MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR25000651

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of MiTAC Digital Technology Corporation

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and reports of the other auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As stated in Note 6(26), the Company acquired 100% equity interest in MiTAC Innovation

(Kunshan) Ltd. for cash consideration of $29,634 thousand during the second quarter of the year 2025 and completed an internal reorganization among entities under common control. The Company accounted for this transaction using the pooling of interests method and prepared parent company only financial statements accordingly. Our audit opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

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

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

Sales revenue recognition

Description

For accounting policies on sales revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4(28). Considering that sales revenue is material to the parent company only financial statements and is critical to the Company's operating performance, and that the Company's products are mainly Automotive electronics and AIoT products, particular attention is required to changes in the composition of major customers and whether sales revenue has actually occurred. Thus, we identified sales revenue recognition as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We conducted audit procedures, including: discussing with management and evaluating the policies related to revenue recognition; assessing the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal controls over revenue recognition; analysing changes in sales revenue from major customers; test sampling customer sales orders and reconciling them to shipping supporting documents to verify that sales transactions actually occurred; and inspecting sales returns and discounts from major customers subsequent to the balance sheet date to assess whether sales revenue was appropriately recognized.

Valuation of inventory

Description

The Company is mainly engaged in development, design, manufacturing, and selling automotive electronics, Smart AIoT, and industrial computer products. Due to rapid technological innovations and fluctuations in market demands, there is a higher risk of inventory obsolescence. The Company's inventories are measured at the lower of costs and net realisable values. For a description of accounting policies on valuation of inventories, please refer to Note 4(11), and for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to valuation of inventories, please refer to Note 5(2). Considering that the Company's inventories were material to the parent company only financial statements and with various categories, and the valuation process was subject to management's judgment, it was identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed audit procedures, including: discussed with management and evaluated the policy of inventory valuation, validated inventory aging report through checking the logic of calculating aged inventories and confirming the appropriateness of categorization of aged inventories; and validated the basis in determining net realizable values of obsolete or slow-moving inventories in order to evaluate the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Liu, Chien-Yu	Chiang, Cheng Han

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 5, 2026

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.
As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025 AMOUNT	%	(restated) December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 2,436,832	37	$ 2,384,261	36
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	-	-	2,994	-
1170	Accounts receivable - net	6(3)	1,017,966	15	952,680	14
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties - net	6(3) and 7	282,055	4	436,777	7
1200	Other receivables	7	3,109	-	10,116	-
1210	Other receivables due from related parties, net	7	102	-	2,224	-
130X	Inventories	6(4)	1,842,628	28	1,747,565	27
1410	Prepayments		58,804	1	85,372	1
1470	Other current assets	8	26	-	260	-
	Total current assets		5,641,522	85	5,622,249	85
	Non-current assets					
1535	Financial assets at amortised cost - non-current		58	-	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(5)	503,172	8	522,734	8
1600	Property, plant and equipment - net	6(6)	185,248	3	127,465	2
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7) and 7	78,927	1	93,848	2
1780	Intangible assets	6(8)	17,169	-	18,094	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(24)	190,660	3	170,073	3
1900	Other non-current assets		28,484	-	26,843	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		1,003,718	15	959,057	15
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 6,645,240	100	$ 6,581,306	100

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MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025 AMOUNT	%	(restated) December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(9)	2,217	-	28	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(17)	206,661	3	74,865	1
2170	Accounts payable		908,966	14	761,603	12
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	1,954,202	29	2,396,160	36
2200	Other payables	6(10)	712,177	11	707,217	11
2220	Other payables to related parties	6(10) and 7	124,415	2	257,180	4
2230	Current income tax liabilities		40,709	1	-	-
2250	Provisions - current	6(13)	78,492	1	75,194	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current	7	27,611	-	22,773	-
2300	Other current liabilities		115,122	2	109,542	2
	Total current liabilities		4,170,572	63	4,404,562	67
	Non-current liabilities					
2550	Provisions - non-current	6(13)	169,449	2	108,937	1
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(24)	5	-	41	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	7	53,369	1	72,414	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(11) and 7	81,647	1	54,148	1
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		304,470	4	235,540	3
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		4,475,042	67	4,640,102	70
	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Share capital	6(14)				
3110	Common shares		1,094,133	17	1,093,883	17
	Capital surplus	6(15)				
3200	Capital surplus		594,281	9	572,253	9
	Retained earnings	6(16)				
3310	Legal reserve		79,390	1	75,792	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		358,711	5	35,976	-
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		43,683	1	67,626	1
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		2,170,198	33	1,845,530	28
35XX	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	6(26)	-	-	95,674	2
3XXX	**Total equity**		2,170,198	33	1,941,204	30
	Significant Contingent Liabilities And Unrecognised Contract Commitments	9(1)(2)				
	Significant Events After the Balance Sheet Date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 6,645,240	100	$ 6,581,306	100

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

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

			Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024(restated)	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(17) and 7	$ 7,974,473	100	$ 6,511,757	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4) and 7	(6,175,497)	(77)	(4,980,359)	(77)
	Gross profit (loss) from operations		1,798,976	23	1,531,398	23
5910	Unrealized profit (loss) from sales		(2,885)	-	(2,347)	-
5920	Realized profit (loss) on from sales		2,347	-	3,996	-
	Gross profit		1,798,438	23	1,533,047	23
	Operating expenses	6(22)(23) 7 and 12(2)				
6100	Selling expenses		(509,278)	(7)	(488,202)	(8)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(257,844)	(3)	(220,201)	(3)
6300	Research and development expenses		(810,329)	(10)	(802,010)	(12)
6450	Expected credit loss (gain)		(493)	-	-	-
	Total operating expenses		(1,577,944)	(20)	(1,510,413)	(23)
6900	Operating profit		220,494	3	22,634	-
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(18) and 7	40,232	-	53,557	1
7010	Other income	6(19)	8,968	-	1,724	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(20)	4,521	-	3,637	-
7050	Finance costs	6(21) and 7	(2,456)	-	(3,048)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(5)	77,942	1	112,757	2
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		129,207	1	168,627	3
7900	**Profit before income tax**		349,701	4	191,261	3
7950	Income tax expense	6(24)	(26,938)	-	(15,330)	-
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 322,763	4	$ 175,931	3

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

			Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024(restated)	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
	Other comprehensive income (loss) - net					
	Components of other comprehensive income(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(11)	$(1,144)	-	$ 4,147	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(24)	229	-	(829)	-
8310	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(915)	-	3,318	-
	Components of other comprehensive income(loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	6(5)	(20,669)	-	23,681	-
8300	**Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year**		$(21,584)	-	$ 26,999	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 301,179	4	$ 202,930	3
	Profit (loss) , attributable to:					
8610	Owners of parent		$ 327,248	4	$ 171,102	3
8615	Former owner of business combination under common control		(4,485)	-	4,829	
			$ 322,763	4	175,931	3
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710	Owners of parent		$ 313,025	4	$ 195,013	3
8715	Former owner of business combination under common control		(11,846)	-	7,917	-
			$ 301,179	4	202,930	3
	Basic earnings per share					
9710	Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent			2.99		1.61
9720	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control		(	0.04)		0.05
9750	Basic earnings per share	6(25)	$	2.95	$	1.66
	Diluted earnings per share					
9810	Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent			2.87		1.60
9820	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control		(	0.04)		0.05
9850	Diluted earnings per share	6(25)	$	2.83	$	1.65

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

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

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
				Retained earnings		Other equity interest			
	Notes	Share capital-common shares	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	Total equity
Year 2024									
Balance at January 1, 2024(restated)		$ 1,061,000	$ 533,718	$ 61,496	$ 4,509	$ 47,033	$ 1,707,756	$ 87,757	$ 1,795,513
Profit for the year		-	-	-	171,102	-	171,102	4,829	175,931
Other comprehensive income for the year	6((5)(11)	-	-	-	3,318	20,593	23,911	3,088	26,999
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	174,420	20,593	195,013	7,917	202,930
Distribution of 2023 and 2024 earnings	6(16)								
Legal reserve		-	-	14,296	(14,296)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(128,657)	-	(128,657)	-	(128,657)
Compensation cost of share-based payment	6(12)	-	19,167	-	-	-	19,167	-	19,167
Exercise of employee stock options	6(14)	32,883	19,368	-	-	-	52,251	-	52,251
Balance at December 31,2024		$ 1,093,883	$ 572,253	$ 75,792	$ 35,976	$ 67,626	$ 1,845,530	$ 95,674	$ 1,941,204
Year 2025									
Balance at January 1, 2025(restated)		$ 1,093,883	$ 572,253	$ 75,792	$ 35,976	$ 67,626	$ 1,845,530	$ 95,674	$ 1,941,204
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	327,248	-	327,248	(4,485)	322,763
Other comprehensive loss for the year	6(5)(11)	-	-	-	(915)	(13,308)	(14,223)	(7,361)	(21,584)
Total comprehensive income(loss)		-	-	-	326,333	(13,308)	313,025	(11,846)	301,179
Distribution of 2024 earnings	6(16)								
Legal reserve		-	-	3,598	(3,598)	-	-	-	-
Compensation cost of share-based payment	6(12)	-	11,652	-	-	-	11,652	-	11,652
Exercise of employee stock options	6(12)(14)	250	147	-	-	-	397	-	397
Organizational restructuring	6(26)	-	10,229	-	-	(10,635)	(406)	(29,228)	(29,634)
Cash distribution to former equity holders under common control		-	-	-	-	-	-	(54,600)	(54,600)
Balance at December 31, 2025		$ 1,094,133	$ 594,281	$ 79,390	$ 358,711	$ 43,683	$ 2,170,198	$ -	$ 2,170,198

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

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

	Notes	2025	2024(restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 349,701	$ 191,261
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(6)(7)(22)	79,189	57,182
Amortization	6(8)(22)	20,831	20,318
Provision of expected credit loss	12(2)	493	-
Loss (gain) of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(20)	5,183	(3,815)
Interest expense	6(21)	2,456	3,048
Interest income	6(18)	(40,232)	(53,557)
Compensation cost of employee share-based payment transactions	6(12)	11,652	19,167
Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method	6(5)	(77,942)	(112,757)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(20)	(40)	(1,000)
Unrealized profit (loss) from sales		538	(1,649)
Loss on inventory market value decline	6(4)	53,456	102,814
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Increase in accounts receivable		(65,779)	(318,195)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable- related parties		154,722	(363,951)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables		9,042	(8,612)
Increase in inventories		(148,519)	(900,971)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments		26,568	(59,124)
Decrease in other current assets		176	475
Changes in operating liabilities			
Increase in contract liabilities		131,796	8,970
Increase in accounts payable		147,363	427,237
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable - related parties		(441,958)	902,071
Increase in other payables		48,613	271,697
(Decrease) increase in other payables - related parties		(11,617)	51,723
Increase in provisions for liabilities		63,810	9,027
Increase in other current liabilities		5,580	17,950
Dncrease in other operating liabilities		(1,138)	(881)
Cash inflow generated from operations		323,944	258,428
Receipt of interest		40,320	51,313
Cash dividend received		21,696	-
Payment of interest		(2,456)	(3,048)
(Payment) Receipt of income tax		(103,330)	403
Net cash flows from operating activities		280,174	307,096

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

	Notes	2025	2024(restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(6)(27)	$(156,763)	(44,788)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		387	1,000
(Increase) Decrease in refundable deposits		(1,641)	3,882
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(8)	(19,906)	(25,328)
Loans lent to related parties	7	-	(304,091)
Loans repaid from related parties	7	-	304,091
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(177,923)	(65,234)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in guarantee deposits received	6(28)	150	-
Increase in loans from related parties	6(28) and 7	88,633	59,014
Repayment of loans to related parties	6(28) and 7	(85,730)	(55,269)
Repayments of lease liabilities	6(28)	(23,496)	(22,123)
Cash dividends paid	6(16)	-	(128,657)
Exercise of employee share options	6(14)	397	52,251
Predecessor’s equity interest under common control	6(26)	(29,634)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(49,680)	(94,784)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		52,571	147,078
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	2,384,261	2,237,183
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	$ 2,436,832	$ 2,384,261

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

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Mitac Digital Technology Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was approved for establishment on September 1, 2017. In order to achieve the benefits of professional specialization and enhance overall competitiveness, an organizational restructuring was carried out. On January 1, 2018, the Company's parent company, MiTAC Holdings Corporation, spun off and transferred the related businesses of the Mobile Communications Product Business Unit of its subsidiary, MiTAC International Corporation, to the Company. The Company is primarily engaged in the development, design, manufacturing, and sales of automotive devices and in-vehicle communication systems, as well as smart connected device products.

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

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 5, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

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

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2026 are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the above standards and interpretations, the Company is still continuing its evaluation and will disclose the results upon its completion.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

These parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the

"Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers".

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets and present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company' s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

These individual financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the spot exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period.

iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate, exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. In addition, even when the Company retains partial interest in the former foreign associate after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(c) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Company retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(d) When the settlement of a monetary receivable form or payable to a foreign operationis is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to from part of the netinvestment in the foreign operaiton are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

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

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition when they eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company’s business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets’ contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Group holds time deposits that do not meet the definition of cash equivalents. As the holding period is short and the impact of discounting is insignificant, such deposits are measured at their investment amount.

(8) Accounts receivable

A. Accounts receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

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

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts), at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

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

The Company derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

A. The contractual rights of the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

(11) Inventories

A. The perpetual inventory system is adopted for inventory recognition. Inventories are stated at standard cost, and adjusted at the end of reporting period to approximate them to the cost calculated on a weighted average method.

B. At the end of period, inventories are evaluated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the individual item approach is used in the comparison of cost and net realizable value. The calculation of net realizable value should be based on the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, net of estimated costs of completion and estimated selling expenses.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiary

A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entityand has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

B. Unrealized gains or losses resulting from inter-company transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated. Necessary adjustments are made to the accounting policies of subsidiaries, to be consistent with the accounting policies of the Company.

C. After acquisition of subsidiaries, the Company recognizes proportionately the share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income as part of the Company's profit and loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. When the share of loss from a subsidiary exceeds the carrying amount of Company's interest in that subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize its share in the subsidiary's loss proportionately.

D. According to " Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers", "Profit for the year" and "Other comprehensive income for the year" reported in an entity's parent company only statement of comprehensive income, shall be equal to "profit for the year" and "Other comprehensive income" attributable to owners of the parent reported in that entity's consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Total equity reported in an entity's parent company only financial statements, shall be equal to equity attributable to owners of parent reported in that entity's consolidated financial statements.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of discarded assets is derecognised when critical repairs are incurred, and other repair expenses are charged to profit or loss for the period when they incur.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Machinery and equipment	5 ~ 10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 5 years

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

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of lowvalue assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.
Lease payments are comprised of the following:
(a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; and
(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.
The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:
(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; and
(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.
The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(15) Intangible assets

The use right of computer software was capitalised based on the acquisition cost and cost to prepare the specific software to become usable. Computer software was amortized based on the contract or on a straight-line basis over 5 years.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(17) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings and other long-term and shortterm loans. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(18) Notes and accounts payable

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

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

(19) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

B. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(20) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(21) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(22) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(23) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Group uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is distributed by shares, the Company calculates the numbers of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(24) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(25) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(26) Share capital

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

(27) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(28) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

(a) The Company manufactures and sells cloud computing products and mobile communication products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(b) Revenue from sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the sales returns and sales discounts. The Company provides to customers the sales return right and sales discounts and recognises refund liability for expected sales discounts payable to customers in relation to sales by using the expected value method.

(c) The Company's obligation to provide maintenance services for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.

(d) Account receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Sales of services

(a) The Company provides technology services and installment repairs and maintenance services. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

(b) Some contracts include multiple deliverables. Such services are accounted for as a single performance obligation as they are highly interrelated and indistinguishable.

(29) Organizational restructuring under common control

A. The organizational restructuring was accounted for in accordance with the guidance set out in the IFRS Q&A "Accounting Issues Related to Business Combinations under Common Control" issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China on October 26, 2018. As IFRS 3 Business Combinations does not provide explicit guidance on business combinations under common control, the Company applied the relevant interpretations and guidance issued by the competent authority in Taiwan. Accordingly, the pooling of interests method using book values was applied, and the transaction was accounted for as if the entities had been combined from the beginning of the period presented, with prior-period financial statements retrospectively restated.

B. If the acquisition was effected through a cash purchase, any difference between the consideration transferred and the net assets acquired was recognized as an increase (or decrease) to capital surplus arising from share premium. In the event that the capital surplus is insufficient to absorb such difference, the remaining balance was charged against retained earnings.

C. In addition, pursuant to Interpretation Letter Ref. No. (101) Ji-Mi-Zi No. 301 issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China (Taiwan), when preparing the comparative consolidated balance sheets, the equity interests held by shareholders originally under common control are presented as "Predecessor's equity under common control." When preparing the comparative consolidated statements of profit or loss, the portions attributable to shareholders originally under common control are presented as “Net income (loss) of the predecessor under common control.”

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

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

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Group’s accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of inventories is described in Note 6 (4).

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1)Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash:		
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 60	$ 60
Checking accounts and demand deposits	936,772	920,276
Cash equivalents:		
Time deposits	1,500,000	1,463,925
Total	$ 2,436,832	$ 2,384,261

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

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

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

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Valuation adjustment - Derivatives	$ -	$ 2,994

A. The Company recognised net gain (loss) of $(2,994) and $2,994 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

B. The non-hedging derivative instrument transactions and contract information are as follows:

December 31,2025 : None.

	December 31, 2024			
Financial Instrument	Item	Notional Amount (in thousands)		Fair Market Value (in thousands)
MiTAC Computing Technology Corp.				
Forward foreign exchange - Sell	Advance booking EUR to buy USD	EUR	2,500	918
Forward foreign exchange - Sell	Advance booking AUD to buy USD	AUD	2,766	2,076

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

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Third parties	$ 1,029,057	$ 963,278
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(11,091)	(10,598)
	1,017,966	952,680
Related parties	282,055	436,777
	$ 1,300,021	$ 1,389,457

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Not past due	$ 1,181,253	$ 1,365,289
Up to 90 days	129,310	34,766
91 to 180 days	487	-
Over 181 days	62	-
	$ 1,311,112	$ 1,400,055

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2024, the balance of accounts receivable from contracts with customers amounted to $717,909.

C. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable were $1,300,021 and $1,389,457, respectively.

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

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Book value	Book value
Raw materials	$ 1,314,294	$ 1,240,746
Work in process	170,636	141,164
Finished goods	357,698	365,655
Total	$ 1,842,628	$ 1,747,565

Expense and loss incurred on inventories:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$ 6,122,579	$ 4,884,389
Non-cancellable contract loss	53,456	102,814
	$ 6,176,035	$ 4,987,203

(5) Investments accounted for using equity method

A.

Investee company	Ownership	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries			
Access Wisdom Holdings Ltd.	100%	407,078	336,610
Mio International Ltd.	100%	61,523	90,450
MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltd.	100%	34,571	95,674
		$ 503,172	$ 522,734

B. The Company recognised its share of profit from associates accounted for using equity method December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounting to $77,942 and $112,757, respectively, and recognised its share of other comprehensive income from associates accounted for using equity method amounting to ($20,669) and $23,681, respectively.

C. The basic information of the associates that are material to the Company are disclosed in Note 4(3).

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Molding equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment under inspection	Total
At January 1, 2025									
Cost	$ 12,266	$ 16,917	$ 5,727	$ 1,842	$ 10,750	$ 44,515	$ 37,752	$ 52,206	$ 181,975
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(5,664)	(5,463)	(735)	(1,099)	(6,311)	(10,965)	(24,273)	-	(54,510)
	$ 6,602	$ 11,454	$ 4,992	$ 743	$ 4,439	$ 33,550	$ 13,479	$ 52,206	$ 127,465
2025									
At January 1	$ 6,602	$ 11,454	$ 4,992	$ 743	$ 4,439	$ 33,550	$ 13,479	$ 52,206	$ 127,465
Additions	54,394	6,782	2,832	-	6,547	32,878	7,322	2,354	113,109
Disposal	(347)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(347)
Reclassifications	52,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52,206)	-
Depreciation	(12,405)	(6,816)	(1,676)	(298)	(2,085)	(24,564)	(7,135)	-	(54,979)
At December 31	$ 100,450	$ 11,420	$ 6,148	$ 445	$ 8,901	$ 41,864	$ 13,666	$ 2,354	$ 185,248
At December 31, 2025									
Cost	$ 115,895	$ 20,785	$ 8,559	$ 1,228	$ 12,838	$ 61,554	$ 29,412	$ 2,354	$ 252,625
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,445)	(9,365)	(2,411)	(783)	(3,937)	(19,690)	(15,746)	-	(67,377)
	$ 100,450	$ 11,420	$ 6,148	$ 445	$ 8,901	$ 41,864	$ 13,666	$ 2,354	$ 185,248

	Machinery		Computer and communication equipment		Transportation equipment		Office equipment		Leasehold improvements		Molding equipment		Other equipment		Construction in progress and equipment under inspection		Total
At January 1, 2024																	
Cost	$	16,330	$	11,795	$	3,100	$	1,512	$	8,871	$	40,645	$	43,581	$	-	$	125,834
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(	8,655)	(	6,249)	(	2,130)	(	884)	(	4,839)	(	11,027)	(	24,663)		-	(	58,447)
	$	7,675	$	5,546	$	970	$	628	$	4,032	$	29,618	$	18,918	$	-	$	67,387
2024																		
At January 1	$	7,675	$	5,546	$	970	$	628	$	4,032	$	29,618	$	18,918	$	-	$	67,387
Additions		2,249		11,169		4,627		445		2,194		17,241		3,667		52,206		93,798
Depreciation	(	3,322)	(	5,261)	(	605)	(	330)	(	1,787)	(	13,309)	(	9,106)		-	(	33,720)
At December 31	$	6,602	$	11,454	$	4,992	$	743	$	4,439	$	33,550	$	13,479	$	52,206	$	127,465
At December 31, 2024																		
Cost	$	12,266	$	16,917	$	5,727	$	1,842	$	10,750	$	44,515	$	37,752	$	52,206	$	181,975
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(	5,664)	(	5,463)	(	735)	(	1,099)	(	6,311)	(	10,965)	(	24,273)		-	(	54,510)
	$	6,602	$	11,454	$	4,992	$	743	$	4,439	$	33,550	$	13,479	$	52,206	$	127,465

Note : The Company did not have any interest capitalization in the fiscal years 2025 and 2024.

(7) Leasing arrangements － lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants.

B. Certain leased buildings with lease terms under 12 months are short-term lease agreements. Additionally, the leased office equipment were low-value assets.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings and structures	$ 78,927	$ 93,848

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Buildings and structures	$ 24,210	$ 23,462

D. For the December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were $9,289 and $117,310, respectively.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 2,456	$ 3,048
Expense on short-term lease contracts	20,209	14,957
Expense on leases of low-value assets	-	5
	$ 22,665	$ 18,010

F. For the December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases was $46,161 and $40,133, respectively.

(8) Intangible assets

	Computer software	
	2025	2024
At January 1		
Cost	$ 51,749	$ 44,241
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(33,655)	(31,157)
	$ 18,094	$ 13,084

	2025	2024
At January 1	$ 18,094	$ 13,084
Additions	19,906	25,328
Amortization	(20,831)	(20,318)
At December 31	$ 17,169	$ 18,094

	2025	2024
At December 31		
Cost	$ 49,330	$ 51,749
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(32,161)	(33,655)
	$ 17,169	$ 18,094

Details of amortisation of intangible assets are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Operating costs	$ 28	$ -
Selling expenses	2,832	2,643
Administrative expenses	8,664	7,165
Research and development expenses	9,307	10,510
	$ 20,831	$ 20,318

(9) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items :		
Valuation adjustment - Derivatives	$ 2,217	$ 28

A. The Company recognised net gain (loss) of $(2,189) and $821 December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

B. The non-hedging derivative instrument transactions and contract information are as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
Financial Instrument	Item	Notional Amount (in thousands)	Fair Market Value (in thousands)
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.			
Forward foreign exchange - Sell	Advance booking EUR to buy USD	EUR 4,250	$(886)
Forward foreign exchange - Sell	Advance booking AUD to buy USD	AUD 3,500	(1,331)

Financial Instrument	Item	December 31, 2024 Notional Amount (in thousands)	Fair Market Value (in thousands)
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.			
Forward foreign exchange - Sell	Advance booking CNY to buy USD	CNY 1,000	$(28)

(10) Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Salary and bonus payable	$ 306,126	$ 210,682
Taxes payable under the consolidated tax filing system	7,564	104,272
Equipment payable	5,356	49,010
Others	517,546	600,433
Total	$ 836,592	$ 964,397

(11) Pensions

A. Defined benefit plans

(a) The Company's domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company's domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company's domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Company's domestic subsidiaries will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$(106,378)	$(105,767)
Fair value of plan assets	52,037	51,431
Net defined benefit liability	$(54,341)	$(54,336)

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

2025	Present value of defined benefit	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	$(105,767)	$ 51,431	$(54,336)
Current service cost	(657)	-	(657)
Interest (expense) income	(1,586)	788	(798)
	(108,010)	52,219	(55,791)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets(excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	3,648	3,648
Change in financial assumptions	(1,065)	-	(1,065)
Experience adjustments	(3,727)	-	(3,727)
	(4,792)	3,648	(1,144)
Pension fund contribution	-	2,295	2,295
Paid pension	6,424	(6,125)	299
Balance at December 31	$(106,378)	$ 52,037	$(54,341)

2024	Present value of defined benefit	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	$(105,592)	$ 46,273	$(59,319)
Current service cost	(551)	-	(551)
Interest (expense) income	(1,320)	589	(731)
	(107,463)	46,862	(60,601)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets(excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	4,473	4,473
Change in financial assumptions	2,228	-	2,228
Experience adjustments	(2,554)	-	(2,554)
	(326)	4,473	4,147
Pension fund contribution	-	2,118	2,118
Paid pension	2,022	(2,022)	-
Balance at December 31	$(105,767)	$ 51,431	$(54,336)

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

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	1.375%	1.500%
Future salary increase	2.250%	2.250%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory. Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 2,113	$(2,178)	$(2,121)	$ 2,068
(restated) December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 2,162	$(2,229)	$(2,170)	$ 2,116

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

The method and assumptions used for the preparation of sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company's domestic subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2026 amount to $2,320.

(g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 8.9 years.

B. Defined contribution plans

(a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Company December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $32,815 and $29,917, respectively.

(12)Employee share-based payment

A. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group’s share-based payment agreement was as follows:

				Vesting conditions(Note)	
Type of agreement	Grant date	Quantity granted (shares in thousands)	Contract period	Schedule	Exercisable share subscription ratio (cumulative)
Employee stock options	2024.9.20	10,000	6 years	2024/12/20~2024/12/30	50%
				Expired 2 years	50%
				Expired 3 years	75%
				Expired 4 years	100%

Note: From the expiration of three months after the grant of the Employee Stock Options until ten days prior to the expiration date, the options may be exercised in accordance with the following schedule.

B. The details of share-based payment agreement are as follows:

(a) The details of share-based payment agreement are as follows:

	2025	
	No. of options (shares in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	6,712	$ 15.89
Options exercised	(25)	15.89
Options expired	(337)	-
Options outstanding at December 31	6,350	15.89
Options exercisable at December 31	-	

	2024	
	No. of options (shares in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	-	$ -
Options granted	10,000	17.06
Options exercised	(3,288)	15.89
Options outstanding at December 31	6,712	15.89
Options exercisable at December 31(Note)	25	

Note: As of December 31, 2024, the requests for stock subscription has been submitted, but the payment for the subscription has not yet been completed.

C. As of balance sheet date, the information of outstanding employee stock option plan is as follows:

	Weighted-average remaining contractual	
Issue date approved	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
2024.9.20	4.72 years	5.72 years

D. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock options for share-based payment transactions.

Type of agreement	Grant date	Fair value (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected volatility	Expected duration	Expected dividends (in dollars)	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options	2024.9.20	$ 19.39	$ 17.06	35%~40%	6 years	$ -	1.3512% ｜ 1.3862%	$5.0777 ｜ $7.2838

E. Expenses incurred on the share-based payment transactions is as follows:

	2025	2024
Equity-settled	$ 11,652	$ 19,167

(13) Provisions

	Warranty reserve	
	2025	2024
At January 1	$ 184,131	$ 175,104
Additional provisions	87,017	48,505
Used during the period	(23,207)	(39,478)
At December 31	$ 247,941	$ 184,131

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	$ 78,492	$ 75,194
Non-current	$ 169,449	$ 108,937

The Group’ s provision for warranty liabilities mainly relates to the sales of automotive devices, in-vehicle communication systems, and smart connected device products. The warranty provision is estimated based on historical warranty data for the relevant products, and the Group expects that this provision will be utilized within the next one to three years.

(14) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company’s authorised capital was $2,000,000, consisting of 0.2 billion shares, and the paid-in capital was $1,094,133 with a par value of $10 dollars per share. Movements in the number of the Company’s ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

Unit: in thousands of shares

	2025	2024
Outstanding shares as of January 1	109,388	106,100
Exercise of employee stock options	25	3,288
Outstanding shares as of December 31	109,413	109,388

(15) Capital surplus

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

(16) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the current year’s earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years’ accumulated deficit and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. Special reserve shall also be set aside or reversed pursuant to the regulations. Appropriation of the remainder along with prior year’s accumulated unappropriated retained earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors, and shall be resolved by the stockholders when they are appropriated by issuing new shares. If the appropriation of retained earnings was appropriated in the form of cash, the appropriation should be resolved by the Board of Directors.

B. Earnings appropriation ratio and cash dividends ratio are decided by the Board of Directors, taking into account the Company's financial structure, future capital requirements and profitability, and cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends appropriated. Earnings appropriation ratio and cash dividends ratio are subject to adjustments once approved by the stockholders.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. The appropriation of 2024 earnings had been resolved at the shareholders' meeting on June 20, 2024. Details are summarized below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve for the third quarter	$ 11,995	
Legal reserve for the fourth quarter	451	
Cash dividend for the third quarter	107,954	$ 1.01748166
Cash dividend for the fourth quarter	4,058	0.03824394
Total	$ 124,458	

E. The appropriation of 2024 earnings had been resolved at the shareholders' meeting on June 27, 2025. Details are summarized below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve for the third quarter	$ 13,845	
Legal reserve for the fourth quarter	3,598	
Cash dividend for the third quarter	124,599	$ 1.17436149
Total	$ 142,042	

F. On March 5, 2026, the appropriation of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2025 proposed by the Board of Directors and to be approved by the shareholders is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 32,633	
Cash dividend	218,827	$ 2.00
Total	$ 251,460	

(17) Operating revenue

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 7,974,473	$ 6,511,757

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Automotive Devices and Video Telematics Systems	$ 4,510,151	$ 3,986,407
Smart IoT Devices	3,093,548	1,983,285
Others	370,774	542,065
	$ 7,974,473	$ 6,511,757

B. Contract liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract liabilities– sales of goods	$ 206,661	$ 74,865	$ 65,894

(1)Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period

	2025	2024
Contract liabilities-Sales	$ 65,246	$ 65,039

(18) Interest income

	2025	
	2025	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 40,232	$ 53,550
Other Interest income	-	7
	$ 40,232	$ 53,557

(19) Other income

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Other revenue	$ 8,968	$ 1,724

(20) Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ 40	$ 1,000
Net currency exchange (losses) gain	9,664	(1,178)
Gains on financial assets liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(5,183)	3,815
	$ 4,521	$ 3,637

(21) Financial costs

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 2,456	$ 3,048

(22) Expense by nature

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit expense	$ 1,052,215	$ 875,470
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment, investment property and right-of-use assets	79,189	57,182
Amortization charges	20,831	20,318
Total	$ 1,152,235	$ 952,970

(23) Employee benefit expenses

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	$ 920,243	$ 762,411
Labor and health insurance fees	64,259	55,158
Pension costs	34,269	31,199
Other personnel expenses	33,444	26,702
	$ 1,052,215	$ 875,470

A. According to the amended Articles of Incorporation, the profit (pre-tax profit before deduction of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration) of the current year shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, which will be resolved by the Board of Directors. The ratio shall not be lower than 0.1% for employees and not be higher than 1% for directors. If a company has an accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses. Employees' compensation can be distributed by stock or dividends, and employees must be working for the Company. The Chairman of the Board is authorised to set the qualification requirements.

B. For the December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation was accrued at 5% of gain on pre-tax profit before deduction of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. Directors' remuneration were accrued under 1% of gain on pre-tax profit before deduction of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration.

C. For the December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation were accrued at $18,783 and $9,212, respectively; and for the year ended December 31,2025, directors' remuneration was accrued at $2,700. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2025 and 2024 as resolved at the Board of Directors of the Company were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2025 and 2024 parent company only financial statements.

D. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors is available at the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(24) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 77,135	$ 73,528
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	1,619	-
Prior year income tax overestimation	(31,422)	3,702
Total current tax	47,332	77,230
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(20,394)	(61,900)
Total deferred tax	(20,394)	(61,900)
Income tax expense	$ 26,938	$ 15,330

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

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligations	$(229)	$ 829

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 70,837	$ 37,286
Tax on undistributed earnings	1,619	-
Unrecognised deferred income tax liabilities	(16,485)	(21,585)
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax (liabilities) assets	-	(4,073)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(31,422)	3,702
Income tax effect from return of dividends arising from overseas investments	2,389	-
Income tax expense	$ 26,938	$ 15,330

Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025			
	Beginning balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Warranty provision	$ 39,632	$ 9,866	$ -	$ 49,498
Loss from decline in inventory price to market value	46,837	10,691	-	57,528
Unrealised estimate payable	39,528	400	-	39,928
Refund liability	18,452	(510)	-	17,942
Accrued pension liability	10,830	(168)	229	10,891
Others	14,794	79	-	14,873
Subtotal	170,073	20,358	229	190,660
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences:				
Others	(41)	36	-	(5)
Subtotal	(41)	36	-	(5)
Total	$ 170,032	$ 20,394	$ 229	$ 190,655

	For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Beginning balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Warranty provision	$ 35,020	$ 4,612	$ -	$ 39,632
Loss from decline in inventory price to market value	22,116	24,721	-	46,837
Unrealised estimate payable	18,161	21,367	-	39,528
Refund liability	15,074	3,378	-	18,452
Accrued pension liability	11,835	(176)	(829)	10,830
Others	9,034	5,760	-	14,794
Subtotal	111,240	59,662	(829)	170,073
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences:				
Others	(2,279)	2,238	-	(41)
Subtotal	(2,279)	2,238	-	(41)
Total	$ 108,961	$ 61,900	$(829)	$ 170,032

C. The Company has not recognised taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities were $410,501 and $353,084, respectively.

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(25) Earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to common shareholders			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 327,248		$ 2.99
Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	(4,485)		(0.04)
	$ 322,763	109,413	$ 2.95
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employee stock options		4,059	
Employees' compensation		416	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 327,248		$ 2.87
Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	(4,485)		(0.04)
	$ 322,763	113,888	$ 2.83

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to common shareholders			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 171,102		$ 1.61
Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	4,829		0.05
	$ 175,931	106,118	$ 1.66
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation		646	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 171,102		$ 1.60
Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	4,829		0.05
	$ 175,931	106,764	$ 1.65

Note: The employee stock options issued in 2024 were antidilutive and therefore were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for 2024.

(26) Reorganization under common control

	December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Ownership
Predecessor's equity under common control		
-MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltd.	$ 95,674	0 %

In order to optimize the Group's organizational structure, the Group carried out the following reorganization:

A. In the second quarter of 2025, the Company carried out a corporate reorganization and acquired 100% equity interest in MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltd.. (hereinafter referred to as "MIK") for cash consideration of $29,634. As the principal shareholders holding equity interests in both the Company and MIK are the same, the reorganization represents a reorganization under common control. Accordingly, the transaction is accounted for as if it had occurred from the beginning, and the consolidated financial statements for the comparative periods have been retrospectively restated.

The difference of $406 between the acquisition consideration and the net assets acquired was adjusted against capital surplus arising from share premium of $10,229 and foreign currency translation differences of foreign operations of ($10,635).

B. The consideration paid for the acquisition of MIK together with the carrying amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date, are set forth below:

	June 23,2025
Consideration received	
Cash	$ 29,634
Less: Carrying amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Cash and cash equivalents	53,846
Accounts receivable-related parties	72,913
Other receivables	998
Prepayments	2,802
Property, plant and equipment	20,026
Intangible assets	73
Accounts payable - related parties	(35,266)
Current income tax liabilities	(57)
Other payables	(86,107)
Total identifiable net assets	29,228
Less : Other equity interest	
Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	10,635
Capital surplus	$ (10,229)

(27) Supplemental cash flow information

	2025	2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 113,109	$ 93,798
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	49,010	-
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(5,356)	(49,010)
Cash paid during the period	$ 156,763	$ 44,788

(28) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Guarantee deposit received	Lease liabilities	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 95,187	$ 59,014	$ 154,201
Changes in cash flow	150	(25,952)	2,903	(22,899)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	11,745	-	11,745
At December 31, 2025	$ 150	$ 80,980	$ 61,917	$ 143,047

	Lease liabilities	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 55,269	$ 55,269
Changes in cash flow	(25,171)	3,745	(21,426)
Changes in other non-cash items	120,358	-	120,358
At December 31, 2024	$ 95,187	$ 59,014	$ 154,201

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent Company and Ultimate Parent Company

The ultimate parent company of the Group is MiTAC Holdings Corp

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
MiTAC Holdings Corp.	Parent
Access Wisdom Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary
Mio Technology Ltd	Subsidiary
MiTAC Europe Ltd.	Subsidiary
MiTAC Digital Corp.	Subsidiary
MiTAC Australia Pty Ltd.	Subsidiary
Mio Technology Ltd.	Subsidiary
MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltd.	Subsidiary
MiTAC International Corp.	Other related party
MiTAC Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
MiTAC Computing Technology Corp. and subsidiaries	Other related party
MiTAC Computer (Shunde) Corp.	Other related party
MiTAC Japan Corp.	Other related party
Getac Holdings Corp. and subsidiaries	Other related party
Lien Hwa Industrial Holdings Corp. and subsidiaries	Other related party
UPC Technology Corp.	Other related party
Synnex Technology International Corp. and subsidiaries	Other related party
MiTAC Research (Shanghai) Ltd.	Other related party
MiTAC Information Systems (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Other related party

(3) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Operating revenue:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Sales of goods:		
Subsidiaries		
MiTAC Digital Corp.	$ 1,127,161	$ 433,901
MiTAC Australia Pty Ltd.	160,073	140,707
Others	246	384
Other related parties		
MiTAC Japan Corp.	335,344	166,762
Others	16,541	26,550
Subtotal	1,639,365	768,304
Sales of services		
Subsidiaries		
MiTAC Digital Corp.	1,314	1,188
Other related parties	113	7
Subtotal	1,427	1,195
Total	$ 1,640,792	$ 769,499

(a) The selling price to related parties is determined based on the economic environment and market competition in the region of the related party.

(b) The Company's credit terms granted to related parties are mainly settled through netting of accounts receivable and payable, with collection periods ranging from 60 to 150 days. Credit terms granted to general customers mainly range from 30 to 105 days.

B. Purchases:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Purchases of goods:		
Subsidiaries	$ 341	$ 2,971
Other related parties		
MiTAC Computer (KunShan) Co., Ltd. (Note)	1,669,623	1,227,428
MiTAC Computer (Shunde) Ltd. (Note)	23,301	379,779
MiTAC Computing Technology Corp	62,036	455,920
Synnex Technology International Corp. and subsidiaries	198,938	30,693
Others	6,556	133,048
Total	$ 1,960,795	$ 2,229,839

Note: The Company’s outsourced processing transactions with other related parties are conducted under toll processing arrangements, whereby the Group repurchases the processed goods after processing of the supplied materials. The related transaction amounts have been presented on a net basis in accordance with relevant regulations.

(a) The purchase price from related parties cannot be compared with the prices to third parties due to differences in product specifications.

(b) The Company's term of payment with related parties are settled through netting of accounts receivable and payable, with payment periods ranging from 90 to 150 days. The principal payment terms with general vendors mainly range from 30 to 120 days

C. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiaries		
MiTAC Digital Corp.	$ 119,127	$ 306,722
MiTAC Australia Pty Ltd.	75,433	78,710
Other related parties		
MiTAC Japan Corp.	82,286	35,669
Others	5,209	15,676
Subtotal	282,055	436,777
Subsidiaries	$ 102	$ 76
Other related parties	-	2,148
Subtotal	102	2,224
	$ 282,157	$ 439,001

D. Payables to related parties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable:		
Subsidiaries	$ -	$ 2,600
Other related parties		
MiTAC Computer (KunShan) Co., Ltd.	1,791,268	1,811,191
MiTAC Computer (Shunde) Ltd.	93,932	460,840
Others	69,002	121,529
Subtotal	1,954,202	2,396,160
Other payables		
Parent	7,564	104,272
Subsidiaries		
MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltd.	32,501	-
Mio Technology Ltd.	11,328	9,843
Others	7,956	782
Other related parties		
MiTAC International Corp.	20,966	19,997
MiTAC Computer (KunShan) Co., Ltd.	496	56,387
Others	9,031	6,885
Subtotal	89,842	198,166
Total	$ 2,044,044	$ 2,594,326

E. Property transactions:

(a) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Subsidiaries	$ -	$ 151
Other related parties	669	10,626
	$ 669	$ 10,777

(b) Disposal of property, plant and equipment:

	2025		2024	
	Proceeds from disposal	Disposal gain(loss)	Proceeds from disposal	Disposal gain(loss)
Other related parties	$ 347	$ -	$ -	$ -

F. Lease transactions－leasee

(a) The Company leases buildings from other associates. Rental contracts are typically made for periods from 1 to 5 years.

(b) Acquisition of right-of-use assets

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Other related party-MiTAC International Corp.	$ 1,735	$ 117,310

(c) Lease liabilities

i. Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other related party-MiTAC International Corp.	$ 73,734	$ 95,187

ii. Interest expense

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Other related party-MiTAC International Corp.	$ 2,442	$ 3,048

(d) Rent expense

	December 31, 2024	
	2025	2024
Other related party-MiTAC International Corp.	$ 20,069	$ 14,957

G. Lease transactions－lessor

Rent Income

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
MiTAC Computing Technology Corp.	$ 2,544	$ -

H. Expenses

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Subsidiaries		
MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltd.	177,052	80,932
MiTAC Europe Ltd.	53,997	59,135
Mio Technology Ltd.	49,598	8,945
Others	151	1,692
Other related parties		
MiTAC International Corp.	53,409	66,102
MiTAC Computing Technology Corp.	16,948	20,832
MiTAC Research (Shanghai) Ltd.	-	121,323
Others	27,424	94,391
Total	$ 378,579	$ 453,352

Note.Mainly relates to contracted research and service expenses.

I. Loans to related parties

(a)Loans from related parties

i.Other payable

	December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Duration
Other Payables-current		
Subsidiary-Access Wisdom Holdings Ltd.	$ 34,573	March 6,2026
Other Payables-current		
Subsidiary-Mio International Ltd.	27,344	July 21,2035
	$ 61,917	

	December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Duration
Other Payables-current		
Subsidiary-Access Wisdom Holdings Ltd.	$ 36,064	March 10,2025
Subsidiary-Mio International Ltd.	22,950	March 10,2025
	$ 59,014	

The duration of intercompany loans ranges from 1 to 10 years. For the years 2025 and 2024, the interest on loans to subsidiaries was paid at an annual rate of 0%. In 2025, the total amount of borrowings from related parties and the total repayments were $88,633 and $85,730, respectively. In 2024, the total amount of borrowings from related parties and the total repayments were $59,014 and $55,269, respectively.

J. Endorsements and guarantees

Endorsements and guarantees provided by related parties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Parent	$ -	$ 4,372

(4) Key management compensation

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 24,398	$ 23,493
Post-employment benefits	571	489
Shared-based payments	455	1,345
Total	$ 25,424	$ 25,327

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

	Book Value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Purpose
Time deposits (shown as "Financial assets at amortised cost-non-current")	$ 58	$ 58	Guarantee deposit for lease

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies: None.

(2) Commitments: None.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS: None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE: None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$	-	$	2,994
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	2,436,832	$	2,384,261
Financial assets at amortised cost		-		58
Accounts receivable		1,017,966		952,680
Accounts receivable - related parties		282,055		436,777
Other receivables		3,211		12,340
Refundable deposits		14,679		13,038
	$	3,754,743	$	3,799,154

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities held for trading	$	2,217	$	28
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Accounts payable		908,966		761,603
Accounts payable - related parties		1,954,202		2,396,160
Other accounts payable		712,177		707,217
Other accounts payable - related parties		124,415		257,180
	$	3,699,760	$	4,122,160
Lease liabilities	$	80,980	$	95,187

B. Financial risk management policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures (see Notes 6(2), 6(9)).

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: USD and CNY). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign curency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 68,032	31.43	$ 2,138,247
EUR:NTD	5,894	36.90	217,482
Non-monetary items	15,001	31.43	471,481
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	74,077	31.43	2,328,249

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign curency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 66,628	32.79	$ 2,184,415
EUR:NTD	3,287	34.14	112,228
JPY:NTD	487,732	0.21	102,375
Non-monetary items			
CNY:NTD	13,098	32.79	429,418
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	69,896	32.79	2,291,552
JPY:NTD	480,823	0.21	100,925

ii. Total exchange (loss) gain, including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to $9,664 and $(1,178), respectively.

iii. The Company's foreign currency market risk analysis regarding significant exchange rate fluctuations is shown below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Fluctuation %	Affected income	Affected other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	$ 21,382	$ -
EUR:NTD	1.00%	2,175	-
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	-	4,715
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	23,282	-

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Fluctuation %	Affected income	Affected other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	$ 21,844	$ -
EUR:NTD	1.00%	1,122	-
JPY:NTD	1.00%	1,024	-
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	-	4,294
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	22,916	-
JPY:NTD	1.00%	1,009	-

Price risk

The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows stated at amortised cost.

ii. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

iii. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external factors in accordance with limits set by credit control manager. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iv. For banks and financial institutions, only the institutions with good credit quality are accepted as counterparties.

v. The default occurs when it expects that the contact payments cannot be recovered and are transferred to overdue receivables.

vi. The Company classifies customers' repayment ability in accordance with the contract term and macroeconomic forecast included in the forecastability and related industry information. The Company applies the modified approach using group methodology to estimate expected credit loss.

vii. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.

viii. The Company considered the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss rate methodology is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Group A	Group B	Total
Expected loss rate	10%-74%	0.006%-0.742%	
Value	$ 42,293	$ 1,268,819	$ 1,311,112
Allowance	10,778	313	11,091

December 31, 2024		Group A		Group B		Total
Expected loss rate		10%-74%		0.006%-0.7%		
Value	$	55,577	$	1,344,478	$	1,400,055
Allowance		9,588		1,010		10,598

Group A: High-risk accounts: The evaluation module is based on payment records, financial indicators, contract fulfillment status, and related industry information.

Group B: Low- and medium-risk accounts: Entities provide good payment records, strong prospects, transparent financials or collateral.

ix. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable is as follows:

		2025
At January 1	$	10,598
Provision for impairment		493
At December 31	$	11,091

		2024
At January 1	$	10,598
At December 31	$	10,598

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

ii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2025		Less than 1 year		Between 1 and 2 years		Between 2 and 3 years		Over 3 years
Accounts payable	$	2,863,168	$	-	$	-	$	-
Other payables		836,592		-		-		-
Lease liabilities		29,490		29,168		25,630		-

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Over 3 years
Accounts payable	$ 3,157,763	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other payables	964,397	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	25,172	25,172	25,172	25,172

Derivative financial liabilities

As December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's derivative financial liabilities mature within one year.

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

(3) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Including the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, other payables, long-term borrowings and guarantee deposits received are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements of Financial assets:				
Forward exchange contracts	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Recurring fair value measurements of Financial liabilities:				
Forward exchange contracts	$ -	$ 2,217	$ -	$ 2,217

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements of Financial assets:				
Forward exchange contracts	$ -	$ 2,994	$ -	$ 2,994
Recurring fair value measurements of Financial liabilities:				
Forward exchange contracts	$ -	$ 28	$ -	$ 28

(b) The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

i. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes.

ii. When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

iii. The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

iv. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Company’s financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Company’s management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

v. The Company takes into account adjustments for credit risk to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Company’s credit quality.

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

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.

D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paidin capital or more: Please refer to table 2.

E. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 3.

F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 4.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 5.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 6.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area Please refer to table 2 and 6

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Loans to others
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2025	Balance at December 31, 2025	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 2)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 3)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 3)
													Item	Value		
1	Access Wisdom Holdings Ltd.	MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	Other receivables-related parties	Y	$ 36,526	$ 34,573	$ 34,573	0	2	$ -	Operations	$ -	None	$ -	$ 649,895	$ 649,895
2	Mio International Ltd.	MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	Other receivables-related parties	Y	28,224	27,344	27,344	0	2	-	Operations	-	None	-	174,726	174,726
2	Mio International Ltd.	Access Wisdom Holdings Ltd.	Other receivables-related parties	Y	23,244	22,001	22,001	0	2	-	Operations	-	None	-	174,726	174,726
2	Mio International Ltd.	MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltd.	Other receivables-related parties	Y	11,720	-	-	0	2	-	Operations	-	None	-	174,726	174,726

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:(1) The Company is ‘0’.(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: The nature of loan are as follows:

(1) Ongoing business

(2) Short-term financing

Note 3: If Access Wisdom Holdings Ltd. was lending to domestic subsidiaries owned 100% directly and indirectly by the ultimate parent company, the borrowing amount to each borrowing company and the total borrowing amount should not be higher than 40% of the net worth on the latest financial statements audited by independent auditors.

(2)If Mio International Ltd. was lending to the ultimate parent company and foreign subsidiaries owned 100% directly and indirectly by the ultimate parent company, the borrowing amount to each borrowing company and the total borrowing amount

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases /sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	MiTAC Digital Corp.	Subsidiary	Sales	$ 1,127,161	14 %	Note 1	Note 3	Note 1	$ 119,127	9 %	
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	MiTAC Australia Pty Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	160,073	2 %	Note 1	Note 3	Note 1	75,433	6 %	
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	MiTAC Japan Corp.	Other related parties	Sales	335,344	4 %	Note 1	Note 3	Note 1	82,286	6 %	
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	MiTAC Computer (Kunshan) Ltd.	Other related parties	Purchases	1,669,623	30 %	Note 2	Note 3	Note 2	(1,791,268)	63 %	
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	Synnex Technology International Corp. and its subsidiaries	Other related parties	Purchases	198,938	4 %	Note 2	Note 3	Note 2	(69,002)	2 %	

Note 1: The Group's credit term for subsidiaries is to collect within 5 months based on the net amount of receivables after offseting against payables. The Group's credit term for related parties is within 3 months based on the net amount of receivablesafter offsetting against payables; the credit term for third parties is an average of 3 months after the date of shipment.

Note 2: The Group's payment term for subsidiaries is within 5 months based on the net amount of receivables after offsetting against payables. The Group's payment term related parties within 3 months based on the net amount of receivables after offsetting against payables; the payment term for third parties is an average of 3 months after the date of shipment from the counterparty.

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Accounts receivable	Other receivables	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Footnote
						Amount	Action taken			
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	MiTAC Digital Corp.	Subsidiary	$ 119,127	$ 97	10.59	$ -	Not Applicable	$ 82,322	$ -	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction				
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)	Footnote
0	MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	MiTAC Digital Corp.	1	Sales	$ 1,127,161	Note 4	13.53 %	
0	MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	MiTAC Digital Corp.	1	Accounts receivable	119,127	Note 4	1.74 %	
0	MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	MiTAC Australia Pty Ltd.	1	Sales	160,073	Note 4	1.92 %	

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

(1) Parent company is "0".

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from "1".

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

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

Note 4: The Group's credit term for foreign related parties is 5 months for the collection of the net amount of receivables after offsetting against payables, which takes into consideration the reasonable amount of time for the Company to ship the products to each company and for the collection of the accounts. The company's sales price with related parties is based on the international market trends and the region the sales were made.

Note 5: The Group's payment term for foreign related parties is 5 months for the collection of the net amount of receivables after offsetting against payables after checking and the transaction price is based on the international market trends and the region the sales were made.

Note 6: The Company may decide to disclose or not to disclose transaction details in this table based on the Materiality Principle.

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Information on investees (Does not include Mainland China invested companies)
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	Mio International Ltd. and its subsidiaries	British Virgin Islands	General investments	$ 71,588	$ 71,588	1,275,001	100.00	$ 61,523	$ (2,415)	$ (2,415)	Subsidiary
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	Access Wisdom Holdings Limited.and its subsidiaries	British Virgin Islands	General investments	-	-	48,500,000	100.00	407,078	81,984	81,984	Subsidiary

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
Information on investments in Mainland China
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

A. Invested information in Mainland China

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Mio Technology Ltd.	Sales of automotive electronics, AIoT products	$ 8,442	3	$ 23,415	$ -	$ -	$ 23,415	$ 660	100.00	$ 660	$ 13,046	$ 21,696	
MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltd.	Research, development of computer software and related technical advisory services	29,541	1	-	29,634	-	29,634	(1,627)	100.00	(1,627)	34,571	-	

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

(1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.

(2) Invest in the investees in Mainland China through the company which are located in the third area.

(3) Others:Invest in Mainland China through investees in Mainland Chian.

Note 2: In the Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 column:

(1) It should be indicated if the investee was still in the incorporation arrangements and had not yet generated any profit during this period.

(2) Indicate the basis for investment income (loss) recognition in the number of one of the following three categories:

A. The financial statements were audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C..

B. The financial statements were audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

C. The financial statements were not audited and attested by independent accountants.

(3) The basis for investment income (loss) recognition for MiTAC computer (Shunde) Corp. and Shzhou MiTAC Precision Technology Co., Ltd. is category B,the others are category C.

Note 3:Among the accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2023 of MiTAC Computer (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., MiTAC Investment Holding Ltd remitted out USD 29,900 thousand.

B. Ceiling on investments in Mainland China:

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
MiTAC Digital Technology Corp.	$ 53,049	$ 53,049	$ 1,302,118

C. Significant transactions conducted with investees in Mainland China:

For details of other significant transactions : None.

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 1

Item	Description			Amount	
Cash:					
Petty cash				$	60
Checking deposits					
—TWD					3,835
Demand deposits					
—TWD					397,328
—USD	$ 16,729 thousand	Rate	31.43		525,778
—Others					9,831
Cash and cash equivalents					
Time deposits					
—TWD (Note1)					1,500,000
				$	2,436,832

Note 1: Interest rate of 1.58%–1.67%, with maturities from January 19, 2026 to March 10, 2026

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 2

Customer name	Description	Amount	Note
General customers：			
A Company		$ 176,448	
B Company		118,084	
C Company		94,299	
D Company		85,650	
E Company		79,367	
F Company		63,351	
G Company		55,152	
Others		356,706	The balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of accounts receivable. There are no amounts exceeding one year.
		1,029,057	
Less：Allowance for bad debts		(11,091)	
		1,017,966	
Related party：			
MiTAC Digital Corp.		119,127	
MiTAC Japan Corp.		82,286	
MiTAC Australia Pty Ltd.		75,433	
Others		5,209	
		282,055	
		$ 1,300,021	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 3

Item	Description	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net realizable value	Note
Raw materials		$ 1,654,437	$ 1,314,294	
Work in process		194,668	170,636	
Finished good		409,539	357,698	
		2,258,644	$ 1,842,628	
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation losses		(416,016)		
		$ 1,842,628		

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 4

	Opening Balance		Addition (deduction) during the year			Ending Balance			Market value or net equity			
Name	Shares (thousand)	Amount (Note)	Shares (thousand)	Amount (Note)	Profit (loss) on nvestments	Shares (thousand)	Ownership %	Amount	Unit price(dollar)	Total price	Collateral	Note
Access Wisdom Holdings Limited.	48,500	$ 336,610	-	($ 11,516)	81,984	48,500	100%	$ 407,078	8.39	$ 407,078	none	
Mio International Ltd.	1,275	90,450	-	(26,512)	(2,415)	1,275	100%	61,523	48.25	61,523	none	
MiTAC Innovation (Kunshan) Ltc	-	95,674	-	(59,476)	(1,627)	-	100%	34,571	-	34,571	none	
Total		$ 522,734		($ 97,504)	$ 77,942			$ 503,172		$ 503,172		

Note: The changes in amounts for the current period were mainly attributable to adjustments arising from the disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method, the recognition of cash dividends distributed by investees, cash dividends distributed from predecessor equity interests under common control, and exchange differences resulting from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations.

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 5

Item	Description	Amount	Note
General vendor：			
A Company		$ 60,242	
B Company		58,148	
C Company		44,406	
Others		746,170	The balance of each vendor has not exceeded 5% of accounts payable. There are no amounts exceeding one year.
		908,966	
Related party：			
MiTAC Computer (KunShan) Co., Ltd.		1,791,268	
Others		162,934	
		1,954,202	
		$ 2,863,168	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 6

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Automotive Devices and Video Telematics Systems		$ 4,510,151	
Smart IoT Devices		3,093,548	
Others		370,774	
		$ 7,974,473	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 7

Item	Amount	Note
Raw materials at beginning of year	$ 1,536,567	
Add: Materials purchased for the year	6,024,193	
Less:Raw materials at end of year	(1,654,437)	
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	(28,560)	
Consumption of raw materials for the year	5,877,763	
Direct labor	88,910	
Manufacturing overhead	182,261	
Manufacturing cost for the year	6,148,934	
Add: Work in progress at beginning of year	163,898	
Less:Work in progress at end of year	(194,668)	
Cost of finished goods for the year	6,118,164	
Add：Finished goods at beginning of year	409,660	
Less：Finished goods at end of year	(409,539)	
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	(3,535)	
Cost of goods manufactured and sold	6,114,750	
Costs of installation and maintenance	5,980	
Service costs	1,311	
Loss on decline in market price and obsolete slow-moving inventories	53,456	
	$ 6,175,497	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 8

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Outsourcing processing fees		$ 61,802	
Depreciation		40,504	
Wages and salaries		33,406	
Service fees		12,807	
Miscellaneous purchases		11,294	
Others		22,448	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the Manufacturing expenses.
		$ 182,261	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 9

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 224,483	
Advertising expenses		144,203	
Service fees		38,753	
Others		101,839	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the selling expenses.
		$ 509,278	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 10

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 127,416	
Service fees		88,775	
Others		41,653	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the administrative expenses.
		$ 257,844	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 11

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 463,605	
Research and development expenses		215,815	
Others		130,909	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the research and development expenses.
		$ 810,329	

MITAC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 12

By function / By nature	2025			2024		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	$ 104,739	$ 815,504	$ 920,243	$ 53,133	$ 709,278	$ 762,411
Labor and health insurance fees	9,071	55,188	64,259	4,792	50,366	55,158
Pension costs	1,666	32,603	34,269	941	30,258	31,199
Other personnel expenses	11,623	21,821	33,444	6,159	20,543	26,702
Depreciation	40,504	38,685	79,189	19,471	37,711	57,182
Amortisation	28	20,803	20,831	-	20,318	20,318

Note: As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 725 and 594 employees, and both including 1 employee director.