recoverable cost.

A provision of onerous contract is recognized when the expected benefits derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

### (3) Financial component

Except for long-term accounts receivable are evaluated using the discount rate, the Company expects all customer contracts will transfer goods or services to customer within one year after the customer pays for the goods or services. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust the transaction price for the monetary time.

## (XV) Employee benefits

### 1. Defined contribution plans

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

The contribution obligation to defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense during the period of service provided by the employee.

### 2. Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that the amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The defined benefit obligation is actuarially performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the results of the calculation may be beneficial to the Company, the recognized assets are limited to the present value of any economic benefits that can be obtained in the form of a refund of appropriations from the plan or reduction of future appropriations for the plan. When calculating the present value of economic benefits, any minimum funding requirements are considered.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities, including actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest), and the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest) is immediately recognized in other comprehensive income and accrued in retained earnings. The net interest expense (revenue) of the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) determined by the Company is the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) and the discount rate determined at the beginning of the annual period. The net interest expense and other expenses of the defined benefit plan are recognized in profit or loss.

When the plan is amended or curtailed, any resulting benefit changes related to past service cost or curtailment gain or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes the settlement gain or loss of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

### 3. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as an expense when providing related services.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

### (XVI) Share-based payment transactions

Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements are recognized at the fair value on the grant date. The expense is recognized over the vesting period of the award, with a

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

corresponding increase in equity. Expense recognition is adjusted based on the number of awards that are expected to meet the related service and non-market performance conditions, such that the amount ultimately is recognized as an expense is basis on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The grant date on which the Board of Directors approves the Subscription Price and approves the number of Subscribed Shares and the date on which a consensus is reached between the Company and the Employee on the terms and conditions of the Agreement shall be considered the date of payment of the Share-based payment to the Company.

### (XVII) Income tax

Income taxes comprise current tax and deferred tax. Except for expenses related to business combination, direct recognition in equity or other comprehensive income, current tax and deferred tax should be recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has determined that the interest or penalties related to income tax (including those with indeterminate tax treatment) do not meet the definition of income tax and should therefore be accounted for in accordance with IAS 37.

The Company has determined that the global minimum top-up tax—which it is required to pay under Pillar Two legislation—is an income tax in the scope of IAS 12. The Company has applied a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred.

Current tax comprise the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income (loss) for the year, and any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or collected that reflects uncertainty related to income tax, if any. It is measured using tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognized by measuring the temporary difference between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes and their tax base. Temporary differences arising under the following circumstances are not recognized as deferred income tax:

1. Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

accounting or taxable profits (losses) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

2. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of temporary differences and it is probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate at the time of the expected reversal of the temporary difference, based on the tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income tax.

The Company will only offset deferred tax assets and liabilities when the following conditions are met simultaneously:

1. The Company has the legally enforceable right to offset the current tax assets and liabilities; and
2. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are related to one of the following taxable entities subject to income tax levied by the same tax authority;

(1) the same taxpayer; or

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

The unused tax loss and unused tax credits carried forward, and deductible temporary differences, it is recognized as deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that there will be future taxable income available for utilization. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reduction are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

### (XVIII) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company. The basic earnings per share of the Company are the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company, divided by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares. Diluted earnings per share are calculated after adjusting respectively for the effect of all potentially diluted ordinary shares by the loss or gain attributable to holders of ordinary shares of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Potentially diluted

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

ordinary shares of the Company include employee remuneration through the issuance of shares and unvested restricted stock awards.

### (XIX) Segment information

The Company has disclosed operating segment information in consolidated financial statements. Hence, this information is not required to be disclosed in these parent-company-only financial statements.

## V. Critical accounting judgement and key sources of estimates and assumptions uncertainty

The preparation of the parent-company-only financial statements in conformity with the Regulations and the management needs to make judgements and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimations and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimations are recognized prospectively in the period of the change and periods.

The uncertainties in the following assumptions and estimates pose a significant risk that could lead to a material adjustment of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. The relevant information is as follow:

### Valuation of inventory

Inventories are measured at lower of cost or net realizable value. The Company assesses that the net realizable value of inventories for normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period, and the cost is written down to the net realizable value. This inventory valuation primarily based on estimates of product demand over a specific future period, and therefore may be subject to significant changes due to rapid industry shifts. Please refer to Note 6 (5) of the inventory valuation.

The accounting policies and disclosures include the fair value to measure financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Finance Department of the Company is responsible for carrying out fair value verification, keeping the evaluation results in line with market conditions through independent source data, confirming that the data source is independent, reliable and representative of the executable prices, and periodically calibrate the evaluation model, performs retrospective test, updates inputs together with any necessary fair value adjustments to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

When measuring assets and liabilities, the Company uses market-observable inputs whenever possible. The fair value hierarchy depends on the valuation technique used and is categorized as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in the active market for identified assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., price) or indirectly (i.e., derived from price).

Level 3: Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (non-observable inputs).

For any transfer within the fair value hierarchy, the Company recognizes the transfer on the reporting date. For the assumptions used to measure fair value, please refer to Note 6 (19) of the financial instruments.

### VI. Details of significant accounts

#### (I) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Cash, checking deposits and demand deposits	\$ 153,584	216,328
Time deposits	189,790	462,183
	<u>\$ 343,374</u>	<u>678,511</u>

Please refer to Note 6 (19) for the disclosure of interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

#### (II) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Financial liabilities held for trading:		
Forward exchange contracts	<u>\$ 734</u>	<u>177</u>

Engaging in derivative financial instruments transactions is used to avoid the exchange rate risk exposed by operating activities. The following derivatives instruments, which were not qualified for hedge accounting, held by the Company, were recognized as financial assets at fair value:

	<u>2025.12.31</u>		
	<u>Notional principal (in thousands)</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Derivative financial liabilities:			

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

Sell forward exchange	USD	1,900	USD to NTD	2026.01.06~2026.02.24
<b>2024.12.31</b>				
	<u>Notional principal (in thousands)</u>		<u>Currency</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Derivative financial assets:				
Sell forward exchange	USD	500	USD to NTD	2025.02.05

### (III) Financial assets at amortized cost - current

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Time deposits	\$ 167,200	189,990
Others	224	1,878
	<u>\$ 167,424</u>	<u>191,868</u>

The assessment of the Company is that the assets are held to the maturity to collect the contractual cash flows, which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the amount of principal outstanding. Therefore, these financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

1. The Company holds domestic and foreign time deposits with an annual interest rate of 1.385% to 1.465% in 2025 and matures from January 21, 2026 to May 24, 2026. The annual interest rate of 2024 was 1.385% to 1.465%, due from January 17, 2025 to May 22, 2025.
2. For credit risk information, please refer to Note 6 (19).

### (IV) Accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable)

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 436,368	278,278
Current installments of long-term accounts receivable	19,342	28,797
	455,710	307,075
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,814)	(22)
	<u>\$ 453,896</u>	<u>307,053</u>
Long-term accounts receivable	\$ 30,653	42,524
Less: current installments of long-term accounts receivable	(19,342)	(28,797)
	11,311	13,727
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(1)	(1)
	<u>\$ 11,310</u>	<u>13,726</u>

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivables (including long-term accounts receivable) have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information. The loss allowance provision were determined as follows:

	<b>2025.12.31</b>		
	<b>Carrying amount of accounts receivable</b>	<b>Weighted average expected credit loss rate</b>	<b>Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses</b>
Not Past Due	\$ 336,579	0.01%	23
Past due 1-30 days	108,500	0.07%	81
Past due 31-60 days	<u>21,942</u>	7.80%	<u>1,711</u>
Total	<b><u>\$ 467,021</u></b>		<b><u>1,815</u></b>

  

	<b>2024.12.31</b>		
	<b>Carrying amount of accounts receivable</b>	<b>Weighted average expected credit loss rate</b>	<b>Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses</b>
Not Past Due	\$ 315,874	0.01%	20
Past due 1-30 days	<u>4,928</u>	0.07%	<u>3</u>
Total	<b><u>\$ 320,802</u></b>		<b><u>23</u></b>

The movements in the allowance for accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable) were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 23	2,082
Expected credit impairment loss (reversal gain)	<u>1,792</u>	<u>(2,059)</u>
Ending balance	<b><u>\$ 1,815</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>

The allowance for accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable) is used to record the expense of bad debts. However, when the Company considers the receivables cannot be collected, it offsets directly offsetting allowance for doubtful accounts against financial assets.

The Company did not provide any accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable) as pledge collateral.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

### (V) Inventories

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Raw materials	\$ 81,033	54,140
Work in process	43,151	22,090
Semi-finished products	52,213	43,863
Finished goods	<u>30,286</u>	<u>54,637</u>
	<u><b>\$ 206,683</b></u>	<u><b>174,730</b></u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the details of cost of sales were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost of goods sold	\$ 877,047	982,327
Provision (reversal) for inventory valuation	6,783	(4,652)
Labor cost	11,569	2,000
Obsolescence loss	1,815	-
Repairs and others	<u>16,188</u>	<u>16,848</u>
	<u><b>\$ 913,402</b></u>	<u><b>996,523</b></u>

The inventories of the Company were not pledged.

### (VI) Investments accounted for using equity method

The summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date was as follows:

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Subsidiaries	<u><b>\$ 481,518</b></u>	<u><b>515,125</b></u>

#### 1. Subsidiaries

For related information, please refer to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The shares of gains (losses) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method amounted to \$(21,762) and \$7,456 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

#### 2. Guarantee

The Company did not provide any investments accounted for using equity method as pledge collaterals.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

### (VII) Property, plant, and equipment

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the details of the cost and depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the Company were as follows:

	<b>Buildings and ancillary equipment</b>	<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>Office Equipment</b>	<b>Research &amp; development and other equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cost:					
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 159,926	1,824	7,505	21,512	190,767
Addition	476	486	1,894	537	3,393
Disposal	-	-	(344)	(826)	(1,170)
Reclassifications	-	39	(39)	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<b><u>\$ 160,402</u></b>	<b><u>2,349</u></b>	<b><u>9,016</u></b>	<b><u>21,223</u></b>	<b><u>192,990</u></b>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 160,087	1,721	6,714	21,704	190,226
Addition	257	103	914	245	1,519
Disposal	(418)	-	(123)	(437)	(978)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<b><u>\$ 159,926</u></b>	<b><u>1,824</u></b>	<b><u>7,505</u></b>	<b><u>21,512</u></b>	<b><u>190,767</u></b>
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 107,296	1,546	6,424	19,879	135,145
Current year depreciation	4,626	297	795	832	6,550
Disposal	-	-	(344)	(826)	(1,170)
Disposal Reclassifications	-	9	(9)	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<b><u>\$ 111,922</u></b>	<b><u>1,852</u></b>	<b><u>6,866</u></b>	<b><u>19,885</u></b>	<b><u>140,525</u></b>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 103,066	1,190	5,988	19,375	129,619
Current year depreciation	4,648	356	559	941	6,504
Disposal	(418)	-	(123)	(437)	(978)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<b><u>\$ 107,296</u></b>	<b><u>1,546</u></b>	<b><u>6,424</u></b>	<b><u>19,879</u></b>	<b><u>135,145</u></b>
Carrying value:					
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<b><u>\$ 48,480</u></b>	<b><u>497</u></b>	<b><u>2,150</u></b>	<b><u>1,338</u></b>	<b><u>52,465</u></b>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	<b><u>\$ 57,021</u></b>	<b><u>531</u></b>	<b><u>726</u></b>	<b><u>2,329</u></b>	<b><u>60,607</u></b>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<b><u>\$ 52,630</u></b>	<b><u>278</u></b>	<b><u>1,081</u></b>	<b><u>1,633</u></b>	<b><u>55,622</u></b>

The property, plant and equipment of the Company were not pledged.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

### (VIII) Right-of-use assets

The Company leased many assets including land, housing and construction and transportation equipment were as follows:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Housing and Construction</u>	<u>Transportation Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 18,011	3,846	3,533	25,390
Addition	2,775	3,843	-	6,618
Decrease	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,847)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,847)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 20,786</u>	<u>3,842</u>	<u>3,533</u>	<u>28,161</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 18,011	3,846	3,729	25,586
Addition	-	-	3,533	3,533
Decrease	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,729)</u>	<u>(3,729)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 18,011</u>	<u>3,846</u>	<u>3,533</u>	<u>25,390</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 6,118	2,083	687	8,888
Depreciation charges	916	1,924	1,178	4,018
Decrease	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,847)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,847)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 7,034</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>1,865</u>	<u>9,059</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 5,076	160	3,211	8,447
Depreciation charges	1,042	1,923	1,205	4,170
Decrease	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,729)</u>	<u>(3,729)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 6,118</u>	<u>2,083</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>8,888</u>
Carrying value:				
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 13,752</u>	<u>3,682</u>	<u>1,668</u>	<u>19,102</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 12,935</u>	<u>3,686</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>17,139</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 11,893</u>	<u>1,763</u>	<u>2,846</u>	<u>16,502</u>

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

### (IX) Intangible assets

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the details of the cost and amortization of intangible assets of the Company were as follows:

	<u>Computer Software</u>
Cost:	
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 19,078
Additions	<u>2,023</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u><b>\$ 21,101</b></u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 16,340
Additions	<u>2,738</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u><b>\$ 19,078</b></u>
Amortization:	
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 14,975
Disposal	<u>2,570</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u><b>\$ 17,545</b></u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 13,091
Amortization	<u>1,884</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u><b>\$ 14,975</b></u>
Carrying value:	
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u><b>\$ 3,556</b></u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	<u><b>\$ 3,249</b></u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u><b>\$ 4,103</b></u>

The intangible assets of the Company were not pledged.

### (X) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of the lease liabilities of the Company were as follows:

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Current	<u><b>\$ 3,882</b></u>	<u><b>3,944</b></u>
Non-current	<u><b>\$ 15,401</b></u>	<u><b>12,815</b></u>

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Interest on lease liabilities	<b>\$ 403</b>	<b>262</b>
Expenses relating to low-value leased assets (excluding low-value leases for short-term leases)	<b>\$ 602</b>	<b>745</b>

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

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Total cash flows on lease	<b>\$ 4,880</b>	<b>5,092</b>

### 1. Lease of land, houses and buildings

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company leased land, housing and construction as office space and factories. The leases typically ran for a period of 20 years and 2 years, respectively. Some leases include the option to renew the same period as the original contract upon expiration of the lease period.

The leasing payment of the land contract depends on the locally announced land price and is adjusted after the amortization of the public facilities' construction costs reinvested in each park, which are usually incurred once a year.

Some lease contracts contain options for lease extensions, which are administered separately from each entity within the Company, so the individual terms and conditions are inconsistent. These options are only enforceable by the Company and not by the lessor. In which lessee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

### 2. Other leases

The lease term of the transportation equipment leased by the Company is 3 years.

In addition, the Company leases motor vehicle parking spaces and Multi-Functional Photocopiers for short-term leases and low-value leases, and the Company chooses to apply for the exemption instead of recognizing its relevant right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

### (XI) Provision for liabilities

	<u>Warranty</u>	<u>Loss of Arbitration Claim</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 3,065	367,300	370,365
Reversals	(2,318)	-	(2,318)
Reduction	-	(333,730)	(333,730)
Effects of changes in exchange rates	<u>-</u>	<u>(33,570)</u>	<u>(33,570)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 747</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>747</u>
Current (accounted as other current liabilities)	\$ 692	-	692
Non-current	<u>55</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 747</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>747</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 3,657	344,971	348,628
Reversals	(592)	-	(592)
Effects of changes in exchange rates	<u>-</u>	<u>22,329</u>	<u>22,329</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 3,065</u>	<u>367,300</u>	<u>370,365</u>
Current (accounted as other current liabilities)	\$ 2,931	367,300	370,231
Non-current	<u>134</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>134</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 3,065</u>	<u>367,300</u>	<u>370,365</u>

#### 1. Warranty

The provision for warranty liabilities of the Company is estimated on the basis of historical warranty data of the merchandise, and the Company expects that most of the liabilities will occur in the year following the sale.

#### 2. Loss of arbitration claim

The Company was notified of the arbitration case by the Singapore International Arbitration Centre on April 12, 2021. The arbitration case is related to the product development and design in the sales contract signed between E LA CARTE, INC. and the Company in October 2015. E LA CARTE, INC. has demanded the Company pay compensation of US\$ 35 million. The Company has appointed a lawyer to handle the case and carry out the necessary subsequent procedures to protect the Company's rights and interests. The hearing was held in April 2022, and both parties provided evidence and written statements to the arbitration tribunal for defense. E LA CARTE, INC. has requested a change in the compensation amount to be paid by the Company to US\$17.36

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

million. Received the arbitration result on June 28, 2022, the Company shall compensate US\$11.17 million and pay the arbitration fee of SGD\$187,000, and the Company has recognized the relevant provision for liabilities. On August 12, 2022, the Company was notified by the arbitral tribunal and agreed to reduce the amount of compensation by US\$70,000 based on the objection raised by the Company, and the Company reversed the amount of compensation to US\$11.1 million. The Company received notification on April 11, 2023 that Supreme Court of Singapore dismissed the Company's appeal, filed on November 11, 2022 to set aside the Award issued. The Company received notification on February 15, 2024 that the Court of Appeal of the Republic of Singapore ultimately dismissed the Company's appeal, filed on October 23, 2023 to set aside the Award issued. The Company received notice on April 10, 2024 that Hsinchu District Court of Taiwan regarding a civil petition by Presto Automation LLC for the recognition of a foreign arbitral award. The Company received notice on March 4, 2025 that Hsinchu District Court of Taiwan has granted Presto Automation LLC's petition for the recognition of a foreign arbitral award. The Company obtained all of the rights derived from the Final Award issued by the Singapore International Arbitration Center as well as the Correction of Final Award under the same case number on March 13, 2025. The Company made the payment on March 14, 2025, the debt has been extinguished and the provision has been reduced.

### (XII) Employee benefits

#### 1. Defined benefit plan

The reconciliation between the present value of the defined benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets of the Company were as follows:

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ (3,592)	(3,330)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>24,941</u>	<u>22,415</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u><u>\$ 21,349</u></u>	<u><u>19,085</u></u>

The defined benefit plan of the Company is allocated to the Labor Retirement Reserve Fund account of the Bank of Taiwan. Retirement payments for each employee under the Labor Standards Law are calculated based one years of service and average salary the six months prior to retirement.

#### (1) Component of plan asset

The retirement fund allocated by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is managed by the Bureau of Labor Fund of the Ministry of Labor (hereinafter referred to as the Labor Fund Bureau). In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the

## Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements of the Company (Continued)

Labor Retirement Fund, the minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposit with interest rates offered by local bank.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to \$24,941 and \$22,415, respectively. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds Ministry of Labor.

### (2) Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligation

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Defined benefit obligations as of January 1	\$ (3,330)	(55,846)
Defined benefit obligations interests at the beginning of the period	(53)	(347)
Benefit paid by the plan	-	49,788
Net remeasurements of defined benefit asset (liability)		
- Actuarial gains (losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(68)	138
- Actuarial gains (losses) arising from changes in experience	(141)	2,937
Defined benefit obligations as of December 31	<u>\$ (3,592)</u>	<u>(3,330)</u>

### (3) Movements in the fair value of plan assets

The movements in the fair value of assets of the Company's defined benefit plan for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Fair value of plan assets as of January 1	\$ 22,415	42,770
Benefit paid by the plan	-	(24,500)
Expected return on plan assets	358	494
Net remeasurements of defined benefit assets (liabilities)		
- Return on plan asset (excluding current interest)	2,168	3,651
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	<u>\$ 24,941</u>	<u>22,415</u>

(4) Expenses recognized in profit

The Company recognized net interest on net defined benefit assets were \$305 and \$147 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which were recognized under operation profit.

(5) Actuarial assumptions

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

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Discount rate	1.40%	1.60%
Future salary increment	3.00%	3.00%

The Company expects to pay 0 thousand dollars towards the provision of the defined benefit plan for the one-year period after December 31, 2025.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefit plan is 9.5 years.

(6) Sensitivity analysis

The impact of changes in major actuarial assumptions adopted as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 on the determination of the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	<b>Impact on defined benefit obligations</b>	
	<u>Increase 0.25%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.25%</u>
December 31, 2025		
Discount rate	<u>\$ (84)</u>	<u>87</u>
Future salary increment	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>(75)</u>
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate	<u>\$ (83)</u>	<u>85</u>
Future salary increment	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>(74)</u>

There was no change in other assumptions when performing the aforementioned sensitivity analysis. In practice, many of the relevant actuarial assumptions are correlated to each other. Sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used in calculating the net defined benefit liability on the balance sheet.

The methodology and assumptions used to compile the sensitivity analysis was the same as those of the prior year.

2. Defined contribution plans

The Company sets aside 6% of the contribution rate of the employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account of the Labor Pension Fund of the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. The Company shall

have no statutory or constructive obligation to pay any additional amount after making a fixed contribution to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance under this defined contribution plan.

The Company's pension expenses under the defined contribution plan were \$8,880 and \$8,255 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(XIII) Income tax

1. Income tax expense (benefit)

The component of income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Current tax expense (benefit)		
Current period	\$ 1,971	-
Adjustment of prior period	<u>27,105</u>	<u>(5,877)</u>
	<u>29,076</u>	<u>(5,877)</u>
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>12,907</u>	<u>4,753</u>
Income tax benefit	<u><b>\$ 41,983</b></u>	<u><b>(1,124)</b></u>

The amounts of income tax expense (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Items not reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u><b>\$ 392</b></u>	<u><b>1,345</b></u>
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on the translation of foreign financial statements	<u><b>\$ (2,369)</b></u>	<u><b>5,227</b></u>

Reconciliation of income tax expense and profit before income tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Profit before tax	\$ 199,838	<u>31,731</u>
Income tax calculated based on the Company's statutory tax rate	39,968	6,346
Prior-period tax adjustments and permanent difference adjustment	<u>2,015</u>	<u>(7,470)</u>
	<u><b>\$ 41,983</b></u>	<u><b>(1,124)</b></u>

2. The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities

## Deferred income tax assets

	2024.1.1	Recognize d in profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	2024.12.31	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	2025.12.31
Provision for inventory valuation	\$ 2,125	(931)	-	1,194	1,357	-	2,551
Provision for liabilities	732	(118)	-	614	(476)	-	138
Loss carryforwards	83,655	(1,560)	-	82,095	(9,692)	-	72,403
Accrued pension liabilities	2,616	(2,616)	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains on the translation of foreign financial statements	2,301	-	(2,301)	-	-	-	-
Others	3,921	3,602	-	7,523	(6,723)	-	800
	<u>\$ 95,350</u>	<u>(1,623)</u>	<u>(2,301)</u>	<u>91,426</u>	<u>(15,534)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,892</u>

## Deferred income tax liabilities

	2024.1.1	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	2024.12.31	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	2025.12.31
Recognized share of gain of subsidiaries and associate accounted the equity method	\$ (41,724)	(1,491)	-	(43,215)	4,353	-	(38,862)
Prepaid pension assets	-	(2,472)	(1,345)	(3,817)	(61)	(392)	(4,270)
Exchange gains on the translation of foreign financial statements	-	752	(2,926)	(2,174)	(752)	2,369	(557)
Others	(81)	81	-	-	(913)	-	(913)
	<u>\$ (41,805)</u>	<u>(3,130)</u>	<u>(4,271)</u>	<u>(49,206)</u>	<u>2,627</u>	<u>1,977</u>	<u>(44,602)</u>

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's recognized deferred tax assets result from loss carryforwards and the expiry year were as follows:

Year of loss	Unused tax loss	Expiry year
2023 (approved)	\$ 66,078	2033
2024 (filed)	<u>295,935</u>	2034
	<u>\$ 362,013</u>	

3. The Company's tax returns for the years 2023 were examined and approved by the Taiwan National Tax Administration.

## (XIV) Capital and other equity

### 1. Issuance of ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total authorized share capital of the Company was \$1,200,000 (including the reserved employee share options of \$50,000), with a par value of \$10 per share, and the paid-in share capital were \$961,522.

### 2. Capital surplus

The components of capital surplus of the Company were as follows:

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Sellback (redemption) of convertible bonds for reclassification of equity conversion rights	\$ 22,124	22,124
Employee Share Option Conversion and Cash Increase - premium	30,348	30,348
Treasury share transactions	5,985	5,985
Conversion of convertible bonds - premium	1,851	1,851
Difference between acquisition price and the carrying amount of subsidiaries and others	617	617
Restricted stock awards	<u>21,366</u>	<u>21,366</u>
	<u>\$ 82,291</u>	<u>82,291</u>

In accordance with the R.O.C. Company Act, the capital surplus generated from the premium of stock issuance and donation may only be used to offset accumulated deficits. In addition, when the Company incurred no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash or stock dividends. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the total sum of the capital surplus capitalized per annum shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital.

### 3. Retained earnings

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, after payment of income taxes and offsetting accumulated deficits, the legal reserve at 10% shall be set aside until the accumulated legal reserve equals the Company's capital; furthermore, depending on the Company's operating and the regulations on special reserve. The remaining current-year earnings together with accumulated undistributed earnings from preceding years, the Board of Directors shall propose a distribution plan for approval by the shareholders' meeting.

The Company authorizes the Board of Directors to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses in the presence of more than two-thirds of the directors and the resolution of more than half of the directors present, in the form of cash distribution, and to report to the Shareholders' meeting.

The dividend policy of the Company shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the R.O.C. Company Act and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, and considered its capital, financial structure, operating, earnings, the nature and cycle of the industry in determining the stock or cash dividends to be paid. The stock dividends shall not exceed fifty percent of the total dividends distributed during the year.

#### (1) Legal reserve

If the Company has no losses, it may, pursuant to resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve that exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

#### (2) Special reserve

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Supervisory Commission's letter no. 1010012865 issued on April 6, 2012, when distributing the distributable earnings, the Company had additional special reserve appropriated from the current year net income and undistributed earnings of previous years for the net decrease in other shareholders' equity interests recorded during the current year. A portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified to special reserve to account for cumulative changes to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior period. Amounts of Subsequent reversals pertaining to the reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

(3) Earnings distribution

The 2024 earnings distribution and the 2023 deficit compensation which were approved at the stockholders' meeting on June 18, 2025 and June 12, 2024, respectively. The dividends distributed were appropriated as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Share Allocation Ratio (NTD)</u>	<u>Amount (NT\$ in thousands)</u>
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:		
Cash	\$ 0.35	<u>32,603</u>

The aforementioned deficit compensation for the years 2024 did not differ from the amount recognized in the financial statements of the Company, and the related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

The appropriation of earnings in 2025 was approved by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2026, presents \$1.5 per share. The related information will be available on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

(4) Other equity (net of income tax)

	<u>Exchange differences on the translation of foreign financial statements</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 7,992
Exchange differences on the translation of net assets of foreign operations (net of tax)	<u>(9,476)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ (1,484)</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ (12,916)
Exchange differences on the translation of net assets of foreign operations (net of tax)	<u>20,908</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 7,992</u>

(5) Treasure stock

On November 8, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to execute the

repurchase of treasury shares and transfer the shares to the employees. From November 12, 2021 to December 29, 2021 the Company repurchased a total of 3,000 thousand shares, totaling \$82,847, and the discount amount of the repurchase of treasury shares was \$29 in January 2022. It shall be transferred within five years from the date of buyback, and there is no transfer or cancellation as of December 31, 2025.

Pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back may not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding of the Company; the total amount of the shares bought back may not exceed the amount of retained earning plus the premium on capital stock plus realized capital reserve. The shares bought back by the Company shall not be pledged. Before transfer, the shareholder's rights shall not be enjoyed.

(XV) Earnings per Share

1. Basic earnings per share

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	\$ <u>157,855</u>	<u>32,855</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	<u>93,152</u>	<u>93,152</u>
Basic earnings per share (NTD)	\$ <u>1.69</u>	<u>0.35</u>

2. Diluted earnings per share

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	\$ <u>157,855</u>	<u>32,855</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	93,152	93,152
Effect of ordinary shares (in thousands)	<u>672</u>	<u>119</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	<u>93,824</u>	<u>93,271</u>
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	\$ <u>1.68</u>	<u>0.35</u>

(XVI) Remuneration of employees and directors

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company incurs profit for the year, 3% to 12% shall be allocated for employee remuneration and not more than 3% for director remuneration. In case the Company has an accumulated loss, it shall first be used to offset any deficit.

The recipients of shares and cash may include the employee of the XAC's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company accrued and recognized its remuneration to employee amounting to \$18,357 and \$2,915, respectively, and director amounting to \$6,753 and \$729, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above were calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees and directors of the period, multiplied by the percentage remuneration to employees and directors as specified in the Company's Articles of Incorporation under operating cost or expense. If remuneration to employees is resolved to be distributed in stock, the number of shares is determined by dividing the amount of remuneration by the closing market price on the day before the approval by the Board of Directors meeting. The relevant information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(XVII) Revenue from contracts with customers

1. Disaggregation of revenue

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Primary geographical markets:		
United States	\$ 1,120,009	961,744
Japan	194,643	149,718
United Kingdom	101,681	177,063
Other countries	<u>120,354</u>	<u>83,424</u>
	<b><u>\$ 1,536,687</u></b>	<b><u>1,371,949</u></b>
Major products:		
Transaction security products	\$ 620,051	203,866
Electronic fund transaction terminals	441,244	805,059
Card readers and writers	136,387	103,490
Others	<u>339,005</u>	<u>259,534</u>
	<b><u>\$ 1,536,687</u></b>	<b><u>1,371,949</u></b>

2. Timing of revenue recognition

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
At a point in time	\$ 1,514,458	1,361,566
Over time	<u>22,229</u>	<u>10,383</u>
	<b><u>\$ 1,536,687</u></b>	<b><u>1,371,949</u></b>

3. Contract balances

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>	<u>2024.1.1</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 436,368	278,278	204,974
Long-term accounts receivable (including Current installments)	30,653	42,524	48,717
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(1,815)</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>(2,082)</u>
	<b><u>\$ 465,206</u></b>	<b><u>320,779</u></b>	<b><u>251,609</u></b>

Contract assets	\$	8,965	8,184	10,832
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$	<u><b>8,965</b></u>	<u><b>8,184</b></u>	<u><b>10,832</b></u>
Contract liabilities (accounted in other current liabilities)	\$	<u><b>14,063</b></u>	<u><b>8,137</b></u>	<u><b>17,771</b></u>

For disclosure of accounts receivables and loss allowance, please refer to Note 6 (4).

The contract assets were primarily related to the amount of revenue that has been recognized due to the transfer of labor services to customers but have not yet billed at the reporting date. When the Company enjoys unconditional right to the price, the contract assets are reclassified as accounts receivable.

The contract liabilities were primarily related to the advance received from customers, which revenue is recognized when products are delivered to customers. The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were \$2,514 and \$6,327, respectively.

(XVIII) Non-operating income and expenses

1. Interest revenue

The details of the Company's interest revenue were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Interest revenue on bank deposits	\$ 11,047	16,714
Other interest revenue	<u>2,460</u>	<u>3,114</u>
	<u><b>\$ 13,507</b></u>	<u><b>19,828</b></u>

2. Other gains and losses

The details of the Company's other gains and losses were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	\$ (12,301)	832
Net loss on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	(3,125)	(4,597)
Others	<u>1,141</u>	<u>(345)</u>
	<u><b>\$ (14,285)</b></u>	<u><b>(4,110)</b></u>

### 3. Finance costs

The details of the Company's financial costs were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 403	262
Interest expense on bank borrowings	1,008	14
	<b><u>\$ 1,411</u></b>	<b><u>276</u></b>

### (XIX) Financial instruments

#### 1. Credit risk

##### (1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represent the maximum amount of credit risk exposure.

##### (2) Concentration of credit risk

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 96% and 82% of the Company's accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable) were comprised of four customers, respectively. Although there is a potential in concentration of credit risk, the Company periodically assesses the recoverability of accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable) and made a corresponding allowance for doubtful accounts. The management does not expect significant losses to occur.

##### (3) Credit risk of accounts receivable and debt securities

For credit risk and exposure information on accounts receivable, please refer to Note 6 (4). Other financial assets at amortized cost include term deposits, details of related investments and impairment provision, please refer to Note 6 (3).

All of the above are financial assets are considered to have low credit risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses.

#### 2. Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturity date of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments but excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Contractual cash flows</b>	<b>Within 6 months</b>	<b>6-12 months</b>	<b>1-2years</b>	<b>2-5years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>
<b>December 31, 2025</b>							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$ 332,082	(332,082)	(332,082)	-	-	-	-
Salaries and bonuses payable	62,048	(62,048)	(51,953)	(10,095)	-	-	-

Lease liabilities — current and non-current	19,283	(21,917)	(2,139)	(2,139)	(3,405)	(3,285)	(10,949)
Deposits for guarantees (accounted in other current liabilities)	6,115	(6,115)	-	(6,115)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current							
Outflow	734	(59,637)	(59,637)	-	-	-	-
Inflow	-	58,903	58,903	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 420,262</u>	<u>(422,896)</u>	<u>(386,908)</u>	<u>(18,349)</u>	<u>(3,405)</u>	<u>(3,285)</u>	<u>(10,949)</u>

#### December 31, 2024

##### Non-derivative financial liabilities

Accounts payable (included related parties)	\$ 315,163	(315,163)	(315,163)	-	-	-	-
Salaries and bonuses payable	49,701	(49,702)	(38,652)	(11,050)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities — current and non-current	16,759	(17,747)	(2,161)	(1,998)	(2,356)	(3,924)	(7,308)
Deposits for guarantees (accounted in other current liabilities)	6,115	(6,115)	-	(6,115)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current							
Outflow	177	(16,344)	(16,344)	-	-	-	-
Inflow	-	16,167	16,167	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 387,915</u>	<u>(388,904)</u>	<u>(356,153)</u>	<u>(19,163)</u>	<u>(2,356)</u>	<u>(3,924)</u>	<u>(7,308)</u>

The Company does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis will occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amount.

### 3. Currency risk

#### (1) Exposure to currency risk

The Company's financial assets and liabilities exposed to significant foreign currency risk were as follows:

	2025.12.31			2024.12.31		
	Foreign currencies	Exchange Rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Exchange Rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$ 16,927	31.410	531,677	20,277	32.737	663,808
JPY	306,578	0.2011	61,653	29,328	0.2077	6,091
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>						
USD	15,330	31.410	481,518	15,735	32.737	515,125

## Financial liabilities

### Monetary items

USD	9,198	31.410	288,909	9,137	32.737	299,118
JPY	174,852	0.2011	35,163	-	-	-

### Non-monetary items

USD	1,900	30.736~ 31.300	Note	11,597	32.334~ 32.737	Note
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Note: As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to Note 6 (2) for the information on the fair value valuation of forward exchange contracts and others.

## (2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains or losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable) and accounts payable that were denominated in foreign currency. Depreciation or appreciation of the NTD by 1% against the USD at December 31, 2025 and 2024, while all other variables were remained constant, would have increased or decreased by \$2,693 and \$3,708. The two analyses were based on the same basis.

## (3) Exchange gains or losses on monetary items

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables and accounts payable. The Company's foreign exchange gains (losses) (realized and unrealized ) on the foreign currency monetary items using the functional currency were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	Foreign exchange gains or losses	Average exchange rate	Foreign exchange gains or losses	Average exchange rate
USD	\$ (12,303)	31.1311	\$ (43)	32.1214
JPY	177	0.2085	937	0.2124
Others	<u>(175)</u>	-	<u>(62)</u>	-
	<u>\$ (12,301)</u>		<u>832</u>	

## 4. Interest rate analysis

The Company's cash and cash equivalents with variable rates, if the interest rates had to increase or decrease by 0.25%, the Company's profit before tax would have increased or



party)					
Lease liabilities (included current and non-current)	16,759	-	-	-	-
Deposits for guarantees (recorded in other current liabilities)	6,115	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 338,037</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(2) Valuation technique of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company's valuation technique and assumptions used for financial instruments not measured at fair value were as follows:

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are valued at fair value based on the latest quoted price and agree-upon price. If market value is unavailable, the fair value is evaluated based on the discounted cash flows.

(3) Valuation techniques for financial instruments at fair value - derivative financial instruments

Forward exchange contracts are usually measured at the current forward exchange rate.

No changes to fair value hierarchies in 2025 and 2024.

(XX) Financial risk management

1. Overview

The Company has exposed to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- (1) Credit risk
- (2) Liquidity risk
- (3) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing the above-mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to the respective notes to in the accompanying parent-company-only financial statements.

2. Structure of risk management

The Company develops a disciplined and constructive control environment through training, management guidelines and procedures to make all employees aware of their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has reviewed the adequacy of the Company's risk management policies and procedures. Internal auditors play a supervisory role. They perform periodic and hoc reviews procedures to risk management relevant controls and procedures and report them to the Board of directors.

3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's cash balance held by domestic financial institution accounted for 77% and 86% of the Company's account balance, respectively. However, the credit status of the financial institution is good, and no significant credit risk loss is expected to occur.

(2) Accounts receivable (including long-term accounts receivable)

The Company has established a credit policy, under which each new customer is analyzed for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes, if available, external ratings and, in some cases, bank references. These limits are reviewed periodically. Customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis.

When monitoring customer credit risk, grouped customers based on credit characteristics, including legal entity, region, industry, aging, maturity date and pre-existing financial difficulties. Customers rated as high-risk are placed on a restricted customer list and future sales are based on a prepayment basis.

(3) Guarantee

The Company's policy can only provide endorsement guarantee for companies directly or indirectly owned more than 90% shares with voting right by the Company. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not provide any endorsement guarantee.

#### 4. Liquidity risk

The Company's capital and working capital are sufficient to fulfill contractual obligations, and it is not expected that liquidity risk will arise due to the inability to raise capital to settle contractual obligations.

The Company trades derivative financial instrument to avoid the exchange rate risk of net assets and liabilities. There is no significant liquidity risk arising from related cash inflow or outflow at maturity. The Company's liquidity management policy to ensure, as far as possible, that the Company has sufficient capital to meet its obligations as they fall due, under normal and stressful conditions without unacceptable risk of loss or damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company uses the operating base costing system to estimate the cost of its products and services to assist the Company in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimal cash returns on investments. In general, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash to meet the expected operating expenditure need of 60 days, including the fulfilment of financial obligations, but excludes potential impacts that cannot be reasonably expected in extreme

circumstances, such as natural disasters. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company's unused credit lines were \$448,000.

## 5. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, would affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management was to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Company's exposure to the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates related primarily to the Group's purchases and sales that are denominated in foreign currencies. Therefore, the Company trades derivative financial instruments adopts economic hedging to avoid the exchange rate risk of foreign currency assets or liabilities held by the Company. The gains and losses arising from exchanges rate changes will offset of hedged items, so the market risk is usually low.

### (1) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure to the risks of fluctuation in foreign currency exchanges rates relates primarily to the Company's sales, purchases and borrowings and transactions, and those are not denominated in functional currencies of the Company. These transactions are denominated in NTD, JPY and USD.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies, the Company ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when it is necessary to address short-term imbalances.

### (2) Interest rate risk

The Company holds variable-rate assets, which cause the exposure to interest rate risk in cash flows, please refer to the detailed explanation in Note 6 (19).

## (XXI) Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base in order to maintain the confidence of investors, creditors and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of share capital, capital surplus and retained earnings of the Company. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividend to ordinary stockholders.

The Company's debt-to-capital ratio at the reporting date was as follows:

	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Total liabilities	\$ 520,896	863,258
Less: cash and cash equivalents	<u>(343,374)</u>	<u>(678,511)</u>
Net liabilities	<u>\$ 177,522</u>	<u>184,747</u>
Total Equity	<u>\$ 1,351,582</u>	<u>1,234,239</u>
Debt-to-capital ratio	<u>13.13%</u>	<u>14.97%</u>

As of December 31, 2025, the decrease in the provision for liabilities was mainly due to the Company paid the arbitration claim.

(XXII) Non-cash investments and financing activities

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, reconciliation of liabilities arising from non-cash investment and financing activities were as follows:

<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 16,759	17,311
Cash flows from:		
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(3,875)	(4,085)
Interest paid (Note)	(403)	(262)
Non-cash changes		
Interest expense (Note)	403	262
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	6,618	3,533
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	<u>(219)</u>	<u>-</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 19,283</u>	<u>16,759</u>

Note: This is from operating activities.

**VII. Related party transactions**

(I) Name and relationship of related parties:

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Value Investment Ltd.(Value)	The subsidiary of the Company
Zakus, Inc. (Zakus)	The subsidiary of the Company
XAC AUTOMATION (SUZHOU) CO., LTD (XAC Suzhou)	The subsidiary of Value

(II) Significant related-party transactions:

1. Purchases

The purchases amount of the Company related parties were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidiary-XAC Suzhou	<u>\$ 577,840</u>	<u>822,669</u>

The transaction between the Company and XAC Suzhou is buy back of finished goods manufactured on behalf by XAC Suzhou based on order received. Since we do not purchase the same goods from other suppliers, there is no basis for comparison for the purchase price of the finished products. In addition to purchasing finished products, we

also entrusted XAC Suzhou to procure raw materials for us in 2024 and 2025. There was no profit or loss from the procurement of raw materials. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the payment terms for purchasing from XAC Suzhou were 30 to 90 days, while for regular suppliers, it was between 30 to 90 days for monthly payment.

2. Purchasing raw materials on behalf of others

The Company acts as the purchasing agent on behalf of XAC Suzhou to purchase raw materials, which then will be processed by XAC Suzhou to finished goods, and subsequently sold back to the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we sold the relevant purchased raw materials to XAC Suzhou for \$8,249 and \$2,090, respectively. However, we did not recognize the sales revenue and cost of goods sold in the financial statements. The net profit (loss) generated from the above transactions amounted to \$20 and \$(256), respectively, which were recognized under cost of goods sold.

3. Accounts payables to related parties

The details of accounts payable to related parties were as follows:

<u>Transaction type</u>	<u>Type of related party</u>	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Accounts payables to relate parties	XAC Suzhou	<u>\$ 252,185</u>	<u>244,914</u>

4. Service provision and other expenses

The following is a breakdown of expenses paid to related parties by our company for business dealings, including product warranty services, production fees, research expenses, market surveys, and various service fees. The details and outstanding balances were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Subsidiaries-XAC Suzhou	\$ 7,610	7,877	
Subsidiary-Zakus	<u>73,474</u>	<u>71,457</u>	
	<u>\$ 81,084</u>	<u>79,334</u>	
<u>Transaction type</u>	<u>Type of related party</u>	<u>2025.12.31</u>	<u>2024.12.31</u>
Accounts payables to relate parties	Zakus	\$ 18,983	33,798
Accounts payables to relate parties	XAC Suzhou	<u>1,852</u>	<u>1,799</u>
		<u>\$ 20,835</u>	<u>35,597</u>

(III) Transactions with key management personnel:

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 26,631	24,303
Post-employment benefits	314	633
	<u>\$ 26,945</u>	<u>24,936</u>

**VIII. Pledged assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's pledged assets were as follows:

Asset name	Object	2025.12.31	2024.12.31
Time deposits (recorded in financial assets at amortized cost – non-current)	Guarantee for land lease agreements with the Hsinchu Science Park Bureau	\$ 2,000	2,000

**IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total amounts of promissory notes deposited by the Company at the bank for acquiring financing were \$476,699 and \$477,826, respectively.

**X. Losses due to major disasters: None.**

**XI. Subsequent events: None.**

**XII. Others**

Total personnel, depreciation and amortization expense categorized by function were as follows:

By function	For the year ended December 31, 2025			For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Classified as operating cost	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating cost	Classified as operating expenses	Total
<b>By item</b>						
Employee benefits						
Salary	29,937	167,947	197,884	18,948	160,335	179,283
Labor health insurance	2,433	14,363	16,796	1,842	13,245	15,087
Pension	1,100	7,475	8,575	884	7,224	8,108
Remuneration of directors	-	6,753	6,753	-	729	729
Others	1,473	5,955	7,428	1,210	5,669	6,879
Depreciation	865	9,703	10,568	899	9,775	10,674
Amortization	-	2,570	2,570	-	1,884	1,884

The amount of employees and employee benefits for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

	<u>For the Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
The number of employees	<u>179</u>	<u>171</u>
The number of directors who were not holding as a position of employee	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
The Average of employee benefits	<u>\$ 1,333</u>	<u>1,269</u>
The Average of Salaries	<u>\$ 1,144</u>	<u>1,087</u>
The Average of salary adjust rate	<u>5.24%</u>	
Supervisory remuneration(Note)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: Since no supervisors were appointed in 2025 and 2024, no supervisors' remuneration was incurred.

The information of the Company's salaries and remunerations policy (including director, executive officers and employees) was as follows:

- (1)Article 28 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company stipulates that "if there is any profit of the Company in the year, 3% to 12% shall be allocated for employee compensation and not more than 3% for director compensation. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses, the amount should be reserved in advance to offset the losses. The compensation of the employees set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be paid to the objects of stock or cash, including employees of the subsidiary company who meet certain conditions."
- (2)The procedure for determining the remuneration of the directors, general manager and deputy general manager of the Company shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and the Measures according to the "Regulations for the Management of Managerial Performance Assessment and Remuneration Policy", the remuneration shall be determined in accordance with the positions and responsibilities of the directors, general manager and deputy general manager, and shall be in line with the Company's operational performance, and shall be reviewed by the remuneration committee and approved by the Board of Directors.
- (3)The compensation of employees of the Company shall be determined in accordance with the R.O.C. Company Act, the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Employee Immediate Reward Measures, the Employee Bonus Distribution Measures, the Operating Bonus Management Measures and the Remuneration Management Procedures. The remuneration and rewards shall be determined in accordance with the positions and responsibilities assumed by the employees and shall be in accordance with the Company's operating performance, and shall be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

### XIII. Supplementary Disclosures

#### (I) Information on significant transactions

From January 1 to December 31, 2025, in accordance with the provisions of the compilation standards, the information related to major transactions that the Company should disclose further is as follow:

1. Money lending to others: None.
2. Guarantee and endorsement for other parties: None.
3. Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
4. Purchases from or sales to related parties with amounts exceeding NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details				Transaction with Terms Different from Others		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchases /Sales	Amount	Percentage of Total Purchases /Sales	Credit Terms	Unit Price	Credit Terms	Ending Balance	Percentage of Total Notes/ Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
The Company	XAC Suzhou	Subsidiaries	Purchase	577,840	69%	30~90 days	-	-	(252,185)	(76)%	

5. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in subsequent period (Note 1)	Loss allowance
					Amount	Action taken		
XAC Suzhou	The Company	Parent	252,185	2.32%	-		60,759	-

Note : The collection situation as of January 31, 2026.

6. Derivatives transaction: Please refer to Note 6 (2).

#### (II) Investment on invested companies:

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the investment information was as follows (excluding the investee in mainland China):

Name of Investor	Name of Investee	Location	Main Business Activities	Initial Investment Amount		End-of-period holding			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profit/loss of investee	Note
				Ending Balance	Beginning balance	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Amount			
The Company	Value	Samoa	Holding company	168,889	168,889	(Note 1)	100%	410,901	(20,795)	(25,167)	Subsidiaries of the Company
The Company	Zakus	United States	R&D Center and Market Research Related Services	37,145	37,145	200	100%	70,617	3,405	3,405	Subsidiaries of the Company

Note 1. Is a limited company.

Note 2. Unrealized gains or losses on upstream transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(III) Information on investment in Mainland China:

1. The name of investee in Mainland China, the main business and other related information:

Investee Company	Main Business Activities	Total Amounts of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investments	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net Income (Loss) of Investee	Ownership through Direct / Indirect Investment	Investment Income (Loss) Recognized by the Company	Carrying Amount of Investments as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings in as of December 31, 2025
					Outflow	Inflow						
XAC Suzhou	Production and marketing of electronic financial transaction terminals, transaction data security protection equipment multi-function smart cards, card readers and writers, and their components, electronic component retail and technical services	224,042	(Note 1)	165,841	-	-	165,841 (Note 3)	(20,763)	100%	(20,763) (Note 2)	424,989	396,532

Note 1. Indirect investment in Mainland China through Value.

Note 2. The financial statements of the investee company were audited by the international accounting firms which cooperated with R.O.C. accounting firms.

Note 3. The accumulated outflow of investment remitted from Taiwan at the end of the current period did not include the earnings transferred to capital stock of \$58,201 in 2008.

2. Quota for investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1 and 2)	Investment amounts authorized by the Investment Commission of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Upper Limit on Investment imposed by Investment Commission of Economic Affairs (MOEA)
197,901 (USD 5,995 in thousands)	252,441 (USD 7,795 in thousands)	810,949

Note 1. Beijing Tongjinhua Technology Co., Ltd., an indirectly invested subsidiary by the Company has completed its liquidation of various rights and obligations and cancelled its registration in 2011. The investment amounted to \$25,715 (USD 800 in thousands) still needs to be included in the cumulative amount of investments from Taiwan to Mainland China according to the regulations of the Investment Commission of Economic Affairs (MOEA).

Note 2. Tongjinhua Suzhou Co., Ltd., an indirectly invested subsidiary by the Company has completed its liquidation of various rights and obligations and cancelled its registration in 2013. The investment amounted to \$6,345 (USD 195 in thousands) still needs to be included in the cumulative amount of investments from Taiwan to Mainland China according to the regulations of the Investment Commission of Economic Affairs (MOEA).

3. Significant transactions:

Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investees in Mainland China for the year ended December 31, 2025, for which intercompany transactions were eliminated upon consolidation, are disclosed in “Information on significant transactions.”

**XIV. Segment Information**

Please refer to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**  
**Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents**  
**December 31, 2025**  
**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**  
**(Foreign Currencies Dollars)**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cash	Petty cash and cash on hand	\$ 61
Cash in banks	Checking deposits	4,906
	Demand deposits	
	TWD	77,875
	USD: 1,029,046.61	32,322
	JPY: 189,426,160.00	38,094
	RMB 71,285.04	319
	EUR: 147.11	5
	GBP: 43.47	2
	Time deposits	
	TWD	142,675
	USD: 1,500,000	47,115
Total		<u>\$ 343,374</u>

The exchange rates of foreign currencies are converted into New Taiwan Dollars at the balance sheet date is as follows:

USD : 31.4100

JPY : 0.2011

CNY : 4.4688

EUR : 36.8800

GBP : 42.3000

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**

**Statement of Financial Assets at Fair Value through  
Profit or Loss - Current**

**December 31, 2025**

For related information, please refer to Note 6 (2) “Statement of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Current” of the parent-company-only financial statements.

**Statement of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost -  
Current and Non- current**

For related information, please refer to Notes 6 (3) and 8 “Statement of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost - Current and Non- current” of the parent-company-only financial statements.

**Statement of Current Contract Assets  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<u>Client name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Contract assets:	
Client A	\$ 6,549
Client L	965
Client E	775
Client F	676
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 8,965</u></u>

Note: Individual customer whose balances are less than 5% of the amount of account balance will not be listed separately.

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**  
**Statement of Accounts receivable**  
**December 31, 2025**  
**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<b>Client name</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Accounts receivable:	
Client B	\$ 309,080
Client C	74,306
Client I	39,092
Client D	23,560
Others (Note)	20,983
	467,021
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,815)
Total	<b>\$ 465,206</b>

Note: Individual customer whose balances are less than 5% of the amount of account balance will not be listed separately.

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**

**Statement of Inventories**

**December 31, 2025**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	<b>Amount</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Net Realizable Value</b>
Finished goods	\$ 40,774	30,318
Less: provision for inventory valuation	<u>(10,488)</u>	
Subtotal	<u>30,286</u>	
Semi-finished products	52,794	54,691
Less: provision for inventory valuation	<u>(581)</u>	
Subtotal	<u>52,213</u>	
Work in progress	<u>43,151</u>	43,151
Raw materials	82,719	80,937
Less: provision for inventory valuation	<u>(1,686)</u>	
Subtotal	<u>81,033</u>	
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 206,683</u></b>	<b><u>209,097</u></b>

**Statement of Other current assets**

	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Temporary payments	\$ 12,363
Refundable tax	6,264
Prepaid expenses	5,284
Others (Note)	<u>467</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 24,378</u></b>

Note: Individual customer whose balances are less than 5% of the amount of account balance will not be listed separately.

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**

**Statement of Movement in Investments Accounted for Using the Equity  
Method**

**For the year ended December 31, 2025**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, in thousands shares)**

Name of investee	Beginning Balance		Addition		Investment Profit or Loss	Conversion Adjustment	Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value		Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	
Value Investment Ltd.		\$ 445,108	-	-	(25,167)	(9,040)		100%	410,901	-	410,901	None
Zakus, Inc.	200	70,017	-	-	3,405	(2,805)	200	100%	70,617	-	70,617	None
		<u>\$ 515,125</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>(21,762)</u>	<u>(11,845)</u>			<u>481,518</u>		<u>481,518</u>	

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**  
**Statement of Movement in Property, Plant and  
Equipment**  
**For the year ended December 31, 2025**  
**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

For related information, please refer to Note 6 (7) “Property, Plant and Equipment”  
of the parent-company-only financial statements.

**Statement of Movement in Right-of-Use Assets**

For related information, please refer to Note 6 (8) “Right-of-Use Assets”  
of the parent-company-only financial statements.

**Statement of Movement in Intangible Assets**

For related information, please refer to Note 6 (9) “Intangible Assets”  
of the parent-company-only financial statements.

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**

**Statement of Refundable deposits**

**December 31, 2025**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Refundable deposits of Taipei office	\$ 516
Others (Note)	<u>50</u>
	<u><b>\$ 566</b></u>

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

**Statement of Accounts Payable**

<u>Vendor name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Company AA	\$ 10,381
Company FF	8,098
Company HH	6,411
Other (Note)	<u>34,172</u>
Total	<u><b>\$ 59,062</b></u>

Note: Individual vendor who has less than 5% of the account balance will not be listed separately.

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**

**Statement of Other Current Liabilities**

**December 31, 2025**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Accrued expenses	\$ 19,803
Unearned sales revenue	14,063
Accrued expenses-others	7,768
Guarantee deposits	6,115
Remuneration payable to directors	4,766
Other (Note)	8,885
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 61,400</b>

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

**Statement of Lease Liabilities**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Term of Contract</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Note</b>
Land	Land of Hsinchu Science Park	January 1, 2021~ December 31, 2040	1.3%	\$ 13,900	
Housing and Construction	Office	December 1, 2023~ November 30, 2027	2.2%	3,686	
Transportation equipment	Business vehicle	May 25, 2024~ May 24, 2027	2.2%	1,697	
				<b>\$ 19,283</b>	
Current				<b>\$ 3,882</b>	
Non-current				<b>\$ 15,401</b>	

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**  
**Statement of Operating Revenue**  
**For the year ended December 31, 2025**  
**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Electronic fund transaction terminals	112,471	\$ 620,051
Transaction security products	157,139	441,244
Card readers and writers	48,177	136,387
Others	501,808	<u>339,005</u>
Net revenue		<u>\$ 1,536,687</u>

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**

**Statement of Operating Costs**

**For the year ended December 31, 2025**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Beginning balance of raw materials	\$ 57,157
Add: Purchase	254,653
Less: Ending balance of raw materials	<u>(82,719)</u>
Raw materials used	229,091
Direct labor	35,473
Manufacturing overhead	29,618
Cost of conversion	<u>33,274</u>
Manufacturing cost	327,456
Add: Beginning balance of work in process and semi-finished products	67,756
Semi-finished products purchased	201,912
Less: Ending balance of work in process and semi-finished products	(95,945)
Sale of semi-finished products	(41,656)
Transferred to expense	<u>(4,936)</u>
Cost of finished goods	454,587
Add: Beginning balance of Finished goods	55,789
Finished goods purchased	378,045
Less: Ending balance of Finished goods	(40,774)
Transferred to expense	<u>(12,256)</u>
Production and sales cost	835,391
Sale of semi-finished products	41,656
Obsolescence loss	1,815
Warranty cost and others	16,188
Labor cost	11,569
Provision for inventory valuation	<u>6,783</u>
Cost of sales	<u><u>\$ 913,402</u></u>

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**

**Statement of Selling, Administrative, Research and  
Development Expenses**

**For the year ended December 31, 2025**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Selling</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Research and Development</u>	<u>Expected credit impairment gain</u>
Salary	\$ 7,415	35,989	124,543	-
Professional service fees	17,814	8,908	55,832	-
Testing fees	-	-	59,279	-
Insurance expense	2,611	3,014	11,085	-
Miscellaneous purchase	328	4,709	2,167	-
Export expense	1,910	-	-	-
Stock Transfer Agent Fees	-	4,892	-	-
Remuneration of directors	-	6,754	-	-
Expected credit impairment loss	-	-	-	1,792
Others (Note)	4,754	17,294	28,406	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 34,832</u></b>	<b><u>81,560</u></b>	<b><u>281,312</u></b>	<b><u>1,792</u></b>

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

**XAC AUTOMATION CORP**

**Statement of Interest income**

**For the year ended December 31, 2025**

For related information, please refer to Note 6 (18) “Interest income”  
of the parent-company-only financial statements.

**Statement of Other Gains and Losses**

For related information, please refer to Note 6 (18) “Other gains and losses”  
of the parent-company-only financial statements.