

ThinTech Materials Technology
Co., Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial
Statements and Independent
Auditor's Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025
and 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

To ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.,

Audit opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the relevant parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and relevant notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "parent company only financial statements").

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

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements" paragraph of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that we have acquired enough and appropriate audit evidence to serve as the basis of audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters refer to the most vital matters in our audit of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 based on our professional judgment. These matters were addressed in our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion. We do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, are stated as follows:

Authenticity of sales revenue

The operating revenues of the Company's is mainly derived from the sales of precious metal materials and sputtering target products. Since revenues are a pre-determined risk in accordance with auditing standards and are a matter of concern to users of financial statements, we conducted our audits on the actual revenues from the sales of these products based on the sales amounts and the gross profit characteristics of the products as well as other factors. We conducted our audits as follows

- a. To understand and test the effectiveness of internal control over the recognition of revenue from sales of specific products.
- b. Select appropriate samples from specific product sales revenue details and review related documents and proof of receipt of payment to confirm the authenticity of sales revenue.
- c. Obtaining details of annual and subsequent sales returns and discounts to check whether there are any significant abnormal returns and discounts.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the parent company only financial statements, in May 2024, the Company acquired 70% of Changzhou China Steel Precision Materials Co., Ltd. for cash and issue ordinary shares. The aforementioned transaction was an restructuring of the organization under common control which should be regarded as a default consolidation and a retrospective restatement of the financial statements for the comparative period. We have not modified our review conclusion as a result of the foregoing.

Responsibilities of the management and the governing bodies for the financial statements

The management's responsibilities are to prepare the parent company only financial statements with fair presentation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and to maintain necessary internal control associated with the preparation in order to ensure that the parent company only financial statements are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Company in continuing as a going concern, disclosing relevant matters, and adopting the going concern basis of accounting unless the management intends to liquidate the Company or cease the operations without other viable alternatives.

The Company's governing bodies (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error and to issue an independent auditors' report. Reasonable assurance is a high-level assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement may arise from frauds or errors. If the amounts of misstatements, either separately or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the parent company only financial statements, they are considered material.

We have exercised our professional judgment and maintained professional doubt when performing the audit work in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. We also performed the following tasks:

1. Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement arising from fraud or error within the parent company only financial statements; designed and executed countermeasures in response to said risks, and obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Therefore, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error.
2. Understood the internal control related to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures under the circumstances, while not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by the management.
4. Concluded on the appropriateness of the management's adoption of the going concern basis of accounting based on the audit evidence obtained and whether a material uncertainty exists for events or conditions that may cast significant doubt over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we are of the opinion that a material uncertainty exists, we shall remind users of the parent company only financial statements to pay attention to relevant disclosures in said statements within our audit report. If such disclosures are inadequate, we need 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. Evaluated the overall presentation, structure, and content of the parent company only financial statements (including relevant notes), and whether the parent company only financial statements adequately present the relevant transactions and events.
6. Obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence concerning the financial information of entities within the Company, to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We were responsible for guiding, supervising, and performing the audit and forming an audit opinion on the Company.

The matters communicated between us and the governing bodies included the planned scope and times of the audit and material audit findings (including any material defects in internal control identified during the audit).

We also provided the governing bodies with a declaration that we have complied with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China regarding independence and communicated with them all relations and other matters that may possibly be regarded as detrimental to our independence (including relevant protective measures).

From the matters communicated with the governing bodies, we determined the key audit matters for the audit of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. We have clearly indicated such matters in the auditors' report. Unless legal regulations prohibit the public disclosure of specific matters, or in extremely rare cases, where we decided not to communicate over specific items in the auditors' report for it could be reasonably anticipated that the negative effects of such disclosure would be greater than the public interest it brings forth.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 24, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

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

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Code	Assets	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 101,734	3	\$ 38,474	1
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	-	-	6,165	-
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Note 8)	119,029	4	-	-
1139	Financial assets for hedging - current (Notes 4 and 27)	58,062	2	-	-
1150	Notes payable (Notes 4 and 9)	186	-	1,120	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4, 9, and 27)	204,911	7	242,761	9
1200	Other receivables (Note 9)	24,435	1	13,933	-
1210	Other receivables - related party (Note 28)	1,079	-	2,011	-
1220	Current income tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	11,045	-	-	-
130X	Inventory (Notes 4, 5, and 10)	978,393	31	671,680	24
1410	Prepayments (Notes 11 and 28)	63,949	2	99,766	4
1476	Other financial assets - current (Notes 12 and 29)	6,014	-	-	-
1479	Other current assets	168	-	202	-
11XX	Total current assets	<u>1,569,005</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1,076,112</u>	<u>38</u>
	Non-current assets				
1513	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	18,093	-	12,415	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	1,642	-	31,258	1
1550	Investments using the equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	1,199,253	38	1,285,285	46
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 14, and 29)	219,143	7	218,944	8
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 15)	97,685	3	104,056	4
1801	Computer software (Note 4)	1,824	-	3,419	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	39,676	1	44,676	2
1920	Guarantee deposits paid (Note 28)	3,041	-	3,214	-
1975	Net defined benefit assets (Notes 4 and 19)	20,319	1	18,331	1
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 9)	211	-	439	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	<u>1,600,887</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1,722,037</u>	<u>62</u>
1XXX	Total assets	<u>\$ 3,169,892</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,798,149</u>	<u>100</u>
	Liabilities and equity				
	Current liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Notes 16 and 29)	\$ 283,501	9	\$ 15,000	1
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 7)	-	-	30	-
2126	Financial liabilities for hedging - current (Notes 4 and 27)	83,420	3	169,085	6
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 21)	233,588	8	95,268	3
2170	Accounts payable (Note 28)	1,956	-	4,849	-
2219	Other payables (Notes 18 and 28)	52,360	2	52,014	2
2230	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	2,517	-	7,168	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 15)	5,956	-	5,862	-
2322	Lease liabilities - current (Note 16)	75,000	2	41,667	2
2399	Other current liabilities	1,699	-	1,381	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	<u>739,997</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>392,324</u>	<u>14</u>
	Non-current liabilities				
2541	Long-term bank borrowings (Note 16)	437,500	14	458,333	16
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	12,144	-	7,620	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 15)	96,724	3	102,680	4
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	<u>546,368</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>568,633</u>	<u>20</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities	<u>1,286,365</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>960,957</u>	<u>34</u>
	Equity (Note 20)				
3110	Ordinary share capital	1,084,940	34	1,077,831	39
3140	Capital collected in advance	-	-	7,109	-
3100	Total share capital	<u>1,084,940</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1,084,940</u>	<u>39</u>
3200	Capital surplus	<u>752,214</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>795,626</u>	<u>29</u>
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	52,894	1	47,494	2
3320	Special reserve	60,974	2	-	-
3350	Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficit)	(4,978)	-	66,374	2
3300	Total retained earnings	<u>108,890</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>113,868</u>	<u>4</u>
	Other equity				
3410	Exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(151,019)	(5)	(158,825)	(6)
3420	Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	88,502	3	1,583	-
3400	Total other equity	<u>(62,517)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(157,242)</u>	<u>(6)</u>
3XXX	Total equity	<u>1,883,527</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1,837,192</u>	<u>66</u>
	Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 3,169,892</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,798,149</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income
Unit: In NT\$ thousand, except for earnings (Loss) per share in NT\$

Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue, net (Notes 4, 21, and 28)	\$ 3,902,753	100	\$ 2,701,311	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 10, 22, and 28)	<u>3,808,676</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>2,531,379</u>	<u>94</u>
5900	Gross profit	94,077	2	169,932	6
5910	Unrealized gains with subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
5920	Realized gains with subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>-</u>
5950	Realized operating gross margins	<u>94,077</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>172,167</u>	<u>6</u>
	Operating expenses (Notes 9, 22, and 28)				
6100	Selling expenses	30,284	-	30,737	1
6200	Administrative expenses	69,801	2	75,759	3
6300	R&D expenses	30,509	1	31,401	1
6450	Expected credit impairment losses (gain on reversal)	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(110)</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>130,606</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>137,787</u>	<u>5</u>
6900	Net operating income (loss)	<u>(36,529)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>34,380</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 13, 22 and 28)				
7100	Interest income	745	-	3,063	-
7010	Other income	29,839	1	27,128	1
7020	Other gains and losses	(340)	-	14,404	1
7050	Financial costs	(22,612)	(1)	(13,146)	(1)
7070	Share of profit or loss on subsidiaries and affiliates using the equity method	<u>29,105</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>19,360</u>	<u>1</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>36,737</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>50,809</u>	<u>2</u>

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Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
7900	Net income before tax	\$ 208	-	\$ 85,189	3
7950	Income tax expense (Notes 4 and 23)	<u>8,415</u>	-	<u>15,930</u>	-
8200	Net income (loss) for this year	<u>(8,207)</u>	-	<u>69,259</u>	<u>3</u>
	Other comprehensive income (Notes 13, 19, 20, and 23)				
8310	Items not reclassified to profit or loss				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1,713	-	2,090	-
8316	Unrealized gains or losses on investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	89,413	2	(8,164)	-
8321	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans of affiliates	5	-	-	-
8326	Unrealized gains or losses on affiliates' investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(640)	-	3,625	-
8349	Income tax related to items not reclassified	(343)	-	(418)	-
8360	Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>7,806</u>	-	<u>42,499</u>	<u>1</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income for this year (net of tax)	<u>97,954</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>39,632</u>	<u>1</u>

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Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
8500	Total comprehensive income for this year	<u>\$ 89,747</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 108,891</u>	<u>4</u>
	Net income (loss) for this year attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the Company	(\$ 8,207)	-	\$ 49,785	2
8615	Former owner of business combination under common control	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,474</u>	<u>1</u>
8600		<u>(\$ 8,207)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 69,259</u>	<u>3</u>
	Total comprehensive income for this year attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the Company	\$ 89,747	2	\$ 46,494	2
8715	Former owner of business combination under common control	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,397</u>	<u>2</u>
8700		<u>\$ 89,747</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 108,891</u>	<u>4</u>
	Earnings (loss) per share (Note 24)				
9750	Basic	(\$ 0.08)		\$ 0.66	
9850	Diluted	(0.08)		0.66	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity

Unit: NT\$ thousand

		Equity attributable to owners of the Company						Other equity items				
		Share capital		Retained earnings			Exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Equity Attributable to Former Owner of Business Combination Under Common Control	Total equity	
Code		Ordinary share capital	Capital collected in advance	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficit)					
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 735,012	\$ -	\$ 352,020	\$ 43,142	\$ -	\$ 60,830	(\$ 4,012)	\$ 8,662	\$ 1,195,654	\$ 1,146,091	\$ 2,341,745
B1	Earnings appropriation and distribution for 2023 (Note 20)											
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	4,352	-	(4,352)	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(44,101)	-	-	(44,101)	-	(44,101)
		-	-	-	4,352	-	(48,453)	-	-	(44,101)	-	(44,101)
C7	Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for by using equity method	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
D1	Net income for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	49,785	-	-	49,785	19,474	69,259
D3	Other comprehensive income after tax for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	1,672	(424)	(4,539)	(3,291)	42,923	39,632
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	51,457	(424)	(4,539)	46,494	62,397	108,891
H3	Restructuring (Notes 20 and 32)	274,711	-	327,538	-	-	-	(154,389)	-	447,860	(1,208,488)	(760,628)
I1	Convertible bonds converted to ordinary shares	68,108	7,109	116,054	-	-	-	-	-	191,271	-	191,271
Q1	Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	2,540	-	(2,540)	-	-	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,077,831	7,109	795,626	47,494	-	66,374	(158,825)	1,583	1,837,192	-	1,837,192
B1	Earnings appropriation and distribution for 2024 (Note 20)											
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	5,400	-	(5,400)	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve provided	-	-	-	-	60,974	(60,974)	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	5,400	60,974	(66,374)	-	-	-	-	-
C7	Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for by using equity method	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	(14)
C15	Appropriation of capital surplus in cash (Note 20)	-	-	(43,398)	-	-	-	-	-	(43,398)	-	(43,398)
D1	Net income (loss) for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(8,207)	-	-	(8,207)	-	(8,207)
D3	Other comprehensive income after tax for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	1,375	7,806	88,773	97,954	-	97,954
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(6,832)	7,806	88,773	89,747	-	89,747
I1	Convertible bonds converted to ordinary shares	7,109	(7,109)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q1	Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	1,854	-	(1,854)	-	-	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2025	\$ 1,084,940	\$ -	\$ 752,214	\$ 52,894	\$ 60,974	(\$ 4,978)	(\$ 151,019)	\$ 88,502	\$ 1,883,527	\$ -	\$ 1,883,527

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flows

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Net income before tax for this year	\$ 208	\$ 85,189
A20010	Income and expense items		
A20100	Depreciation expenses	30,411	30,141
A20200	Amortization expenses	2,060	2,046
A20300	Expected credit impairment losses (gain on reversal)	12	(110)
A20400	Net loss (gain) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(15,010)	1,489
A20900	Financial costs	22,612	13,146
A21200	Interest income	(745)	(3,063)
A21300	Share of profit on affiliates using the equity method	(213)	(73)
A22400	Share of profit or loss on subsidiaries and affiliates using the equity method	(29,105)	(19,360)
A23800	Losses on inventory valuation loss (gains on inventory value recovery)	(19,676)	19,201
A23900	Unrealized losses	-	(2,235)
A29900	Others	1,949	-
A30000	Net movements in operating assets and liabilities		
A31115	Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	912	(277)
A31130	Notes receivable	934	(968)
A31150	Accounts receivable	37,838	(3,179)
A31180	Other receivables	(10,572)	(6,365)
A31190	Other receivables - related party	932	(1,998)
A31200	Inventory	(287,037)	(119,473)
A31230	Prepayments	35,817	(40,621)
A31240	Other current assets	34	4,242
A31990	Net defined benefit assets	(275)	(220)
A32120	Financial liabilities for hedging	(85,665)	88,053
A32125	Contract liabilities	138,320	69,949
A32150	Accounts payable	(2,893)	(6,191)
A32180	Other payables	(12,570)	7,370
A32230	Other current liabilities	318	24
A33000	Cash inflow (outflow) from operations	(191,404)	116,717
A33500	Income tax returned (paid)	(14,930)	(15,708)
AAAA	Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	(206,334)	101,009

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Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ -	(\$ 6,000)
B00100	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(4,500)	(12,840)
B00200	Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19,361	-
B01500	Acquisition of financial assets for hedging	(58,368)	-
B01600	Disposal of financial assets for hedging	-	13,859
B02200	Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	(760,628)
B02300	Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiaries	82,700	-
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(11,664)	(26,774)
B03800	Decrease in guarantee deposits paid	173	98
B04500	Acquisition of computer software	(180)	(3,644)
B06500	Increase in other financial assets	(6,014)	-
B06600	Decrease in other financial assets	-	121,326
B06700	Increase in other non-current assets	(57)	-
B07500	Interest received	815	3,964
B07600	Dividends received from affiliates	37,645	14,449
B07600	Dividends received from others	<u>213</u>	<u>73</u>
BBBB	Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	<u>60,124</u>	<u>(656,117)</u>
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	1,497,436	600,000
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	(1,228,935)	(585,000)
C00500	Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	80,000	161,000
C00600	Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(80,000)	(161,000)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	100,000	500,000
C01700	Repayments of long-term borrowings	(87,500)	-
C04020	Repayment of lease principal	(5,862)	(5,948)
C04500	Cash dividend paid out	(43,398)	(44,101)
C05600	Interest paid	<u>(22,271)</u>	<u>(10,360)</u>
CCCC	Net cash inflows from financing activities	<u>209,470</u>	<u>454,591</u>
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	63,260	(100,517)
E00100	Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	<u>38,474</u>	<u>138,991</u>
E00200	Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 101,734</u>	<u>\$ 38,474</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In NT\$ thousand, unless otherwise specified)

1. Company history

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was incorporated in March 2000 and mainly engages in the processing and sales of a variety of thin film sputtering targets and precious metals, as well as trading of commodity metals.

In May 2024, the Company acquired 70% of Changzhou China Steel Precision Materials Co., Ltd. (CSPM) for US\$23,168 thousand and issued 27,471 thousand ordinary shares. The aforementioned transaction was an restructuring of the organization under common control which should be regarded as a default consolidation and a retrospective restatement of the standalone financial statements for the comparative period. Please refer to Note 4 (4) and Note 32 to the parent company only financial statements.

The Company's parent company is Gains Investment Corporation (with substantive control power), which held 46.88% and 46.9% of the Company's ordinary shares as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company's ultimate parent company is China Steel Corporation.

The Company's stock has been listed on the Taipei Exchange for trading since November 20, 2012.

The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, i.e., New Taiwan dollar (NTD).

2. Date and Procedures for Approval of Financial Statements

The parent company only financial statements were published after being approved by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2026.

3. Application of New and Revised Standards and Interpretation

- (1) Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC will not cause a material change in the Company's accounting policies.

- (2) Application of IFRSs endorsed by FSC in 2026

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
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
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	January 1, 2023

By the time parent company only financial statements were approved to be released, the Company confirmed that the amendments to other standards would not cause a material impact on its financial position and financial performance.

- (3) The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note1)
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 IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” (including the 2025 amendments to IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Domestic entities could elect to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period after the endorsement of IFRS 18 by the FSC.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements” and consequential amendments

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1” Presentation of Financial Statements”. The main changes comprise:

- To classify items of income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, the Company shall assess whether it has specified main business activities of investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into companies based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company labels items as “other” only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Company as a whole, the Company shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

In addition, the following consequential amendments have been made to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”:

- The Company shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point when presenting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method.

- Interest and dividends received by the Company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities.

By the time parent company only financial statements were approved to be released, the Company confirmed that the amendments to other standards and interpretations would not cause a material impact on its financial position and financial performance.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The 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

The parent company only financial statements were prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities recognized at the present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurement is classified into three levels based on the observability and significance of relevant inputs:

- I. Level 1 inputs: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities on the measurement date.
- II. Level 2 inputs: Inputs, other than quoted market prices within level 1 that are observable, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) for assets or liabilities.
- III. Level 3 inputs: Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

When the Company prepared the parent company only financial statements, it adopted the equity method to account for the investments in its subsidiaries and associates. To enable the amounts of the profit and loss for this year, other comprehensive income, and equity, for this year in the parent company only financial statements to be the same as the profit and loss for this year, other comprehensive income, and equity attributable to the owner of the Company in its standalone financial statements, regarding the differences arising from accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis, adjustments were made to the investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss on subsidiaries and affiliates using the equity method, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and affiliates using the equity method, as well as relevant equity items, as appropriate, in the parent company only financial statements.

(3) Criteria for classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- I. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- II. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
- III. Cash or cash equivalents (excluding assets restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date).

Current liabilities include:

- I. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- II. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
- III. Liabilities for which the Corporation and its subsidiaries do not have the substantial right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

(4) Business combinations under common control

The Company did not adopt the acquisition method for business combinations under the organizational restructuring. The Company adopted the book value method and restated the prior period comparative information as if it were an ab initio combination, as described in Note 32.

(5) Foreign currencies

When the Company prepares the parent company only financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are converted into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

On each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Foreign currency non-monetary items at fair value are translated at the exchange rate on the date when the fair value is determined, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in current profit or loss; however, regarding changes in fair values recognized in other comprehensive income, the resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates and are not retranslated.

When the parent company only financial statements are prepared, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including subsidiaries operating in a country or using a currency different from that of the Company) were translated into New Taiwan dollars (NTD) at the exchange rate prevailing on each balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the year's average exchange rate, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(6) Inventory

Inventory includes raw materials, work in process, semi-finished goods, finished goods, and merchandise; the value of inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The comparison of the cost and net realizable value is based on individual items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventory is calculated using the weighted average method.

(7) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company adopts the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, investments are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income, and profit margins of the subsidiaries. Moreover, the Company recognizes the movements in its share of other equity of subsidiaries based on the shareholding ratio.

When the Company assesses the impairment, it considers the cash-generating unit as a whole in the financial statements and compares its recoverable amount with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount of an asset increases subsequently, the reversal of the impairment loss shall be recognized in gains, but the carrying amount of the asset after the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset less amortization without impairment loss recognized. The impairment loss attributable to goodwill shall not be reversed in subsequent periods.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides this, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in

relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

The unrealized profit or loss on downstream transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated in the parent company only financial statements. Profit or loss on downstream and lateral transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries is recognized in the parent company only financial statements only to the extent that it does not affect the Company's interests in the subsidiaries.

(8) Investments in affiliates

An affiliate is an entity on which the Company has significant influence and is not a subsidiary or a joint venture.

The Company adopts the equity method to account for its investments in affiliates.

Under the equity method, investments in an affiliate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income, and profit margins of the affiliate. Moreover, the Company recognizes the changes in its share of the equity of affiliates based on its shareholding.

When an affiliate issues new shares, if the Company does not subscribe in proportion to its shareholding, resulting in a change in the shareholding and, thus, an increase or decrease in the net value of the equity invested, with the increase or decrease, "capital surplus" and "investments using the equity method" will be adjusted. However, if the Company fails to subscribe for or acquire the shares in proportion to its shareholding, which results in a decrease in its ownership interests of the affiliate, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income related to the affiliate is reclassified in proportion to the decrease, and the basis of the accounting treatment is the same as the basis that the affiliate must adopt if it directly disposes of relevant assets or liabilities. If the adjustment in the preceding paragraph shall be debited to the capital surplus. If the investment using the equity method results in insufficient capital surplus, the difference shall be debited to the retained earnings.

When the Company's share of losses on an affiliate equals or exceeds its interest in the affiliate (including any carrying amount of the investment using the equity method and other long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the affiliate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of said affiliate.

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Profits and losses arising from counter-current, downstream, and side-stream transactions between the Company and its affiliates are recognized in the parent company only financial statements only to the extent not related to the Company's interests in the affiliates.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are recognized at cost. The cost includes professional service expenses and the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. The samples produced to test if such assets can function normally before they reach the status of intended use are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the sales price and cost are recognized in profit or loss. Such assets shall be classified into appropriate property, plant and equipment categories upon completion and reaching the status of intended use, and the depreciation shall begin.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The Company shall conduct at least an annual review at the end of each year to assess the estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation methods, and apply the effects of changes in accounting estimates prospectively.

When property, plant and equipment are derecognized, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(10) Computer software

The finite useful life of computer software acquired separately is measured at initial cost and subsequently at cost, less accumulated amortization. Computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life, and the estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at least at the end of each year, and the effects of changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively.

(11) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and computer software

The Company assesses if there are any signs of possible impairment of property, plant, and equipment as well as right-of-use assets, and computer software at each balance sheet date. If there is any sign of impairment, an estimate is made of its recoverable amount. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit, to which the asset belongs. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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

When the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is increased to the revised recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount (less amortization or depreciation) of the asset or the cash-generating unit, which was not recognized in impairment loss in prior years. The reversal of the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(12) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the parent company only balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

I. Financial assets

Regular trading of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized in accordance with trade date accounting.

(I) Measurement types

Financial assets held by the Company are those measured at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as well as investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss include those mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through

profit or loss include investments in equity instrument that the Company has not designated to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets not eligible to be classified as those at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value; the gains or losses arising from re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss. Please refer to Note 27 for the method of determining the fair value.

B. Financial assets at amortized cost

If the Company invests in financial assets in alignment with both of the following two criteria, such assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- a. Held under a certain business model, of which the objective is to collect contractual cash flows by holding the financial assets; and
- b. The cash flows on specific dates specified in the contractual terms are solely payments of the principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, such assets (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other financial assets - current, and guarantee deposits paid) are measured at the amortized cost of the total carrying amount determined with the effective interest method, less any impairment loss; and any foreign currency exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Except for the following two cases, interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the total carrying amount of financial assets:

- a. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, interest revenue is calculated by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the amortized cost of the financial asset.
- b. For financial asset that is not purchased or originated credit-impaired but subsequently becomes credit impaired, interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate from the next reporting period after the credit impairment by the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets means that the issuer or debtor has experienced material financial difficulties or default, and the debtor is likely to file for bankruptcy or other financial restructuring, or the active market for such financial assets has disappeared due to the financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents, including time deposits and bonds with a repurchase agreement, are highly liquid and readily convertible into a fixed amount of cash at any time while featuring little risk of value changes, and can be used to meet short-term cash commitments within three months from the acquisition date.

C. Investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company may, upon initial recognition, make an irrevocable election to designate as at fair value through other comprehensive income the investment in equity instruments that are not held for trading and the ones that are not recognized by an acquirer in a business combination or with the contingent consideration.

Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured at fair value, and any subsequent fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. Upon disposal of investments, the cumulative gain or loss is directly transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established unless such dividends clearly represent the recovery of a part of the investment cost.

(II) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses the impairment loss of financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) based on the expected credit loss at each balance sheet date.

An allowance for losses on accounts receivable is recognized on the basis of expected credit loss over the duration of the receivables. Other financial assets are first assessed based on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. If there is no significant increase in the risk, the impairment is recognized in allowance for losses in an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss. If the risks have increased significantly, the impairment is recognized in allowance for losses at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

The expected credit loss refers to the weighted average credit loss with the risk of default as the weight. The 12-month expected credit loss represents the expected credit loss from possible defaults of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. The lifetime expected credit loss represents the expected credit loss from all possible defaults in a financial instrument over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For the purpose of internal credit risk management, the Company, without considering the collateral held, determines that the following situations represent defaults in the financial assets:

- A. Internal or external information indicates that it is impossible for the debtor to settle the debt.
- B. It is overdue for more than 365 days, unless there is reasonable and corroborative information showing that a default date postponed is more appropriate.

All impairment losses on financial assets are reduced to their carrying amounts through an allowance account for losses.

(III) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash inflow from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

Upon derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. When an investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized in its entirety, the cumulative profit or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

II. Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, less the cost of direct issue.

III. Financial liabilities

(I) Subsequent measurement

All the Company's financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost in the effective interest method.

(II) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

IV. Convertible bonds

The component parts of compound instruments (i.e., convertible bonds) issued by the Company is classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or upon the instrument's maturity date. Any embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premium. When the conversion option remains unexercised at maturity, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premium.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible bonds are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component.

V. Derivatives

Derivative contracts signed by the Company, including forward exchange agreements, are adopted to manage the Company's exchange rate fluctuation risk.

When a derivative contract is signed, the fair values of the derivative is recognized initially and is subsequently re-measured on the balance sheet date. The gains or losses arising from the subsequent measurement are directly recognized in profit or loss but are designated as and are effective hedging instruments. The time point at which they are recognized in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging. When the fair value of a derivative is a positive figure, it is classified as a financial asset, while a negative figure, it is classified as a financial liability.

If a derivative is embedded in a master asset agreement within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", the classification of the financial asset is determined based on the overall agreement. If a derivative is embedded in a master asset agreement for an asset that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 (e.g., embedded in a master financial liability agreement), the embedded derivative meets the definition of derivatives, and the risks and characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the risks and characteristics of the master agreement, while the hybrid agreement is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the derivative is regarded as a separate derivative.

(13) Hedge accounting

The Company designates some hedging instruments for fair value hedging.

The profits and losses on hedging instruments designated and in alignment with fair value hedging, and the movements in the fair values of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks are recognized immediately in profit or loss, and are recognized under the items related to the hedged items in the parent company only statement of comprehensive income.

The Company postpones or ceases hedge accounting only to the extent that the hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria of hedge accounting, which includes the situations that a hedging instrument has expired or has been sold or the contract thereof has been terminated or exercised.

(14) Revenue recognition

After the Company identifies its performance obligations in contracts with clients, it allocates the transaction costs to each obligation in the contracts and recognizes revenue upon completion of performance obligations.

The merchandise sales revenue is from the sales of precious metals and thin film sputtering targets. Except precious metal transactions, which are recognized at spot prices, the merchandise sales revenue is recognized after it is delivered as a client has the right to set the price and use the product, assumes the main responsibility for reselling the merchandise, and bears the risk of obsolescence and debited to accounts receivable or unearned revenue (contract liabilities).

When supplying materials for outsourced processing, as the control of the ownership of the processed products has not been transferred, revenue is not recognized when the materials are supplied.

(15) Leasing

The Company assesses whether a contract belongs to (or contains) a lease on the date of establishment of the contract. Regarding contracts that include lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contracts on the basis of relative standalone prices and handles them separately.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the lease commencement date, except for low-value asset leases and short-term leases accounted for with recognition exemption applied where lease payments are recognized in expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost (including the initially measured amount of a lease liability, the lease payment paid before the lease commencement date, less lease incentives received, and the initial direct cost) and subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, and the remeasurement of the lease liability is adjusted. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the standalone balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the end of the useful life or the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payment (including fixed payments and variable lease payments subject to an index or rate). If the interest rate implicit in a lease can be easily determined, the lease payment is discounted at such an interest rate. If the interest rate cannot be easily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate applies.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and interest expense is amortized over the lease term. If changes during the lease term or the index or rate used to determine lease payments lead to changes in future lease payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, the remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in profit or loss. The remeasurement of the lease liabilities due to other modifications is to adjust the right-of-use assets. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

(16) Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to income are recognized in decrease in relevant costs on a systematic basis during the periods, in which the Company recognize the relevant costs, for which the grants are intended to compensate, as expenses. If the government grants are used to compensate for expenses or losses that have already occurred, or to provide immediate financial support to the Company and has no future related costs, it can be recognized in profit or loss in the period when it is received.

- (17) Employee benefits
- I. Short-term employee benefits

Relevant liabilities for short-term employee benefits are measured by the non-discounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for employee services.
 - II. Post-employment benefits

For pension under the defined contribution plan, the amount of pension contributed is recognized in expenses during employees' service period.

The defined benefit cost under the defined benefit pension plan (including service cost, net interest, and rereasurement) is calculated based on the projected unit credit method. The service costs and net interest on net defined benefit assets are recognized in employee benefit expenses when incurred. The rereasurement (including actuarial gains and losses and plan asset remuneration net of interest) is recognized in other comprehensive income and listed in retained earnings when it occurs, and will not be reclassified to profit or loss after the balance sheet date.

The net defined benefit assets are the surplus of the defined benefit pension plan. The net defined benefit assets may not exceed the present value of any refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.
- (18) Income tax
- Income tax expense is the sum of the current income tax and deferred income tax.
- I. Current income tax expenses

The Company determines the current income (loss) in accordance with the laws and regulations formulated by the authority in the jurisdiction to which an income tax return should be filed and calculates the payable (recoverable) income tax accordingly.

A surtax is imposed on the undistributed earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Act of R.O.C. is recognized via the resolution at the annual shareholders' meeting.

Adjustment to income tax payable from prior years are recognized in the current income tax.
 - II. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated based on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. All taxable temporary differences are generally in deferred tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that future taxable income will be available against the income tax credits arising from the deductible temporary differences and carryforward of the unused losses.

Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries are recognized in deferred liabilities, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that said temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from the deductible temporary differences related to said investments are recognized in deferred tax assets only if it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences, and they are expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at each balance sheet date, and its carrying amount will be increased as it has become probable that future taxable income will allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates in the period in which the liabilities are expected to be settled or assets realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would ensue in a manner expected by the

Company at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

III. Current and deferred taxes

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income; in which case, the current and deferred taxes are recognized in other comprehensive income.

5. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimations, and Main Sources of Assumption Uncertainties

When the Company adopts accounting policies, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that are based on historical experience and other factors that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

The management will continue to review the estimates and basic assumptions. If a revision of an estimate affects only the current year, it is recognized in the period in which it is revised. If a revision of an accounting estimate affects both the current year and future periods, it is recognized in the year in which it is revised and in the future periods.

Inventory valuation

As the inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company must exercise judgment and make estimation to determine the net realizable value of the inventory at the end of the financial reporting period. As the net realizable value of the inventory is estimated mainly based on the product selling price, significant changes may occur.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and working capital	\$ 366	\$ 384
Demand deposits in banks	<u>101,368</u>	<u>38,090</u>
	<u>\$101,734</u>	<u>\$ 38,474</u>

7. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets - current</u>		
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		
Domestic emerging market shares	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,165</u>
<u>Financial assets - non-current</u>		
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual funds	<u>\$ 18,093</u>	<u>\$ 12,415</u>
<u>Financial liabilities -current</u>		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivatives		
Forward exchange agreements	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

The trading of the Company's forward exchange agreements mainly aims to hedge the risks of foreign-currency assets and liabilities due to exchange rate fluctuations. Due to the failure to adopt hedge accounting, gains of NT\$941 thousand and losses of NT\$520 thousand were incurred during 2025 and 2024, respectively, recognized in the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and liabilities.

At the parent company only balance sheet date, the outstanding forward exchange agreements are as follows:

December 31, 2024	Currency	Due period	Contract amount (in thousands of dollars)
Forward exchange agreements	From USD to NTD	2025.01	USD200/NTD6,504

8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>current</u>		
Domestic investment		
Listed shares	<u>\$119,029</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Domestic investment		
Emerging market shares	\$ -	\$ 29,679
Unlisted stocks	<u>1,642</u>	<u>1,579</u>
	<u>\$ 1,642</u>	<u>\$ 31,258</u>

The Company invests in the domestic stocks in alignment with the medium and long-term strategic purposes and anticipates to make profits through long-term investment. The Company's management believes that if the short-term fair value fluctuations of such investments are recognized in profit or loss, it is inconsistent with the afore-mentioned long-term investment strategy, so it has chosen to designate such investments as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

9. Notes and accounts receivable and other receivables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Notes receivable (from operations)		
At amortized cost	<u>\$ 186</u>	<u>\$ 1,120</u>
Accounts receivable		
At amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	\$204,923	\$242,761
Less: Allowance for losses	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$204,911</u>	<u>\$242,761</u>
Other receivables		
Amount of transfer of debt of TCMC, a disposed subsidiary	\$ 15,333	\$ -
Business tax refund	22,726	13,856
Others	<u>1,709</u>	<u>77</u>
	39,768	13,933
Less: Allowance for losses	<u>15,333</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 24,435</u>	<u>\$ 13,933</u>
Overdue receivables collected (recognized in other non-current assets)		
At amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	\$ 71	\$ 71
Less: Allowance for losses	<u>71</u>	<u>71</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(1) Notes and accounts receivable

The Company's average credit periods for the sales and the production of silver materials are net 7-10 days from the invoice date and 30-120 days from the end of each month, respectively.

The Company prudently assesses its clients, which are companies or institutions with good credit ratings and without significant credit risk expected. However, the Company has an issue of significant client concentration, so the credit concentration risk is high.

To mitigate credit risk, the Company's management assigns a team dedicated to determining and approving clients' credit lines and carrying out other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken to recover overdue account receivables. In addition, the Company will review the recoverable amount of receivables on each balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment loss has been recognized for the uncollectible receivables. As such, the Company's management believes that its credit risk has been significantly reduced.

The Company recognizes an allowance for losses on accounts receivable on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are calculated using a provision matrix based on each client's past default record, current financial position, and industry outlook. Based on the Company's history of credit losses, as there was no significant difference in the loss patterns among different Companies of clients, the Companies of clients were not further differentiated in the provision matrix, and only expected credit loss ratio was set based on the number of days for which accounts receivable was past due.

When there was evidence indicating that the counterparty was in severe financial difficulty and the Company could not reasonably expect the amount to be recovered, the Company would write off relevant accounts receivable and continued to collect the overdue receivables. The receivable recovered was recognized in profit or loss.

The table below shows the allowance for losses on notes and accounts receivable based on the Company's provision matrix:

December 31, 2025

	Not past due	Overdue 1-30 days	Overdue 31-60 days	Overdue 61-180 days	Identified individually	Total
Total carrying amount	\$ 194,836	\$ 10,134	\$ 23	\$ 116	\$ -	\$ 205,109
Allowance for losses (lifetime expected credit losses)	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 194,836</u>	<u>\$ 10,134</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 104</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 205,097</u>

December 31, 2024

	Not past due	Overdue 1-30 days	Overdue 31-60 days	Overdue 61-180 days	Identified individually	Total
Total carrying amount	\$ 241,095	\$ 2,777	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 243,881
Allowance for losses (lifetime expected credit losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 241,095</u>	<u>\$ 2,777</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 243,881</u>

Movements in the allowance for losses on accounts receivable and overdue receivables are as follows

	2025		2024	
	Accounts receivable	Overdue receivables	Accounts receivable	Overdue receivables
Opening balance	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ 110	\$ 71
Provision (reversal) during this year	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(110)</u>	<u>-</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>

(2) Other receivables

The Company recognizes an allowance for losses based on estimates of uncollectible amounts, taking into consideration historical experience, clients' past default records, and their current financial position. As of December 31, 2025, an appropriate allowance for losses of NT\$15,333 thousand had been provided.

10. Inventory

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials and supplies	\$757,564	\$462,652
Work in progress	39,614	55,819
Semi-finished goods	159,062	130,660
Finished goods	19,318	16,069
Merchandise	2,835	3,302
Inventory in transit	-	3,178
	<u>\$978,393</u>	<u>\$671,680</u>

The costs of sales related to inventories for 2025 and 2024 were NT\$3,808,676 thousand and NT\$2,531,379 thousand, respectively. The costs of sales for 2025 and 2024, respectively, included reversal of loss on inventory NT\$19,676 thousand and loss on inventory NT\$19,201 thousand. Reversal of loss on inventory was due to the disappearance of the factors that previously caused the net realizable value of inventories to be lower than the cost.

11.	<u>Prepayments</u>		
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Prepayments to suppliers	\$ 56,397	\$ 92,658
	Prepaid expenses	<u>7,552</u>	<u>7,108</u>
		<u>\$ 63,949</u>	<u>\$ 99,766</u>
12.	<u>Other Financial Assets - Current</u>		
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Deposits for projects	<u>\$ 6,014</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
13.	<u>Investments Using the Equity Method</u>		
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Investment in subsidiaries	\$ 1,166,167	\$ 1,249,226
	Investments in affiliates	<u>33,086</u>	<u>36,059</u>
		<u>\$ 1,199,253</u>	<u>\$ 1,285,285</u>

(1) Investment in subsidiaries

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Remarks
Investment in a subsidiary - non-listed			
Thintech Global Limited (TTGL)	\$ -	\$ 27,154	Note 4
OmniGains Investment Corporation (OmniGains)	-	618,679	Notes 1 and 3
Changzhou CSPM, Ltd.(CSPM)	1,166,167	603,393	Notes 2 and 3
	<u>\$ 1,166,167</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,226</u>	

The Company's ownership interests and voting rights (%) in the subsidiary on the balance sheet date are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Remarks
TTGL	-	100%	Note 4
OmniGains	-	100%	Note 5
CSPM	70%	35%	

Note1 : The company issued 27,471 thousand new shares of common stock and conduct a share exchange with OmniGains, the share exchange ratio is 1.18571427 common shares of the company for every 1 share of OmniGains common stock. The company will indirectly acquire 35% equity of CSPM (refer to Note 3). The aforementioned transaction was a restructuring of the organization under common control which should be regarded as an ab initio consolidation and a retrospective restatement of the consolidated financial statements for the comparative period.

Note2 : The company acquired 35% equity interest in CSPM from China Steel Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary of CSC, for US\$23,168 thousand. The aforementioned transaction was a restructuring of the organization under common control which should be regarded as a default consolidation and a retrospective restatement of the consolidated financial statements for the

comparative period.

Note3 : OmniGains purchased 35% equity interest in CSPM from China Steel Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary of CSC, for a total price of \$749,480 thousand in October 2023.

Note4: To align with the Group's consideration of future development strategies, the Company's board of directors resolved in July 2025 to liquidate its subsidiary TTGL, completing the relevant procedures in October 2025.

Note5: To align with align with the Group's future development strategy, the Company's Board of Directors resolved in July 2025 to directly acquire the 35% equity interest in CSPM held by its subsidiary, OmniGains. Following the completion of this equity transfer, the liquidation procedures for OmniGains were finalized in October 2025.

(2) Investments in affiliates

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Individually immaterial affiliates	<u>\$33,086</u>	<u>\$36,059</u>

The relevant information on the above affiliates that are individually immaterial affiliates is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
The Company's share		
Net income for this year	\$ 558	\$ 574
Other comprehensive income	(<u>635</u>)	<u>3,625</u>
Total comprehensive income	(<u>\$ 77</u>)	<u>\$ 4,199</u>

The Company's total shareholdings in the investees valued using the equity method and the parent company, China Steel Corporation, and its sister companies reach 20% or more, so they are valued using the equity method.

14. Property, plant and equipment

2025

	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Machinery equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Unfinished construction and equipment to be accepted</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 309,915	\$ 449,952	\$ 17,967	\$ 24,712	\$ 49,297	\$ 534	\$ 852,377
Additions	883	6,250	-	12,898	725	3,483	24,239
Disposal	(<u>1,516</u>)	(<u>4,379</u>)	-	(<u>1,495</u>)	-	-	(<u>7,390</u>)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>309,282</u>	<u>451,823</u>	<u>17,967</u>	<u>36,115</u>	<u>50,022</u>	<u>4,017</u>	<u>869,226</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	183,732	366,899	14,861	21,934	46,007	-	633,433
Depreciation	8,937	11,090	810	2,075	1,128	-	24,040
Disposal	(<u>1,516</u>)	(<u>4,379</u>)	-	(<u>1,495</u>)	-	-	(<u>7,390</u>)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>191,153</u>	<u>373,610</u>	<u>15,671</u>	<u>22,514</u>	<u>47,135</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>650,083</u>
Net amount as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 118,129</u>	<u>\$ 78,213</u>	<u>\$ 2,296</u>	<u>\$ 13,601</u>	<u>\$ 2,887</u>	<u>\$ 4,017</u>	<u>\$ 219,143</u>

2024

Cost	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment to be accepted	Total
	Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 309,377	\$ 393,179	\$ 17,507	\$ 24,146	\$ 49,297	\$ 47,806
Additions	538	65,241	2,590	685	-	(47,272)	21,782
Disposal	-	(8,468)	(2,130)	(119)	-	-	(10,717)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>309,915</u>	<u>449,952</u>	<u>17,967</u>	<u>24,712</u>	<u>49,297</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>852,377</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	174,523	365,393	16,224	19,819	44,595	-	620,554
Depreciation	9,209	9,974	767	2,234	1,412	-	23,596
Disposal	-	(8,468)	(2,130)	(119)	-	-	(10,717)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>183,732</u>	<u>366,899</u>	<u>14,861</u>	<u>21,934</u>	<u>46,007</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>633,433</u>
Net amount as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 126,183</u>	<u>\$ 83,053</u>	<u>\$ 3,106</u>	<u>\$ 2,778</u>	<u>\$ 3,290</u>	<u>\$ 534</u>	<u>\$ 218,944</u>

Based on the business strategy plan, as the recoverable amount of the Company's equipment for producing silver powder and conductive adhesive was lower than its book value, it was recognized in impairment losses. As of December 31, 2025, the cumulative impairment of the equipment was NT\$1,615 thousand.

The Company's property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives below:

Buildings	2 to 35 years
Machinery equipment	2 to 17 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	2 to 8 years
Other equipment	2 to 11 years

Please refer to Note 15 for the information on the locations of the Company's plants leased from the government.

Please refer to Note 29 for the amount of property, plant and equipment provided by the Company as collateral for borrowin

15. Lease agreements

(1) Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Land	<u>\$ 97,685</u>	<u>\$104,056</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,500</u>

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	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Right-of-use asset depreciation expenses		
Land	\$ 6,371	\$ 6,370
Transportation equipment	-	135
Office equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>\$ 6,371</u>	<u>\$ 6,545</u>

In addition to the additions and those recognized in depreciation expenses above, the Company's right-of-use assets were not significantly subleased or impaired during 2025 and 2024.

(2) Lease liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	<u>\$ 5,956</u>	<u>\$ 5,862</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 96,724</u>	<u>\$102,680</u>

The range of discount rates for lease liabilities is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Land	1.6007	1.6007

(3) Major lease activities and terms

The Company has leased land from the government in the Kaohsiung Industrial Park in the Southern Taiwan Science Park. The lease term will expire in May 2027. According to the lease agreement, the Company may sign a new agreement with the government when the lease term ends, but the government may adjust the rent when the assessed present value increases and may terminate the lease under certain conditions.

(4) Other lease information

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term lease and low-value asset lease expenses	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$ 161</u>
Total cash outflows from leases	<u>\$ 7,762</u>	<u>\$ 7,898</u>

The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemptions to the leases of buildings, transportation equipment and other equipment that qualify as short-term and low-value asset leases and does not recognize such leases in relevant right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

16. Borrowings

(1) Short-term Borrowings

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Unsecured bank borrowings	<u>\$283,501</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>
Annual rate of interest (%)		
Unsecured borrowings	4.56~4.65	1.96

(2) Long-term borrowings

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Unsecured bank borrowings		
Maturing in July -		
August 2028 and		
March 2031,	\$512,500	\$500,000
respectively		
Less: Current portion	<u>75,000</u>	<u>41,667</u>
	<u>\$437,500</u>	<u>\$458,333</u>
Annual rate of interest (%)	1.858~1.875	1.875

17. Bonds Payable

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Components of equity</u>	
Common stock options	\$ 27,956
Deduction: Issuance cost -	
stock option	<u>679</u>
Original capital	
surplus-stock options	27,277
Deduction: Converted into	
ordinary shares	<u>27,277</u>
Capital surplus-stock	
options	<u>\$ -</u>

In March 2023, the Corporation issued secured domestic convertible bonds at par and conducted public underwriting through bidding auction, The issuance price was NT109.8, total amount issued was NT\$219,595 thousand with a face value of NT\$100 thousand each, zero coupon rate and issuance period of 3 years from March 2023 to March 2026. Bank SinoPac acted as guarantee banks. The creditors may request the bonds to be converted into the Corporation's ordinary shares in accordance with the terms of conversion after three months from the issue date.(except for the prescribed relevant transfer period). The holder of each unit of corporate bonds has the right to convert into ordinary shares of the company at NT\$30.9 per share. After the conversion price is determined, if there is an ex-right or ex-dividend, it should be adjusted according to the conversion price adjustment formula. As of December 31, 2024, the conversion price will be adjusted to NT\$25.6. After two years from the issue date, the bondholders may request the Company to redeem the bond in cash at 100.5006% of the par value (yield to put of 0.25% per annum) within 5 business days after the benchmark date. From the day following the 3-month issuance period to 40 days before the expiration date, if the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares exceeds the conversion price by 30% for 30 consecutive business days or when the outstanding balance of bonds is less than 10% of the total face value of the original issue, the Company may redeem the outstanding convertible bonds in cash at face

value within 5 business days after the benchmark date. As of December 31 2024, the conversion situation of the third convertible corporate bonds by the company situation was as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
The conversion and redemption situation	
Number of ordinary shares converted from bonds (in thousands)	7,525
Amount of ordinary shares converted from bonds	\$ 75,250
Face amount of corporate bonds that have been converted	200,000
Write-off capital surplus - redemption	27,277
Capital reserve generated - conversion premium from bonds	143,393

The derivatives embedded in the bonds, including put options and redemption options were recognized separately from the host contract - corporate bonds as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7) and measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 32 and IFRS 9.

18. Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Salary and wages and bonuses payable	\$ 13,197	\$ 19,899
Payables for purchases of equipment	12,673	98
Processing fees payable	5,839	8,181
Consumable costs payable	4,839	3,574
Pension payable	2,936	2,470
Information payment	135	2,845
Others	<u>12,741</u>	<u>14,947</u>
	<u>\$ 52,360</u>	<u>\$ 52,014</u>

19. Post-employment benefit plans

(1) Defined contribution pension plan

The Company adopted a pension scheme under the Labor Pension Act, which is a government-managed defined contribution plan. Under the act, the Company makes monthly contributions, equal to 6% of their monthly salary and wages, to employees' individual pension accounts under the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

(2) Defined benefit plan

The pension scheme adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of R.O.C. is a government-managed defined benefit pension plan. The payment for employee pensions is calculated based on the length of service and the average salary in the six months prior to the approved retirement date. The Company makes a contribution, equal to a certain percentage of the total monthly employee salaries, which is deposited by the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve in the pension account with the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the committee. Before the end of each year, if the balance in the pension account is inadequate to pay for the retirement benefits to employees who meet the retirement requirements in the following year, the Company will make a contribution to make up for the difference in a lump sum by the end of March of the following year. The pension account is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor; the Company has no right to influence its investment management strategy.

The amounts included in the parent company only balance sheets in respect of such defined benefit plans are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 17,193	\$ 16,232
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(37,512)</u>	<u>(34,563)</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u><u>(\$ 20,319)</u></u>	<u><u>(\$ 18,331)</u></u>

The movements in the net defined benefit assets are as follows:

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit assets</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 15,382</u>	<u>(\$ 31,403)</u>	<u>(\$ 16,021)</u>
Service costs			
Interest expense (income)	<u>212</u>	<u>(432)</u>	<u>(220)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>212</u>	<u>(432)</u>	<u>(220)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (except for the amount included in the net interest)	-	<u>(2,728)</u>	<u>(2,728)</u>
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	<u>(208)</u>	-	<u>(208)</u>
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>\$ 846</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 846</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>638</u>	<u>(2,728)</u>	<u>(2,090)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>16,232</u>	<u>(34,563)</u>	<u>(18,331)</u>
Service costs			
Interest expense (income)	<u>243</u>	<u>(518)</u>	<u>(275)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>243</u>	<u>(518)</u>	<u>(275)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (except for the amount included in the net interest)	-	<u>(2,431)</u>	<u>(2,431)</u>
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	<u>201</u>	-	<u>201</u>
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>517</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>517</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>718</u>	<u>(2,431)</u>	<u>(1,713)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 17,193</u>	<u>(\$ 37,512)</u>	<u>(\$ 20,319)</u>

The amount of the defined benefit plan recognized in profit or loss aggregated by function is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Administrative expenses	<u>(\$ 275)</u>	<u>(\$ 220)</u>

The Company is exposed to the risks below due to the pension system under the Labor Standards Act:

I. Investment risk

The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor, invests labor pension funds in domestic (foreign) equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits on its own use and through agencies entrusted. However, the income from the Company's amount allocated to plan assets is calculated based on the interest rate not lower than the local bank's interest rate for two-year time deposits.

II. Exchange rate risk

Interest risk: A decrease in the interest rate in the government bonds/corporate bonds will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, the return on the debt investment through the plan assets will also increase, and the increases will partially offset the effect of the net defined benefit liability.

III. Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated with reference to the future salaries of the participants in the plan. As such, an increase in the salary of the participants in the plan will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the Company's defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The critical assumptions made on the measurement date are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Discount rate (%)	1.375	1.50
Expected salary increase (%)	3.50	3.50
Turnover rate (%)	3.0~11.0	3.0~11.0

If each of the critical actuarial assumptions is subject to reasonably possible changes, when all other assumptions remain unchanged, the amounts by which the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.25%	(<u>\$399</u>)	(<u>\$404</u>)
Decrease by 0.25%	<u>\$413</u>	<u>\$419</u>
Expected salary increase (%)		
Increase by 0.25%	<u>\$397</u>	<u>\$403</u>
Decrease by 0.25%	(<u>\$386</u>)	(<u>\$392</u>)

As actuarial assumptions may be correlated, it is unlikely that only a single assumption would occur in isolation of one another, so the sensitivity analysis above may not reflect the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations	9.4 years	10.1 years

20. Equity
(1) Ordinary share capital

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Authorized number of shares (in thousands)	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
Authorized share capital	<u>\$1,500,000</u>	<u>\$1,500,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>108,494</u>	<u>107,783</u>
Share capital publicly offered	<u>\$ 939,529</u>	<u>\$ 932,420</u>
Share capital through private placement		
Initial share capital publicly offered	140,000	140,000
Share capital received due to capitalization of earnings	<u>5,411</u>	<u>5,411</u>
	<u>145,411</u>	<u>145,411</u>
Share capital already publicly offered	<u>\$1,084,940</u>	<u>\$1,077,831</u>
Capital collected in advance	<u>\$ _____</u>	<u>\$ 7,109</u>

In May 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to increase the capital by issuing new shares of 27,471 thousand shares in order to carry out a share swap with OmniGains, and the Board of Directors resolved to set May 16, 2024 as the base date for the capital increase, and completed the registration of the change on July 2, 2024.

The capital collected in advance of the Company on December 31, 2024 was due to the execution of the conversion and issuance of new shares by the holders of the convertible bonds. The Board of Directors resolved to propose February 26, 2025 as the base date for capital increase.

To enrich the working capital, repay debts, and attract strategic investors, the Company conducted a private placement of 7,000,000 ordinary shares in 2010 and 2011, respectively, at the issue prices of NT\$16 and NT\$35.7, respectively. The difference between the par value and the issue price was recognized in "capital surplus - additional paid-in capital".

In principle, the rights and obligations of the ordinary shares in the private placements are the same as those of the ordinary shares issued by the Company.

(2) Capital surplus

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
For loss make-up, payment in cash or capitalization as equity (Note)		
Additional paid-in capital - issuance of shares	\$567,476	\$610,874
Additional paid-in capital - conversion of corporate bonds	183,200	183,200
Stock options invalidated	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,469
Treasury shares traded	69	69
May only be used to offset a deficit		
Share of changes in capital surplus of associates	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>\$752,214</u>	<u>\$795,626</u>

Note: Such capital surplus may be used to make up for losses or, when the Company has no losses, to distribute cash or to capitalize equity, provided that the capitalization is limited to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital each year.

(3) Retained earnings and dividend policy

As per the earnings distribution policy, where the Company makes a profit for a fiscal year, the profit shall be first used for paying the tax in accordance with the laws and regulations, offsetting the cumulative deficit, setting aside 10% of the remaining profit as a legal reserve, unless it has reached the total amount of the Company's paid-in capital, setting aside an amount for or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations; and then any remaining profit, together with any undistributed retained earnings from the prior period, shall be adopted by the Company's Board of Directors as the basis for making a distribution proposal, which shall then be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for a resolution.

The industry, in which Company is in, is still growing. We must take into account the current and future operating conditions and focus on the stability of dividends when drawing up a dividend policy. When the Company has cumulative distributable earnings, the amount to be distributed shall not be lower than 50%, of which the cash dividends to be distributed shall not be lower than 50% of the total amount to be distributed.

The legal reserve may be used to offset losses. If there is no loss, the amount of legal reserve in excess of the paid-in capital by 25% could be allocated as capital stock and paid out in cash.

The 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution proposals approved by the resolution of the Company's general shareholders' meetings in June 2025 and April 2024 are as follows:

	<u>Earnings distribution proposals</u>		<u>Dividend per share (NTD)</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 5,400	\$ 4,352		
Provision of special reserve	60,974	-		
Cash dividend	-	44,101	\$ -	\$ 0.6

In June 2025, the Company's general shareholders' meeting resolved to distribute cash dividends of NT\$0.4 per share, totaling NT\$43,398 thousand, from capital surplus.

The Board of Directors of the Company proposes to make no distribution for the year ending in February 2026 due to losses incurred. The proposal to carry forward losses for the year 2025 remains subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting to be convened in June 2026.

(4) Special reserves

	<u>2025</u>
Opening balance	\$ -
Provision of special reserve	
Provision for impairment of other equity items	<u>60,974</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 60,974</u>

(5) Other equity items

I. Exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Opening balance	(\$158,825)	(\$ 4,012)
Recognized for the period		
Exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	7,806	(424)
Former owner of business combinations under common control and non-controlling interests transferred to owners of the Company	<u>-</u>	<u>(154,389)</u>
Ending balance	<u>(\$151,019)</u>	<u>(\$158,825)</u>

II. Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Opening balance	\$ 1,583	\$ 8,662
Incurring during the year		
Equity instruments - unrealized gains and losses	89,413	(8,164)
Shares of affiliates using the equity method	(640)	3,625

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	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cumulative gains and losses from the disposal of equity instruments by affiliates transferred to retained earnings	(<u>\$ 1,854</u>)	(<u>\$ 2,540</u>)
Ending balance	<u>\$88,502</u>	<u>\$ 1,583</u>

(6) Former owner of business combination under common control

	<u>2024</u>
Opening balance	\$1,146,091
Attributed to former owner of business combination under common control	
Net income for the period	19,474
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	42,923
Former owner of business combinations under common control transferred to owners of the Company	(1,208,488)
Ending balance	<u>\$ -</u>

21. Revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue from customer contracts		
Merchandise sales revenue	<u>\$3,902,753</u>	<u>\$2,701,311</u>

(1) Balance of contracts

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Notes receivable	<u>\$ 186</u>	<u>\$ 1,120</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>
Accounts receivable	<u>\$204,911</u>	<u>\$242,761</u>	<u>\$239,472</u>
Contract liabilities - current			
Merchandise sales	\$ 52,475	\$ 7,428	\$ 1,770
Collection of clients' scrapped targets in advance	<u>181,113</u>	<u>87,840</u>	<u>23,549</u>
	<u>\$233,588</u>	<u>\$ 95,268</u>	<u>\$ 25,319</u>

The movements in contract liabilities mainly arise from the difference between the point at which performance obligations are satisfied and the point at which clients pay.

The amounts of contract liabilities from the beginning of this period recognized in revenue for this year are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Merchandise sales revenue	<u>\$ 7,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,592</u>

(2) Details of revenue from customer contracts

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Major regional markets</u>		
Taiwan	\$3,831,190	\$2,558,139
Asia	28,904	103,556
The Americas	<u>42,659</u>	<u>39,616</u>
	<u>\$3,902,753</u>	<u>\$2,701,311</u>
<u>Major products</u>		
Precious metals	\$3,198,575	\$2,003,271
Sputtering targets	457,485	462,963
Others	<u>246,693</u>	<u>235,077</u>
	<u>\$3,902,753</u>	<u>\$2,701,311</u>

22. Net income before tax

Net income before tax includes the following components:

(1) Other income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Technical service income	\$ 20,845	\$ 22,015
Grant income	6,000	2,614
Compensation income	1,628	-
Others	<u>1,366</u>	<u>2,499</u>
	<u>\$ 29,839</u>	<u>\$ 27,128</u>

(2) Other gains and losses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net foreign exchange gain or loss	(\$ 15,193)	\$ 18,058
Gain (loss) arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,315	(1,341)
Hedging ineffectiveness gains and losses		
The ineffective part of fair value hedging	(305)	(148)
Others	<u>(157)</u>	<u>(2,165)</u>
	<u>(\$ 340)</u>	<u>\$ 14,404</u>

The above net foreign exchange gains and losses are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total foreign exchange gains	\$ 14,689	\$ 26,499
Total foreign exchange losses	<u>(29,882)</u>	<u>(8,441)</u>
Net gains or losses	<u>(\$ 15,193)</u>	<u>\$ 18,058</u>

(3)	Financial costs		
		2025	2024
	Interest on bank borrowings	\$ 14,999	\$ 6,676
	Interest on silver materials borrowed	5,833	2,533
	Convertible corporate bond interest	-	2,005
	Interest on the lease liabilities	1,695	1,789
	Others	85	143
		<u>\$ 22,612</u>	<u>\$ 13,146</u>
(4)	Depreciation and amortization		
		2025	2024
	Depreciation		
	Property, plant and equipment	\$ 24,040	\$ 23,596
	Right-of-use assets	6,371	6,545
		<u>\$ 30,411</u>	<u>\$ 30,141</u>
	Amortization		
	Computer software	\$ 1,775	\$ 1,631
	Others	285	415
		<u>\$ 2,060</u>	<u>\$ 2,046</u>
	Depreciation aggregated by function		
	Operating cost	\$ 27,197	\$ 25,797
	Operating expense	3,214	4,344
		<u>\$ 30,411</u>	<u>\$ 30,141</u>
	Amortization aggregated by function		
	Operating cost	\$ 1,531	\$ 1,342
	Operating expense	529	704
		<u>\$ 2,060</u>	<u>\$ 2,046</u>
(5)	Employee benefit expenses		
		2025	2024
	Short-term employee benefits		
	Salary and wages	\$159,306	\$163,360
	Labor and health insurance	17,205	16,471
	Others	13,540	13,053
		<u>190,051</u>	<u>192,884</u>

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	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Post-employment benefits(Note 19)		
Defined contribution pension plan	\$ 8,446	\$ 8,390
Defined benefit plan	(<u>275</u>)	(<u>220</u>)
	<u>8,171</u>	<u>8,170</u>
	<u>\$198,222</u>	<u>\$201,054</u>
Aggregated by function		
Operating cost	\$131,360	\$130,542
Operating expense	<u>66,862</u>	<u>70,512</u>
	<u>\$198,222</u>	<u>\$201,054</u>

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide for the appropriation of not less than 0.1% of the current year's earnings for employees and not more than 1% of the current year's earnings for directors. Pursuant to the amendment of the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company expects to amend its Articles of Incorporation by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting in 2025 to specify that no less than 30% of employee compensation should be allocated to junior employees. As of December 31, 2025, the Company is not able to distribute earnings until a special reserve has been provided for the negative balance under other equity in accordance with the law, and therefore, employees' and directors' compensation has not been estimated.

In 2024, the Company made a special reserve and had no earnings available for distribution, which was resolved by the Board of Directors in February 2025.

The actual amount of allotment resolved by the Board of Directors in February 2024 and the amount recognized in the annual standalone financial statements are shown in the table below, with the difference adjusting the profit or loss from 2024.

	<u>2023</u>	
	<u>Employee remuneration</u>	<u>Directors' remuneration</u>
Amount to be distributed by the resolution of the Board of Directors	<u>\$ 2,993</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>
Amounts recognized in the annual standalone financial statements	<u>\$ 2,994</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>

If there is a change in the amount after the release date of the annual standalone financial statements are approved, the change will be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and the adjustment accounted for in the following year.

For information on the remuneration to employees and directors resolved by the Board of Directors, please visit the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) of Taiwan Stock Exchange.

23. Income tax

(1) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax expenses		
Incurred during this year	\$ -	\$ 13,934
Adjustment to the prior years	(<u>766</u>)	(<u>3</u>)
	(<u>766</u>)	<u>13,931</u>
Deferred tax		
Incurred during this year	<u>9,181</u>	<u>1,999</u>
	<u>\$ 8,415</u>	<u>\$ 15,930</u>

The reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net income before tax	<u>\$ 208</u>	<u>\$ 85,189</u>
Income tax expense calculated based on statutory tax rate for pre-tax income	\$ 42	\$ 17,038
Profit or loss recognized for tax	9,139	(1,105)
Income tax adjustments in prior years	(<u>766</u>)	(<u>3</u>)
	<u>\$ 8,415</u>	<u>\$ 15,930</u>

(2) Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 418</u>

(3) Current tax assets

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	<u>\$ 11,045</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 2,517</u>	<u>\$ 7,168</u>

(4) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2025

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehens ive income	Ending balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Loss carryforwards	\$ -	\$ 28,589	\$ -	\$ 28,589
Overseas investment losses recognized using the equity method	30,177	(30,177)	-	-
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	13,968	(3,935)	-	10,033
Impairment losses on non-financial assets	323	-	-	323
Unrealized exchange loss	-	460	-	460
Others	<u>208</u>	<u>63</u>	-	<u>271</u>
	<u>\$ 44,676</u>	<u>(\$ 5,000)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,676</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit pension plan	\$ 3,666	\$ 55	\$ 343	\$ 4,064
Overseas investment income recognized using the equity method	-	1,812	-	1,812
Others	<u>3,954</u>	<u>2,314</u>	-	<u>6,268</u>
	<u>\$ 7,620</u>	<u>\$ 4,181</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 12,144</u>

2024

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehens ive income	Ending balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Overseas investment losses recognized using the equity method	\$ 30,039	\$ 138	\$ -	\$ 30,177
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	10,128	3,840	-	13,968
Impairment losses on non-financial assets	323	-	-	323

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	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Unrealized exchange loss	\$ 2,106	(\$ 2,106)	\$ -	\$ -
Others	<u>570</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208</u>
	<u>\$ 43,166</u>	<u>\$ 1,510</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 44,676</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit pension plan	\$ 3,204	\$ 44	\$ 418	\$ 3,666
Others	<u>489</u>	<u>3,465</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,954</u>
	<u>\$ 3,693</u>	<u>\$ 3,509</u>	<u>\$ 418</u>	<u>\$ 7,620</u>

(5) Information about unused loss carryforwards

Loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2025 comprised of:

<u>Unused Amount</u>	<u>Expire Year</u>
<u>\$ 142,945</u>	2035

(6) Income tax return approval

The Company's profit-seeking enterprise income tax returns filed up to 2023 have been approved by the tax authority.

24. Earnings (loss) Per Share

The net income (loss) (attributable to the owners of the Company) and weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate earnings (loss) per share are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the Company	(\$ 8,207)	\$ 49,785
Profit for the period attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	<u>-</u>	<u>19,474</u>
Earnings (loss) used in the computation of basic earnings per share	(8,207)	69,259
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Earnings (loss) used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>(\$ 8,207)</u>	<u>\$ 69,259</u>

Number of shares

Unit: In thousands of shares

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate the basic earnings (loss) per share	108,494	104,456
Influence of potential common stock with dilutive effect:		
Employee remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate the diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>108,494</u>	<u>104,466</u>

For 2025, the net loss incurred resulted in an anti-dilution effect in the calculation of diluted loss per share; therefore, no diluted loss per share was calculated.

The share swap with OmniGains under the share swap agreement was treated as a restructuring of the organization under common control. In calculating the earnings per share for the comparative period, the Company retroactively adjusted the weighted-average number of shares outstanding based on the share swap ratio agreed upon in the share swap agreement.

If the Company may elect to pay employee remuneration in stock or cash, when diluted earnings per share are calculated, it is assumed that employee remuneration will be paid out in stock, and when the ordinary shares are potentially dilutive, they will be included in the weighted average number of outstanding shares to calculate diluted earnings per share. The dilution effect of these potential ordinary shares will also continue to be considered when the diluted earnings per share is calculated before the following year's shareholders' meeting resolves a decision on the number of shares distributed for employee remuneration.

25. Disposal of subsidiaries

In response to the Group's future development strategy considerations, the Company liquidated its subsidiaries TTGL and OmniGains in October 2025. For related details, please refer to Note 29 of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

26. Capital risk management

The Company engages in capital management to ensure that it can maximize shareholder returns by optimizing debt and equity balances while continuing to operate. The Company's capital structure consists of liability and equity and is not subject to other external capital requirements.

27. Financial instruments

(1) Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The Management Team of Company believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximated their fair values.

(2) Fair value information - financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

I. Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Mutual funds	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,093</u>	<u>\$ 18,093</u>
Financial assets for hedging				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 58,062</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 58,062</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed shares	\$119,029	\$ -	\$ -	\$119,029
Domestic unlisted stocks	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,642</u>	<u>1,642</u>
	<u>\$119,029</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,642</u>	<u>\$120,671</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Domestic emerging market shares	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,165	\$ 6,165
Mutual funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,415</u>	<u>12,415</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,580</u>	<u>\$ 18,580</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Domestic emerging market shares	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,679	\$ 29,679
Domestic unlisted stocks	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,579</u>	<u>1,579</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 31,258</u>	<u>\$ 31,258</u>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward exchange agreements	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

II. Reconciliation of financial instruments measured at fair value in Level 3

Financial assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	\$ 18,580	\$ 6,942
Additions	4,500	12,840
Recognized in profit or loss(Other gains and losses)	10,089	(1,202)
Disposals	(10,918)	-
Transfer out of Level 3 (Note)	(<u>4,158</u>)	<u>-</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 18,093</u>	<u>\$ 18,580</u>

Financial assets	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	\$ 31,258	\$ 33,422
Additions	-	6,000
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(3,536)	(8,164)
Transfer out of Level 3 (Note)	(<u>26,080</u>)	<u>-</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,642</u>	<u>\$ 31,258</u>

Financial Asset (liability)	Financial Asset (liability) at fair value through profit or loss
	Convertible bonds call options and put options, net
	2024
Opening balance	\$ 80
Conversion	(461)
Recognized in profit or loss(Other gains and losses)	<u>381</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: From 2025, the fair value measurement level of this equity instrument was reclassified from Level 3 to Level 1 due to the availability of publicly quoted prices in an active market (unadjusted).

III. Valuation techniques and inputs for Level 2 fair value measurement

<u>Types of financial instruments</u>	<u>Valuation techniques and inputs</u>
Derivatives - precious metals futures contracts	There is no market price available as a reference for the precious metals' futures contracts traded by the Company, and such contracts were estimated through valuation. The estimates and assumptions adopted in the valuation are consistent with the information adopted by market participants for estimation and assumption when they priced financial instruments.
Derivatives - forward exchange agreements	The Company estimated the future cash flow based on the observable forward exchange rates and the exchange rates specified in the agreements at the end of the period and discounted each of them at a discount rate that could reflect each counterparty's credit risk. The estimates and assumptions adopted in the valuation are consistent with the information adopted by market participants for estimation and assumption when they priced financial instruments.

IV. Valuation techniques and inputs for Level 3 fair value measurement

Derivative financial instruments - convertible bonds were determined using the binomial option pricing model, where the unobservable input is stock market volatility, risk-free interest rate, discount rate and liquidity risk.

For market shares of emerging stock board company, fair values were estimated on the basis of the closing price and the liquidity discount on the balance sheet date.

The fair values of unlisted stocks were estimated by reference to the net worth of the Company.

The fair value of the beneficiary certificates was estimated by reference to the net worth of the Company.

(3) Types of financial instruments

<u>Financial assets</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
At fair value through profit or loss - mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 18,093	\$ 18,580
Financial assets for hedging	58,062	-
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	341,400	301,513
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - investment in equity instruments	120,671	31,258

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<u>Financial liabilities</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
At fair value through profit or loss - held for trading	-	30
Financial liabilities for hedging	83,420	169,085
At amortized cost (Note 2)	850,317	571,863

Note 1: The balance includes cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, net, other receivables (including related parties), other financial assets - current, and guarantee deposits paid.

Note 2: The balance represents financial liabilities at amortized cost, including short-term borrowings, accounts payable, other payables, current portion of long-term liabilities, long-term bank borrowings.

(4) Purpose and policy of financial risk management

The Company's main financial instruments include notes receivable, accounts receivable, net, short-term and long-term borrowings, accounts payable and lease liabilities. The Company's Management Department provides services to each business unit, coordinates the operations of investments in the domestic and international financial markets, and supervises and manages the financial risks related to the Company's operations by analyzing the internal risk reports on the exposure as per the breadth and depth of risks. Such risks include market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company uses derivatives to avoid exposure to risk, thereby reducing the impact of these risks. The trading of derivatives is regulated by the policies approved by the Company's Board of Directors; such policies are the written principles to regulate exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, trading of derivatives and non-derivatives, and investment with surplus liquidity. Internal auditors continue to review compliance with the policies and the amounts exposed to such risks. The Company does not trade financial instruments (including derivatives) for speculative purposes.

Market risk

I. Exchange rate risk

The Company's silver material transactions are all denominated in non-functional currency (USD). In addition, part of the income from processing services is traded in a non-functional currency, which has resulted in exchange rate fluctuation risk. The Company has adopted derivatives, such as forward foreign exchange agreements and purchase of foreign currency deposits to reduce the exchange rate risk.

Please refer to Note 31 for the carrying amounts of the Company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies on the balance sheet date.

The Company is mainly affected by the exchange rate fluctuations of the USD, RMB, and JPY. The table below details the Company's sensitivity analysis when the exchange rate of the Company's functional currency against the USD, RMB, and JPY increased and decreased by 1%. One percent is the sensitivity rate used in reporting the exchange rate risk to the key management team within the Company and represents the management's assessment of the reasonable range of potential changes in foreign-currency exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis only included monetary items in foreign currencies in

circulation. The table below shows the influence on profit and loss before tax when the Company's functional currency depreciated by 1% against the USD, RMB, and JPY:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
USD	<u>(\$ 2,160)</u>	<u>\$ 1,070</u>
RMB	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>
JPY	<u>\$ 443</u>	<u>\$ 104</u>

Note: It is mainly due to the USD, CNY, and JPY (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables (including related parties), guarantee deposits paid, accounts payable, and other payables still in circulation on the balance sheet date, the cash flows of which have not been hedged.

The management believes that sensitivity analysis cannot represent the inherent exchange rate risk as foreign currency exposures on the balance sheet date cannot reflect the interim exposures. Sales denominated in USD will vary with clients' orders and spot prices.

II. Exchange rate risk

Interest rate exposures arise when the Company borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The Company diversifies the risk of interest rate changes by maintaining an appropriate combination of fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities exposed to the interest rate risk on the balance sheet date are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	\$102,680	\$108,542
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	101,368	38,090
Financial liabilities	796,001	515,000

The following sensitivity analyses are based on the interest rate risk exposure of the non-derivative instruments on the balance sheet date. For liabilities at floating rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amounts of the liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date were all outstanding throughout the reporting period. An increase or decrease in interest rates by 1% is the sensitivity rate adopted in reporting the interest rate risk to the key management team within the Company and represents the management's assessment of the reasonable range of potential changes in interest rates.

If the interest rate decreased/increased by 1%, with all other variables remaining unchanged, the Company's net income before tax for 2025 and 2024 would have decreased/increased by NT\$7,960 thousands and NT\$5,150 thousands, respectively.

(5) Other price risks

The Company signed precious metal borrowing contracts with suppliers with the prices being the quotes in the international precious metal market, plus a certain percentage of profit margin. To manage the inventory exposed to the risk of precious metals prices, the Company adopts the international precious metal borrowing contracts in the same category and quantity as the fair value risk hedging instrument for the precious metal price risk component contained in the inventory. As per the historical experience, the movements in the fair values of the designated precious metal price risk components cover the movements in prices of the overall contracts on average, so the market price risk is not significant.

Hedge accounting

The Company entered into fair value hedges by engaging in precious metal borrowing contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in fair value of financial liabilities due to fluctuations in international precious metal prices, and by engaging in precious metal futures contracts to hedge the risk of changes in price of inventories. The fair value of precious metal borrowing transactions at the balance sheet date is estimated based on the market price of precious metals. The fair value of precious metal futures transactions at the balance sheet date is estimated by holding the spot position of the underlying derivatives.

The above precious metal borrowing transactions and precious metals futures contracts matched the terms of financial liabilities. As per the Company's qualitative assessment, precious metal borrowing transactions and precious metals futures contracts and the values of hedged financial items will change in reverse in a systematic manner due to the movements in the hedged international precious metal prices. The hedge ineffectiveness mainly comes from the influence of the credit risk between the Company and the counterparties on the fair values of the precious metal borrowing transactions. The credit risk will not affect the hedged items due to the movements in the fair values of the international precious metal prices. No other sources of hedge ineffectiveness appeared during the hedge period.

The information on the hedging of the risk from the movements in the international precious metal prices exposed to the Company is aggregated as follows:
December 31, 2025

Hedging instruments	Contract amount	Due period	Balance sheet line items	Carrying amount Asset/Liability	Movements in the fair values of hedging instruments used to evaluate the hedge ineffectiveness for the year
Fair value hedge					
Precious metal borrowing contracts	\$ 83,420	-	Financial liabilities for hedging	\$ 83,420	\$ -
Sell futures contracts-Silver	139,719	2026.03	Financial Assets for hedging	58,062	(48,900)
Sell futures contracts-Silver	578,685	2025.02~ 2025.12	Financial Assets for hedging	-	(29,254)

Hedged items	Carrying amount	Cumulative fair value adjustments	Movements in the fair values of hedged items used to evaluate the hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Assets	for the year
Fair value hedge			
Inventory - Borrowing materials for hedging	\$ 83,420	\$ -	\$ -
Inventory - futures contracts	<u>166,745</u>	<u>77,849</u>	<u>77,849</u>
	<u>\$250,165</u>	<u>\$ 77,849</u>	<u>\$ 77,849</u>

December 31, 2024

Hedging instruments	Contract amount	Due period	Balance sheet	Carrying amount	Movements in the fair values of hedging instruments used to evaluate the hedge ineffectiveness
			line items	Asset/Liability	for the year
Fair value hedge					
Precious metal borrowing contracts	\$186,744	-	Financial liabilities for hedging	\$169,085	\$ 17,659
Sell futures contracts-Silver	342,394	2024.03~2024.12	Financial Assets for hedging	-	(199)

Hedged items	Carrying amount	Cumulative fair value adjustments	Movements in the fair values of hedged items used to evaluate the hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Assets	for the year
Fair value hedge			
Inventory - Borrowing materials for hedging	<u>\$169,085</u>	<u>(\$ 17,659)</u>	<u>(\$ 17,659)</u>

(6) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Company. As of the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk of financial loss due to non-performance by counterparties and the Company's provision of financial guarantees is mainly from the carrying amounts of financial assets recognized in parent company only balance sheets and the maximum amount that may be payable for the financial guarantees provided.

Except for a small number of clients whose accounts receivable and overdue receivable were estimated to be irrecoverable with significant credit risks and an allowance for such losses already provide, the Company's clients are all companies with good credit ratings. The business unit grants each of such clients a credit line

based on the credit investigation results and regularly tracks their payment status; thus, no significant credit risk is expected.

The Company's receivables are significantly concentrated in certain clients, most of whom engage in similar business activities with similar economic characteristics, and their ability to perform contracts is also similarly influenced by their financial positions or other conditions, so significant credit risk concentration exists. The balance of accounts receivable from clients, on which the credit risk is significantly concentrated, (accounting for 10% or more of the balance of notes receivable, accounts receivable, and other receivables) is as follows:

Name of client	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Company A	\$ 54,462	\$ 72,253
Company B	31,314	40,724
CMC	<u>20,188</u>	<u>42,575</u>
	<u>\$105,964</u>	<u>\$155,552</u>

(7) Liquidity risk

The Company manages and maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to support the operations and signs loan contracts with financial institutions to maintain an appropriate amount required for business operations. As the Company's equity in the capital structure is much greater than its liabilities, and remaining amount of bank loans is sufficient. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's unused bank financing facilities were NT\$2,145,682 thousand and NT\$2,020,028 thousand, respectively. Thus, no liquidity risk was posed to the Company.

The table below lists the analysis of the Company's financial liabilities during the agreed repayment period based on the maturity dates and the undiscounted principal amounts:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years or above	Total
<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Short-term Borrowings	\$ 286,207	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 286,207
Financial liabilities for hedging - current	83,420	-	-	83,420
Payable	1,956	-	-	1,956
Lease liabilities	7,556	30,226	78,083	115,865
Other payables	51,238	-	-	51,238
long-term bank borrowings	<u>83,772</u>	<u>454,075</u>	-	<u>537,847</u>
	<u>\$ 514,149</u>	<u>\$ 484,301</u>	<u>\$ 78,083</u>	<u>\$1,076,533</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Short-term Borrowings	\$ 15,018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,018
Financial liabilities for hedging - current	169,085	-	-	169,085
Payable	4,849	-	-	4,849
Lease liabilities	7,556	30,226	85,639	123,421
Other payables	51,233	-	-	51,233
long-term bank borrowings	50,781	439,453	41,797	532,031
Financial guarantee liabilities	<u>58,214</u>	-	-	<u>58,214</u>
	<u>\$ 356,736</u>	<u>\$ 469,679</u>	<u>\$ 127,436</u>	<u>\$ 953,851</u>

Further information on maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years
December 31, 2025					
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 7,556</u>	<u>\$30,226</u>	<u>\$30,226</u>	<u>\$30,226</u>	<u>\$17,631</u>
December 31, 2024					
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 7,556</u>	<u>\$30,226</u>	<u>\$30,226</u>	<u>\$30,226</u>	<u>\$25,187</u>

28. Related Party Transactions

(1) Name of related party and relations therewith

Name of related party	Relations with the Company
China Steel Corporation (CSC)	Ultimate parent company
Gains Investment Corporation	Parent company
C.S. Aluminium Corporation (CSAC)	Sister company
Ever Wealthy International	Sister company
China Steel Chemical Corporation	Sister company
CSC Solar Corporation	Sister company
CSGT Japan Co., Ltd. (CSGT Japan)	Sister company
China Steel Security Corporation	Sister company
Dragon Steel Corporation	Sister company
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Sister company
CHC Resources Corporation	Sister company
Steel Castle Technology Corporation	Sister company
Mentor Consulting Corporation	Sister company
Changzhou China Steel Precision Materials Co., Ltd. (CSPM)	Subsidiary
Taicang Xinchang Photoelectricity Material Co., Ltd. (Taicang Xinchang)	Subsidiary(Full shareholding disposed of in November 2024)
United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.	A director of the Company

(2) Operating revenue

Account	Category of related party	2025	2024
Sales revenue	Ultimate parent company	\$ 191,392	\$ 2,684
	Sister company	25,028	18,920
	Subsidiary	-	5,474
		<u>\$216,420</u>	<u>\$ 27,078</u>

There is no similar transaction available to be used to compare with the sales revenue from part of the sales to the ultimate parent company, and there is no significant difference in the selling prices and payment terms between the transactions with the ultimate parent company and non-related parties.

(3) Purchases

<u>Category of related party</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Ultimate parent company	\$ 4,738	\$ 2,204
Sister company	156	147
Subsidiary	<u>41,353</u>	<u>44,834</u>
	<u>\$46,247</u>	<u>\$47,185</u>

For certain products of the same category purchased from related parties, the transaction prices and payment terms do not differ significantly from those of general suppliers, with payment terms ranging from 30 to 60 days.

(4) Endorsements/Guarantees

<u>Category of related party</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiary		
Amount guaranteed		
CSPM	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$58,214</u>
Amount drawn		
CSPM	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(5) Loans to others

<u>Category of related party</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income	
Subsidiary	
Taicang Xinchang	<u>\$103</u>
Annual rate of interest (%)	2.4~2.48

All loans to subsidiaries in the year 2024 were unsecured loans.

(6) Other related party transactions

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Processing fees</u>		
Sister company		
CSAC	<u>\$34,781</u>	<u>\$39,402</u>

The Company pays processing fees to the above related parties. As no non-related party was not entrusted to provide similar product processing services, the transaction prices could not be compared. The payment terms are 30 to 60 days at the end of each month for the above related parties and 60 to 90 days at the end of each month for the non-related parties.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Research and professional services fees		
Ultimate parent company	<u>\$ 2,040</u>	<u>\$ 2,020</u>
Security fees		
Sister company	<u>\$ 2,360</u>	<u>\$ 2,264</u>
Corporate Consultancy Fee		
Ultimate parent company	\$ 4,657	\$ 6,175
Sister company	<u>19</u>	<u>317</u>
	<u>\$ 4,676</u>	<u>\$ 6,492</u>
Technical service income		
Ultimate parent company	\$ 4,000	\$ 16,000
Subsidiary	<u>5,094</u>	<u>6,015</u>
	<u>\$ 9,094</u>	<u>\$ 22,015</u>
(7) Ending balance		
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable		
Ultimate parent company	\$ -	\$ 2,245
Sister company	<u>2,648</u>	<u>5,597</u>
	<u>\$ 2,648</u>	<u>\$ 7,842</u>
Other receivables - related party		
Subsidiary		
CSPM	<u>\$ 1,079</u>	<u>\$ 2,011</u>
Prepayments		
Subsidiary	<u>\$ 8,984</u>	<u>\$ 8,515</u>
Guarantee deposits paid		
Sister company		
CSGT Japan	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	<u>\$ 3,086</u>
Accounts payable		
Subsidiary		
CSPM	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,178</u>
Other payables		
Sister company	\$ 3,095	\$ 6,630
Ultimate parent company	<u>1,233</u>	<u>3,350</u>
	<u>\$ 4,328</u>	<u>\$ 9,980</u>

(8) Remuneration to key management personnel

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 11,130	\$ 11,717
Post-employment benefits	<u>187</u>	<u>280</u>
	<u>\$ 11,317</u>	<u>\$ 11,997</u>

29. Pledged Assets

The Company has provided the assets below as collateral for the parent company's bank borrowing facilities, borrowings drawn, dormitory leased from the Southern Taiwan Science Park Bureau, and customs import:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Buildings	<u>\$105,015</u>	<u>\$111,466</u>

30. Material Contingencies and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

(1) As of December 31, 2025, to purchase raw materials, the Company guaranteed the amount of NT\$139,396 thousand from financial institutions.

(2) As of December 31, 2025, the company signed contracts to purchase real estate, plant and equipment, and the outstanding amount was NT\$8,808 thousand.

31. Information on Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities with Significant Effect

The information below is aggregated and presented in foreign currencies other than the Company's functional currency. The exchange rates disclosed refer to the rates at which these foreign currencies are converted to the functional currency. The information on foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant effect is as follows:

Unit: In thousands in each foreign currency / exchange rate

<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Foreign currency assets under monetary items			
USD	\$ 2,163	31.43 (USD: NTD)	\$ 67,999
CNY	264	4.496 (CNY: NTD)	1,185
JPY	220,619	0.2008 (JPY: NTD)	44,300
Foreign currency assets under non-monetary items			
Investments Using the Equity Method			
USD	37,104	31.43 (USD: NTD)	1,166,167
Foreign currency liabilities under monetary items			
USD	9,037	31.43 (USD: NTD)	284,042

(Continued on next page)

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December 31, 2024	Foreign currency	Exchange rate		Carrying amount
Foreign currency assets under monetary items				
USD	\$ 3,271	32.785	(USD: NTD)	\$ 107,254
CNY	512	4.478	(CNY: NTD)	2,295
JPY	49,319	0.2099	(JPY: NTD)	10,352
Foreign currency assets under non-monetary items				
Investments Using the Equity Method				
USD	\$ 38,104	32.785	(USD: NTD)	\$1,249,226
Foreign currency liabilities under monetary items				
USD	7	32.785	(USD: NTD)	228

The Company's net foreign exchange gain or loss for 2025 and 2024 was a loss of NT\$15,193 thousand and a gain of NT\$18,058 thousand, respectively. Due to the wide variety of foreign currencies used in transactions, it is impossible to disclose the exchange gains and losses by foreign currencies with significant influence.

32. Business combinations under common control

In order to strengthen the Group's operational integration and resource consolidation, the Company's shareholders' meeting in June 2023 resolved to acquire 70% of the shares of China Steel Precision Materials Limited, a subsidiary of China Steel, through a share swap and for cash consideration. The Company issued 27,471 thousand shares of common stock to OmniGains in exchange for 1.18571427 shares of the Company's common stock for every 1 share of OmniGains' common stock, and indirectly acquired 35% of the shares of CSC Precision Materials. In addition, the Company acquired a 35% stake in CSPM from China Steel Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary of CSC, for US\$23,168 thousand. Since the above transaction was a restructuring of the organization under common control, it should be regarded as a merger from the beginning and the comparative financial statements should be restated retroactively.

(1) Subsidiaries acquired

	Nature of business	Date of Acquisition	Proportion of Voting Equity Interests Acquired (%)	Consideration Transferred
CSPM	Production and sale of titanium and titanium alloys, nickel and nickel alloys	May 16, 2024	70	<u>\$1,035,339</u>

(2) Consideration transferred

Cash	\$ 760,628
Equity instruments issued	<u>274,711</u>
	<u>\$1,035,339</u>

(3) Net assets at acquisition date

	<u>CSPM</u>
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 526,946
Notes receivable, accounts receivables and other receivables	963,091
Inventory	1,030,187
Other current assets	34,939
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	369,490
Right-of-use assets	95,237
Investment properties	19,223
Intangible assets	985
Other non-current assets	14,321
Current liabilities	
Short-term borrowings	(298,621)
Notes payable, accounts payable and other payables	(881,976)
Current tax liabilities	(1,447)
Other current liabilities	(73,026)
Non-current liabilities	
Lease liabilities - non-current	(58,510)
Other non-current liabilities	(14,428)
	<u>\$1,726,411</u>

(4) Effect of business combination of companies under common control

	<u>CSPM</u>
Consideration transferred	\$1,035,339
Plus: restructuring of the organization under common control - capital surplus	327,538
Plus: Non-controlling Interests	517,923
Less: Exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(154,389)
Less: Book value of identifiable net assets acquired	(<u>1,726,411</u>)
	<u>\$ -</u>

The Company pays the difference between the consideration transferred and the carrying amount, adjusting the capital surplus generated from the issue premium.

33. Additional Disclosures

(1) Information on material transactions of 2025

- I. Loans to others. (Table 1)
- II. Endorsements/Guarantees to others. (Table 2)
- III. Marketable securities held (investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are not included). (Table 3)
- IV. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 4)
- V. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- VI. Information on investees. (Table 5)

- (2) Information on investees (Table 5)
- (3) Information on investment in Mainland China
 - I. Information on investees in mainland China, including the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, percentage of ownership, profit or loss and investment income or loss recognized for this year, book value of the investment at the end of the period, repatriation of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area. (Table 6)
 - II. Any of the following significant transactions with investees in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third region, and the price:
 - (I) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the relevant payables at the end of the period: (None)
 - (II) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the relevant receivables at the end of the year: (Table 5)
 - (III) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resulting gains or losses. (None)
 - (IV) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or collateral pledged at the end of the period and the purposes. (Table 2)
 - (V) The highest balance, the closing balance, the interest rate range, and total current-period interest with respect to financing of funds. (Table 1)
 - (VI) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of labor services. (None)

34. Segment Information

The Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements, and it may not be disclosed in the parent company only financial statements.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries
Loans to Others
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Account title	Related party status	Highest balance for the period	Ending balance (Note 1)	Amount drawn	Interest rate range (%)	Nature of loan	Business transaction amount	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debts	Collateral		Limit on loan to each borrower	Total limit on loans to others	Remarks
													Name	Value			
0	The Company	Changzhou CSPM, Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 27,438	\$ -	\$ -	-	Note 2	\$ -	To meet the need for working capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 565,058	\$ 753,411	Note 3

Note 1: RMB is converted at the spot exchange rate of 1 RMB = 4.496 NTD.

Note 2: There is a need for short-term financing

Note 3: The limit of loans to an individual entity is 30% of the Company's net worth, and the total limit of loans to others is 40% of the net worth.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries
Endorsements/Guarantees to Others
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

No.	Name of endorser/guarantor	Party endorsed/guaranteed		Limit of endorsements/guarantees to a single enterprise	Highest balance of endorsement/guarantee of this year	Ending balance of endorsements/guarantees (Note 2)	Amount drawn	Amount of endorsement/guarantee with property as collateral	Cumulative endorsements/guarantees provided as a % of the net worth as per the latest financial statements	Maximum limit of endorsements/guarantees	Endorsement/guarantee by the parent company to a subsidiary	Endorsement/guarantee by a subsidiary to the parent company	Endorsement/guarantee to an entity in China	Remarks
		Name of company	Relations											
0	The Company	Changzhou CSPM, Ltd.	An investee whose with 50% or more of its voting shares held by the parent company and subsidiaries	\$753,411	\$ 59,449	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$753,411	Y	N	Y	Note 1

Note 1: The limit of the Company's guarantee for a single enterprise is 40% of the net worth, and the maximum limit of endorsements/guarantees is 40% of the net worth.

Note 2: RMB is converted at the spot exchange rate of 1 RMB = 4.496 NTD.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries
Significant Marketable Securities Held
December 31, 2025

Table 3

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

Company	Type and name of securities held	Relations with securities issuer	Account title	December 31, 2025				Remarks
				Number of shares/units	Carrying amount	Shareholding (%)	Fair value	
The Company	Common stock							
	Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	832,373	\$119,029	-	\$119,029	
	LINCO Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	55,000	1,642	0.07	1,642	Note
	Funds							
	CDIB-Innolux II Limited Partnership	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	-	18,093	-	18,093	Note

Note : The calculation is based on the net worth on December 31, 2025.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries
 Total Purchases from or Sales to Related Parties Amounting to at Least NT\$100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital
 For the Years Ended December 31, 2025

Table 4

Unit: NT\$ thousand
 (unless specified otherwise)

Buyer/Seller	Counterparty	Relations	Transaction situation				Situation and reason for transaction conditions different from general ones		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Remarks
			Purchase (sale)	Amount	As a % of total (sales) purchases	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance	As a % of total notes and accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	CSC	Ultimate parent company	Sale	(\$ 191,392)	(5)	Payment collected 30 days after acceptance	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries
Information on Investees
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Principal business activities	Initial investment amount		As of December 31, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Remarks
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Number of shares	(%)	Carrying amount			
The Company	Thintech Global Limited	Samoa	An investment holding company	\$ -	\$ 205,435	-	-	\$ -	\$ 12,593	\$ 12,593	Note
The Company	Pro-Ascentek Investment Corporation	Taiwan	General investment	30,000	30,000	3,000,000	2.5	33,086	22,315	558	
The Company	OmniGains Investment Corporation	Samoa	An investment holding company	-	274,711	-	-	-	6,893	6,893	Note

Note2: See Note13 for Financial Statements.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries
Information on investment in Mainland China
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

Name of investee	Principal business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 3)	Cumulative investment amount remitted From Taiwan at the beginning of this year (Note 1)	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31,2025 (Note 1)	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31,2025	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31,2025(Note 4)	Remarks
					Outward remittance	Inward remittance							
Changzhou CSPM, Ltd.	Production and sale of titanium and titanium alloys, nickel and nickel alloys	\$ 1,599,158	1	\$ 1,456,362	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,456,362	\$ 25,193	70	\$ 17,635	\$1,166,167	\$ 94,812	Notes 5 and 6

Name of investor	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31,2025 (Note 1)	Amount of investment approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	Limit of investment by the Company in China (Note 2)
ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.	\$1,456,362	\$1,456,362	\$ -

Note 1: The amounts were calculated based on the foreign exchange rate as of December 31,2025.

Note 2: The Company is not subject to the limitations on the amount of investment in Mainland China as certified by the Industrial Development Bureau (IDB) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) that the Company is in compliance with the scope of operation of the head office.

Note 3: Investment methods are divided into the three types below.

1. Direct investment in China.
2. Indirect investment in China through a third-region company (see Table 6 for third-region investment companies).
3. Other methods.

Note 4: OmniGains has received CSPM dividends totaling NT\$47,375 over the years, which will be remitted to the Company upon completion of OmniGains' liquidation in October 2025.

Note 5: It is recognized and disclosed based on the financial statements for the same periods audited by the Company's CPAs.

Note 6: The foreign currency amounts in the above table are converted into NTD at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date.

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ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents
December 31, 2025

Statement 1

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

Item	Annual rate of interest (%)	Period	Amount
Cash in bank			
NTD deposits			
Demand deposits			\$ 46,173
Foreign currency deposits			
Demand deposits			
523 thousand USD ,			55,195
1 thousand CNY			
and 192,928			
thousand JPY			
(Note)			
			<u>101,368</u>
Cash on hand and working capital			<u>366</u>
			<u>\$101,734</u>

Note: Foreign currency exchange rates: 1 USD = 31.43 NTD; 1 CNY = 4.496 NTD; 1 JPY = 0.2099 NTD.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Movements in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - current
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Statement 2

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

Name	Beginning of the year		Increase during this year (Note 2)		Decrease during this year		End of the year		
	Number of shares or lots	Fair value	Number of shares or lots	Amount	Number of shares or lots	Amount	Number of shares or lots	Fair value (Note 1)	Collateral or pledge
	Listed shares								
Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd	-	\$ -	832,373	\$119,029	-	\$ -	832,373	\$119,029	None

Note 1: Fair values are measured on basis of the closing price at balance sheet date.

Note 2: Transferred to the Taiwan Stock Exchange for listing in September 2025, reclassified from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current based on liquidity.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Notes Receivable
December 31, 2025

Statement 3

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Name of client	Amount	Remarks
Non-related party		
Yu-Sin Technology Ltd.	\$ 31	Payment from sales
Ulcoat Taiwan Inc.	60	Payment from sales
Aker Inc.	<u>95</u>	Payment from sales
	<u><u>\$186</u></u>	

 ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
 Statement of Net Accounts Receivable
 December 31, 2025

Statement 4

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Name of client	Amount	Remarks
Non-related party		
Company A	\$ 54,462	Payment from sales
Company B	31,314	Payment from sales
Company C	20,188	Payment from sales
Absurd Technologies LLC	13,297	Payment from sales
Company D	12,249	Payment from sales
Dynamic Precision Industry Corp.	11,396	Payment from sales
Others (Note)	<u>62,017</u>	Payment from sales
	<u>204,923</u>	
Less: Allowance for losses	<u>12</u>	
	<u>\$204,911</u>	

Note: None of each balance exceeded 5% of the balance of this account.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Other Receivables
December 31, 2025

Statement 5

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item	Amount
Related party	
Changzhou CSPM, Ltd.	<u>\$ 1,079</u>
Non-related party	
Business tax refund	\$ 22,726
Others	<u>1,709</u>
	<u>\$ 24,435</u>

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Inventories
December 31, 2025

Statement 6

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Market price (Note 1)
Raw materials	\$757,564	\$ 804,724
Work in progress	39,614	44,903
Semi-finished goods	159,062	189,882
Finished goods	19,318	22,169
Merchandise	<u>2,835</u>	<u>2,958</u>
	<u>\$978,393</u>	<u>\$1,064,636</u>

(Note 2)

Note 1: Please refer to Note 4 for market prices.

Note 2: It is the amount, less the allowance for inventory valuation losses of NT\$50,165 thousand.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Movements in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Non-current
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Statement 7

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

Name	Beginning of the year		Increase during this year (Note 2)		Decrease during this year (Note 2)		End of the year		Collateral or pledge	Remarks
	Number of shares or lots	Fair value	Number of shares or lots	Amount	Number of shares or lots	Amount	Number of shares or lots	Fair value (Note 1)		
Domestic emerging market shares										
Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.	674,089	\$ 29,679	158,284	\$ -	(832,373)	(\$ 29,679)	-	\$ -	None	Note 3
Domestic unlisted stocks										
LINCO Technology Co., Ltd.	50,000	<u>1,579</u>	5,000	<u>63</u>		<u>-</u>	55,000	<u>1,642</u>	None	
		<u>\$ 31,258</u>		<u>\$ 63</u>		<u>(\$ 29,679)</u>		<u>\$ 1,642</u>		

Note 1: The fair value is estimated by the valuation method under Note 27.

Note 2: It includes the movements in the number of stock dividends received and the fair values.

Note 3: Transferred to the Taiwan Stock Exchange for listing in September 2025, reclassified from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current based on liquidity.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Movements in Investments Using the Equity Method
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Statement 8

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

	Opening balance		Increase during this year (Note)		Decrease during this year (Note)		Ending balance			Net worth of equity		Collateral or pledge
	Number of shares (share)	Amount	Number of shares (share)	Amount	Number of shares (share)	Amount	Number of shares (share)	Shareholding (%)	Amount	Unit price (NTD)	Total amount	
Thintech Global Limited	6,800,000	\$ 27,154	-	\$ 12,593	(6,800,000)	(\$ 39,747)	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	None
Pro-Ascentek Investment Corporation	3,000,000	36,059	-	2,416	-	(5,389)	3,000,000	2.5	33,086	11.03	33,086	None
OmniGains Investment Cprporation	23,168,349	618,679	-	6,893	(23,168,349)	(625,572)	-	-	-	-	-	None
Changzhou CSPM, Ltd.	17,808,000	603,393	17,808,000	597,617	-	(34,843)	35,616,000	70	1,166,167	32.74	1,166,167	None
		<u>\$ 1,285,285</u>		<u>\$ 619,519</u>		<u>(\$ 705,551)</u>			<u>\$ 1,199,253</u>		<u>\$ 1,199,253</u>	

Note: Increases and decreases for the year also include net unrealized gains and losses, investment income or losses accounted for under the equity method, equity-related adjustments, liquidation of subsidiary ,and cash dividends received.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Movements in Right-of-use Assets
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Statement 9

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item	Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending balance
Cost				
Land	\$ 139,452	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 139,452
Accumulated depreciation				
Land	<u>35,396</u>	<u>\$ 6,371</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>41,767</u>
	<u>\$ 104,056</u>			<u>\$ 97,685</u>

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Short-term borrowings
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Statement 10

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Type of Borrowing and Creditor	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Balance	Financing Amount	Collateral
Unsecured Loans					
Mega Bank	2025.11.20~ 2026.02.24	4.56	\$ 137,392	\$ 180,000	None
Mizuho Bank	2025.10.28~ 2026.03.02	4.65	114,325	900,000	None
Taipei Fubon Bank	2025.12.05~ 2026.06.03	4.56	<u>31,784</u>	<u>300,000</u>	None
			<u>\$ 283,501</u>	<u>\$ 1,380,000</u>	

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Accounts Payable
December 31, 2025

Statement 11

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Name of supplier	Amount
Non-related party	
Target Technology Company	\$ 218
Company A	111
Company B	998
Company C	532
Others (Note)	<u>97</u>
	<u><u>\$ 1,956</u></u>

Note: None of each balance exceeded 5% of the balance of this account.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Long-term bank borrowings
December 31, 2025

Statement 12

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Bank Name	Amount, Contract Period and Repayment Method	Interest Rates (%)	Current	Over 1 Year	Total	Collateral
Unsecured Loans						
Bank of Taiwan	NT\$500 million, due by March 2031 at 1.875% per annum, Semi-annual	1.875	\$ 75,000	\$ 337,500	\$ 412,500	None
Export-Import Bank of ROC	NT\$100 million, Repaid July-August 2028	1.858	-	100,000	100,000	None
			<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>\$ 437,500</u>	<u>\$ 512,500</u>	

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Lease Liabilities
December 31, 2025

Statement 13

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

Item	Lease period	Discount rate	Ending balance	Remarks
Land	2007.06~2041.04	1.6007	\$ 102,680	
Less: Those recognized in current			<u>5,956</u>	
Lease liabilities - non-current			<u>\$ 96,724</u>	

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Net Operating Revenue
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Statement 14

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

Item	Quantity	Amount
Total operating revenue		
Sales revenue		
Sputtering targets	503,390 KG	\$ 472,023
Precious metals	209,983 KG	3,198,575
Others (Note)		<u>246,693</u>
		3,917,291
Sales returns and discounts		(<u>14,538</u>)
		<u>\$3,902,753</u>

Note: None of each amount exceeded 10% of the amount of this account.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Operating Costs
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Statement 15

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item	Amount
Trading	
Merchandise at the beginning of the year	\$ 3,302
Purchases during this year	189,245
Merchandise at the end of the year	(2,835)
Others	<u>2,408</u>
	<u>192,120</u>
Manufacturing	
Raw materials at the beginning of the year	462,652
Inventory in transit at the beginning of the year	3,178
Purchases during this year	3,666,152
Raw materials at the end of the year	(757,564)
Raw materials sold	(3,137,760)
Others	<u>3,517</u>
Consumption during this year	240,175
Direct labor	71,091
Manufacturing expenses	<u>172,149</u>
Manufacturing cost	483,415
Work in progress at the beginning of the year	55,819
Work in progress at the end of the year	(<u>39,614</u>)
Costs of semi-finished goods	499,620
Semi-finished goods at the beginning of the year	130,660
Purchases during this year	19,330
Semi-finished goods at the end of the year	(159,062)
Semi-finished goods sold	(21,082)
Others	(<u>7,210</u>)
Costs of finished goods	462,256
Finished goods at the beginning of the year	16,069
Purchases during this year	40
Finished goods at the end of the year	(19,318)
Others	(<u>8,827</u>)
Total cost of production and sales	450,220
Costs of raw materials sold	3,137,760
Costs of semi-finished goods sold	21,082
Processing cost	3,646
Adjustments of inventory for hedging	<u>3,848</u>
	<u>3,616,556</u>
Operating cost	<u><u>\$3,808,676</u></u>

Note: The amounts of inventories at the beginning and end of the year are presented as the amount, less the allowance for inventory valuation losses.

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Operating Expenses
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Statement 16

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Selling expenses	Administrati ve expenses	R&D expenses	Expected credit impairment losses	Total
Salary and wages	\$ 13,048	\$ 29,135	\$ 11,290	\$ -	\$ 53,473
Freight	7,321	1	20	-	7,342
Service cost	150	12,708	4,157	-	17,015
Research cost	-	-	8,762	-	8,762
Insurance	2,185	3,152	1,166	-	6,503
Sample cost	2,220	-	-	-	2,220
Internet fee	77	5,438	-	-	5,515
Others	<u>5,283</u>	<u>19,367</u>	<u>5,114</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>29,776</u>
	<u>\$ 30,284</u>	<u>\$ 69,801</u>	<u>\$ 30,509</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 130,606</u>

ThinTech Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
Statement of Aggregated Employee Benefits, Depreciation, and Amortization Expenses by Function
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Statement 14

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	2025			2024		
	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary and wages	\$ 104,250	\$ 53,473	\$ 157,723	\$ 104,306	\$ 57,493	\$ 161,799
Labor and health insurance	11,951	5,254	17,205	11,492	4,979	16,471
Pension	5,528	2,643	8,171	5,379	2,791	8,170
Remuneration to directors	-	1,583	1,583	-	1,561	1,561
Others	9,631	3,909	13,540	9,365	3,688	13,053
	<u>\$ 131,360</u>	<u>\$ 66,862</u>	<u>\$ 198,222</u>	<u>\$ 130,542</u>	<u>\$ 70,512</u>	<u>\$ 201,054</u>
Depreciation	\$ 27,197	\$ 3,214	\$ 30,411	\$ 25,797	\$ 4,344	\$ 30,141
Amortization	1,531	529	2,060	1,342	704	2,046

Note 1: The Company's number of employees was 213 and 215 during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, of whom the number of directors who did not concurrently serve as employees was six during both years.

Note 2: 1. The average employee benefit expenses for 2025 and 2024 were NT\$950 thousand and NT\$955 thousand, respectively.

2. The average salary and wages for 2025 and 2024 were NT\$762 thousand and NT\$774 thousand, respectively.

3. The average employee salary increased by (1.6)%.

4. There was no supervisor in place during 2025 and 2024.

5. Salary and remuneration policy

The Company adheres to the principle of internal fairness and external competitiveness to determine the remuneration to directors, managers, and employees with reference to the general standards in the industry and based on the time spent by the individuals, the responsibilities assumed, the achievement personal targets, and the performance for the positions held, and the salary and remuneration given to those in the same positions in recent years, while considering the achievement of the Company's short-term and long-term business targets, the Company's financial position, and the reasonability of the linkage between individual performance and the Company's business performance and future risks as the Company's salary and remuneration policy.