Stock Code: 6170

Welldone Company

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Declaration of Consolidated financial statements of Affiliated Enterprises

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Welldone Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated financial statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, "Consolidated financial statements" endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Welldone Company and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Hereby declared.

Company name: Welldone Company
Chairman: Alexander Chen

Date: March 13, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

To Welldone Company:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Welldone Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

The key audit matters for the audit of the Company’ s 2025 consolidated financial statements are as follows:

<u>Recognition of sales revenue</u>

According to Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements and Summary Explanation of Significant Accounting Policies (14), the Group’ s revenue is recognized when the performance obligations are fully met, and the largest customer of the communication services department of the Group is a major source of the Group’ s operating revenue, with more favorable credit terms than other customers; In addition, the customers with special income newly added to IC and other distribution business segments are also the main source of operating income of the Group. Therefore, as the auditor, we believe that the revenue recognition for these segments has a significant impact on the operation of the Group, and list the revenue recognition for these segments as a key audit item.

1. We recognized the major design of the internal control system for revenue flow of the Group and implemented relevant control tests.
2. We selected revenue samples aiming at preceding sales customers, and reviewed and checked the certificates and shipping documents for the revenue recognized to confirm if the revenue is recognized properly.
3. We implemented payment tests aiming at the preceding revenue samples selected.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statement of Welldone Company as of the years end December 31, 2025 and 2024 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC, SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines as necessary to ensure the preparation of consolidated financial statements is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on these financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year December 31, 2025 and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure of the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Deloitte Touche

Independent Auditor	Chiu, Yung-Ming	Independent Auditor	Liu, Shu-Lin
Approval number of the Financial Supervisory Commission		Approval number of the Financial Supervisory Commission	
Chin-Kuan-Cheng-Shen-Tzu No. 1100356048		Chin-Kuan-Cheng-Shen-Tzu No. 1050024633	

March 27, 2026

Welldone Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousands

Code	Assets	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 & 6)	$ 373,341	9	$ 445,949	10
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -Current (Note 4 & 7)	33,203	1	40,903	1
1150	Notes receivable, net (Note 4 & 10)	43,749	1	43,820	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 4 & 10)	115,850	3	124,018	3
1200	Other receivables (Note 4, 10)	515,011	12	435,580	10
130X	Current inventories (Note 4 & 11)	460,569	10	533,200	12
1410	Prepayments	4,170	-	23,686	-
1476	Other current financial assets (Note 4, 9 & 31)	2,044,829	47	2,096,543	47
1479	Other current assets, others	61,369	1	50,060	1
11XX	Total current assets	3,652,091	84	3,793,759	85
	Non-current assets				
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 4 & 8)	270,755	6	221,438	5
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 4, 14 & 31)	389,492	9	394,624	9
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 4 & 15)	2,490	-	2,784	-
1760	Investment property, net (Note 4, 16 & 31)	45,137	1	45,776	1
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 4 & 25)	9,821	-	9,412	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid (Note 4)	3,712	-	2,708	-
1995	Long-term prepaid expense	411	-	1,050	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	721,818	16	677,792	15
1XXX	Total assets	$ 4,373,909	100	$ 4,471,551	100

Code	Liabilities and equity	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current liabilities				
2100	Current borrowings (Note 18 & 31)	$ 1,359,798	31	$ 1,393,658	31
2170	Accounts payable (Note 19)	111,529	3	107,936	2
2200	Other payables (Note 20)	190,456	4	177,462	4
2230	Current tax liabilities (Note 4 & 25)	65,525	1	59,055	1
2280	Current lease liabilities (Note 4 & 15)	1,838	-	1,326	-
2399	Other current liabilities (Note 10)	462,653	11	734,435	17
21XX	Total current liabilities	2,191,799	50	2,473,872	55
	Non-current liabilities				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 4 & 25)	11,197	-	11,239	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (Note 4 & 15)	683	-	1,472	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current (Note 4 & 21)	24,464	1	23,043	1
2670	Other non-current liabilities	1,286	-	1,286	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	37,630	1	37,040	1
2XXX	Total liabilities	2,229,429	51	2,510,912	56
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (Note 4 & 22)				
	Share capital				
3110	Ordinary shares	972,601	22	972,601	22
3200	Share premium	456,857	11	456,827	10
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	149,237	3	115,678	3
3320	Special reserve	53,843	1	53,843	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	468,685	11	368,191	8
3300	Total retained earnings	671,765	15	537,712	12
3400	Other equity interest	29,069	1	(20,248)	-
31XX	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	2,130,292	49	1,946,892	44
36XX	Non-controlling interests (Note 4, 22 & 27)	14,188	-	13,747	-
3XXX	Total equity	2,144,480	49	1,960,639	44
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 4,373,909	100	$ 4,471,551	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman: Alexander Chen　　President: Ho, Ming-Che　　Chief Accountant: Chu, Chen-Ju

Welldone Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousands
Except EPS

Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating revenue (Note 4 &23)	$3,186,452	100	$2,905,937	100
5000	Operating costs (Note 11)	2,188,905	69	2,040,545	70
5900	Gross profit	997,547	31	865,392	30
	Operating expenses (Note 4, 10, 24 & 30)				
6100	Selling expenses	473,999	15	418,739	15
6200	Administrative expenses	212,431	6	173,856	6
6450	Expected credit loss (reversal of impairment loss)	(1,709)	-	5,757	-
6000	Total operating expenses	684,721	21	598,352	21
6900	Net operating income	312,826	10	267,040	9
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note 4, 13&24)				
7100	Interest revenue	26,843	1	22,759	1
7190	Other income	8,046	-	6,536	-
7020	Other gains and losses	228,412	7	152,359	5
7050	Finance costs	(29,908)	(1)	(30,303)	(1)
7060	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	-	-	(2,926)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	233,393	7	148,425	5
7900	Net earnings before tax	546,219	17	415,465	14
7950	Income tax expense (Note 4 & 25)	(108,459)	(3)	(85,794)	(3)
8200	Profit	437,760	14	329,671	11

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Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
	Other comprehensive income				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans. (Note 4 and Note 21)	($636)	-	$195	-
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 4 and Note 22)	49,317	1	3,237	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Note 4 and Note 22)	-	-	(7,806)	-
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations (Note 4 and Note 22)	-	-	122	-
8300	Total Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	48,681	1	(4,252)	-
8500	Total comprehensive income	$486,441	15	$325,419	11
	Profit attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	$437,168	14	$330,117	11
8620	Non-controlling interests	592	-	(446)	-
8600		$437,760	14	$329,671	11
	Comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	$485,849	15	$325,865	11
8720	Non-controlling interests	592	-	(446)	-
8700		$486,441	15	$325,419	11

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Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
	Earnings per share (Note 26)				
	From continuing operations				
9710	Basic	$4.49		$3.39	
9810	Diluted	$4.43		$3.35	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman: Alexander Chen President: Ho, Ming-Che Chief Accountant: Chu, Chen-Ju

Welldone Company and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousands

		Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent										
							Other equity interest					
Code		Ordinary shares	Share premium	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury stock	**Total equity**	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
A1	**Equity at beginning of period (2024/1/1)**	$ 996,701	$ 469,326	$ 90,798	$ 53,843	$ 323,002	$ -	($ 10,402)	($ 36,599)	$ 1,886,669	$ 64,811	$ 1,951,480
	Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings in 2023											
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	24,880	-	(24,880)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends of Ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(265,520)	-	-	-	(265,520)	-	(265,520)
L3	Treasury Stock Cancellation	(24,100)	(12,499)	-	-	-	-	-	36,599	-	-	-
M3	Disposal of subsidiaries or investments	-	-	-	-	5,277	(122)	(5,277)	-	(122)	-	(122)
M5	Acquisition of partial equity interest in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300	3,300
M7	Disposal of equity interest in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52,888)	(52,888)
O1	Cash dividends of Ordinary shares in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,030)	(1,030)
D1	2024 Net Profit	-	-	-	-	330,117	-	-	-	330,117	(446)	329,671
D3	2024 Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	195	122	(4,569)	-	(4,252)	-	(4,252)
Z1	Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	972,601	456,827	115,678	53,843	368,191	-	(20,248)	-	1,946,892	13,747	1,960,639
	Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings in 2024											
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	33,559	-	(33,559)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends of Ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(302,479)	-	-	-	(302,479)	-	(302,479)
C17	Exercise of the right of reversion	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
O1	Cash dividends of Ordinary shares in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(151)	(151)
D1	2025 Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	437,168	-	-	-	437,168	592	437,760
D3	2025 Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(636)	-	49,317	-	48,681	-	48,681
Z1	Equity at end of period (2025/12/31)	$ 972,601	$ 456,857	$ 149,237	$ 53,843	$ 468,685	$ -	$ 29,069	$ -	$ 2,130,292	$ 14,188	$ 2,144,480

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman: Alexander Chen President: Ho, Ming-Che Chief Accountant: Chu, Chen-Ju

Welldone Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
Unit: NT$ thousands

Code		2025	2024
	Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
A10000	Profit (loss) before tax	$ 546,219	$ 415,465
A20010	Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
A20100	Depreciation expense (including investment properties and right-of-use assets)	10,831	11,584
A20200	Amortization expense	3,706	2,177
A20300	Expected credit loss (reversal of impairment loss)	(1,709)	5,757
A20400	Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit	10,484	(8,307)
A20900	Finance costs	29,908	30,303
A21200	Interest revenue	(26,843)	(22,759)
A21300	Dividend income	(3,665)	(1,299)
A22300	Share of loss (profit) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	-	2,926
A23100	Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	-	(38)
A23200	Loss on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(122)
A30000	Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	71	16,732
A31150	Accounts receivable	9,877	129,496
A31180	Other receivables	(80,776)	115,801
A31200	Inventories	72,631	(184,755)
A31230	Prepayments	19,516	23,467
A31240	Other current assets	(11,309)	(16,041)
A31250	Other Financial Assets	58,578	(282,859)
A32150	Notes payable and accounts payable	3,593	16,466
A32180	Other payables	13,434	16,725
A32230	Other current liabilities	(271,782)	208,160
A32240	Net defined benefit liability	785	951
A33000	Cash generated from operations	383,549	479,830
A33100	Interest received	26,839	22,769
A33300	Interest paid	(30,348)	(30,010)
A33500	Income taxes paid	(101,091)	(67,127)
AAAA	Net cash flows from operating activities	278,949	405,462

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Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	($ 12,767)
B00100	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,784)	(3,950)
B02300	Net cash inflow from disposal of subsidiaries	-	46,371
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,844)	(226)
B03700	Increase in refundable deposits	(1,004)	(147)
B06500	Increase in other financial assets	(6,864)	-
B06600	Decrease in other financial assets	-	1,105
B07600	Cash Dividends received	3,665	7,053
B09900	Increase in long-term prepaid expenses	(3,067)	(2,714)
BBBB	Net cash flows used in investing activities	(12,898)	34,725
	Cash flows from (used in) financing activities		
C00100	Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	183,235
C00200	Repayments of short-term borrowings	(33,860)	-
C00600	Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	-	(100,000)
C04020	Payments of lease liabilities	(2,199)	(2,150)
C04500	Cash dividends paid	(302,479)	(265,520)
C05400	Acquisition of subsidiaries' equity interests	-	3,300
C09900	Exercise of the right of reversion	30	-
CCCC	Net cash flows used in financing activities	(151)	(1,030)
		(338,659)	(182,165)
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(72,608)	258,022
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	445,949	187,927
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 373,341	$445,949

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman: Alexander Chen President: Ho, Ming-Che Chief Accountant: Chu, Chen-Ju

Welldone Company and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated financial statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in thousands of NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History and Business Scope

(I) History of the parent company

Welldone Company was founded on Aug. 19, 1977, and specializes in sales of OK prepaid SIM cards and internet game point cards, telecommunication micro payment services, and remittance services for foreign workers.

Welldone's shares were approved for trading on the Emerging Stock Board of the Taipei Exchange and were officially listed on April 16, 2002.

Welldone Company was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") on Oct. 20, 2021 to obtain a license for operating small-value remittance services for foreign workers.

(II) History of subsidiaries

1. Taiwan Digi-Com Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary in which Welldone Company holds 92.26% of shares. It was founded on Dec. 6, 2006, and specializes in the wholesale of photographic and telecommunication apparatus; it expanded its scope of business to retail and wholesale of food and cosmetics from the second half of 2012.
2. Wei Feng Technology Co., Ltd. ("Wei Feng Company") was a subsidiary in which Welldone Company held a 51% ownership interest. It was established in June 2023 and primarily engaged in the wholesale of electronic materials. Welldone Company disposed of all its equity interest in November 2024 and consequently lost control over Wei Feng Company.
3. Quick Go Travel Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Quick Go Travel") is a subsidiary of Welldone Company which holds 67% of its shares. Established in Aug. 2024, Quick Go Travel is mainly engaged in the purchasing of domestic or international passenger tickets on behalf of customers.

The Consolidated financial statements are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars (NTD), the functional currency of Welldone Company.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of the Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on Mar. 13, 2026.

III. **New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted**

(I) Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of the IFRIC and Interpretation Announcements of the SIC ("IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

1. Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability
   The application of the Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability will not result in a material change to the Company's accounting policies.
2. Application guidance amendments on the classification of financial assets under the Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

(II) Applicable IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application in 2026.

New standards/amended standards/amendment rules and interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 for 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)	January 1, 2023

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), regarding the amendments to the application guidance for the classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly revise the provisions on the classification of financial assets, including:

1. If a financial asset contains a contingency that may change the time point or amount of contractual cash flows, and the nature of the contingency is not directly associated with the basic lending risk and cost (e.g., whether a debtor achieves a specific carbon emission reduction target), the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if such financial asset complies with the following two conditions:
   - The contractual cash flows generated under all possible scenarios (before or after the occurrence of contingencies) are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
   - The contractual cash flows generated under all possible scenarios do not materially differ from the cash flows of financial instruments with same contractual terms but without the contingent feature.
2. The amendments clarify that financial assets with a non-recourse feature refer to that the enterprise's ultimate rights to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specific assets.

3. The amendments clarify that contractually linked instruments establish multiple tranches of securities through a waterfall payment structure, to establish a payment priority for holders of financial assets, resulting concentrated credit risks and disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool among different tranches of securities.
   The Group shall apply the amendments retrospectively, but does not need to restate the comparative period.

Except for the impacts described above, as of the date of approval for issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has assessed that the amendments to other standards will not have a material impact on its financial position or financial performance.

(III) The IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

New standards/amended standards/amendment rules and interpretations	Effective date per IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	Pending
IFRS 18, “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19, “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” (including the 2025 amendments)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

Note 1. Unless otherwise specified, the aforementioned new standards/amended standards/amendment rules or interpretations are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2. The Financial Supervisory Commission announced on September 25, 2025 that enterprises in Taiwan shall apply IFRS 18 starting from January 1,2028, with early adoption permitted after IFRS 18 is endorsed by the FSC.

<u>IFRS 18, “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” and related consequential amendments</u>

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, with main changes including:

- The Group shall assess whether it has specific major operating activities involving investments in particular types of assets and the provision of financing to customers, and accordingly classify the income and expense items in the statement of profit or loss into the categories of operating, investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations.
- Income and expense items shall be categorized as operating, investment, financing, income tax and discontinued operations in the income statement.
- Providing guidance to strengthen aggregation and disaggregation requirements: The Group shall identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows arising from individual transactions or other events, and classify and aggregate them on the basis of common characteristics, so that each line item presented in the primary financial statements has at least one similar characteristic. Items with dissimilar

characteristics shall be disaggregated in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Group shall label such items as “Other” only when it cannot identify a more informative description. Operating profit, profit before financing and income taxes, as well as subtotals and the total profit or loss, shall be presented in the statement of profit or loss.

- Enhancing the disclosure of management-defined performance measures: When the Group communicates publicly outside the financial statements, or communicates with users of the financial statements the management’s view of a particular aspect of the Group’s overall financial performance, the Group shall disclose, in a single note to the financial statements, information relating to management-defined performance measures, including a description of the measure, how it is calculated, its reconciliation to subtotals or totals specified by IFRS Accounting Standards, and the income tax effects and non-controlling interest impacts of the related reconciliation items.

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

- The Group, when preparing cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point for reconciliation.
- Interest and dividends received by the Group shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. Where the Group has assessed that it has specific major operating activities, it shall consider the nature of dividend income, interest income, and interest expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss in determining the classification of dividends received, interest received, and interest paid in the statement of cash flows; however, each of these Cash Flowsitems shall be classified into only one category of cash flows.

Except for the aforesaid impact, the Group is still continually evaluating other impact of amendments to standards and interpretations on the financial position and financial performance as of the date when this individual financial report is approved and published, and relevant impact will be disclosed upon completion of the evaluation.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(I). Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

(II). Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets:

The fair value measurements are grouped into Levels 1 to Tier 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements:

1. Level-1 input values: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities on the measurement date.
2. Level-2 input values: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
3. Level-3 input values: unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

(III). Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
3. The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
3. Liabilities that do not have a substantive right on the balance sheet date to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Assets and liabilities which are not the aforementioned current assets or liabilities are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

(IV). Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Group and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The consolidated income statements are included in the operating profit or loss of acquired or disposed companies from the acquisition date until the disposal date of the current period. The financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted to make their accounting policies comply with those of merged companies. Inter-entity transactions, account balances, and income and expenses are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries attribute their total comprehensive income to the owners of Welldone Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When changes in subsidiary ownership interests of the Group do not result in the loss of control, it is regarded as an equity transaction. The carrying amounts of the Group and non-controlling interests have been adjusted to reflect changes in reciprocal interest of the Group to subsidiaries. The difference between the adjusted amount of the non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is directly recognized as equity and attributable to the shareholders of Welldone Company.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, the to-be-disposed profit or loss is the difference between: (1) the sum of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of the investment remaining in the former subsidiary from the date of losing the right of control, and (2) the sum of carrying amounts of assets (including goodwill) and liabilities and non-controlling interests of the former subsidiary from the date of losing the right of control. All amounts recognized in the other comprehensive income of the Group in relation to the subsidiary shall fall under accounting treatment on the same basis as would be required for the direct disposal of related assets or liabilities by the Group.

Please refer to Note 12, and Tables 3 for details, shareholding ratios, and business items of subsidiaries.

(V). Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of transactions.

At the end of each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are re-exchanged at the closing rates. Exchange differences for monetary items arising from settlement or exchange are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value are exchange at the rate prevailing on the date the fair value was determined, and exchange differences arising therefrom are included in the profit or loss for the period, except for changes in fair value that are recognized in other comprehensive income; in which case, exchange differences are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at a historical cost in a foreign currency are exchange at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction, and are not recalculated.

In the preparation of consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including subsidiaries in countries in which they operate or in currencies different from Welldone Company) are converted into NTD at the exchange rate on the date of each balance sheet. Income and expense loss items are converted at the average exchange rate for the period and the resulting exchange difference is recognized as other comprehensive income.

When the disposal of a foreign operating institution causes loss of control, the partial disposal of a subsidiary with a foreign operating institution causes loss of control, or the retained interest from the disposal of joint agreements or affiliates with a foreign operating institution is financial assets and fall under accounting policy treatment of financial instruments, all cumulative exchange differences that are attributable to Welldone Company and such foreign operating institution are to be reclassified as profit or loss.

(VI). Inventory

Merchandise Inventory, also known as inventory. Inventory refers to Merchandise inventory. Inventory consists of raw materials, finished goods, merchandise, and work in progress. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the comparison between cost and net realizable value is based on individual items, except for the same category of inventory. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventory less all estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale under normal circumstances. Inventory is recorded at the weighted-average cost.

(VII). Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

The Group uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates and joint ventures

Under the equity method, the original investment in associates is recognized at cost, and the carrying amount of the investment after the acquisition date increases or decreases in accordance with the Group's share of earnings and other comprehensive income of associates and profit distribution. In addition, changes in equity interests of associates are recognized in proportion to shareholding.

The amount that acquisition costs outnumber the net fair value of recognizable assets and liabilities of the associates possessed by the Group on the acquisition date are recognized as goodwill; goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and may not be amortized. The amount that acquisition costs outnumber the net fair value of recognizable assets and liabilities of the associates possessed by the Group on the acquisition date is recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

When the Group fails to subscribe new shares of an associate in proportion to shareholding, resulting in changes in shareholding ratios and further increases or decreases in net invested equity value, the adjusted share premium for the increase or decrease is recognized in the changes in net equity value of an associate and investment in the equity method. If the Group's ownership interest of an associate is reduced due to its failure of subscription for or acquisition of new shares of the associate, the pro-rated reduced amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate is reclassified on the same accounting treatment basis as would be required for direct disposal of related assets or liabilities by the associate; when the preceding adjustment is debited to share premium, but the share premium recognized from investments accounted for by the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Group's share of loss in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate (including the carrying amount of its investment in the associate under the equity method, and other long-term interests that are substantially part of the Group's net investment in the associate), further loss recognition shall be ceased. Additional losses or liabilities are recognized by the Group only to the extent of legal obligations, constructive obligations, or payment on behalf of the associate.

In an impairment assessment, the Group regards the overall carrying amount of investments (including goodwill) as single assets, and compares the recoverable amount with the carrying amount for the impairment test; recognized impairment loss is not amortized to any assets of the carrying amount of investments. Any reversal of impairment loss is recognized to the extent of the subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of investments.

The Group stops adopting the equity method from the date it stops investing in an associate, and its retained interest in the associate is measured at fair value; the difference between the fair value and disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of investment on the date the equity method is not adopted are recognized in the profit or loss for the period. Additionally, all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are on the same accounting treatment basis as would be required for the direct disposal of related assets or liabilities by the associate. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture, or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Group shall keep adopting the equity method and will not re-measure the retained interest.

Gains or losses resulting from upstream, downstream, and side-stream transactions with associates are recognized in the consolidated financial statements only to the extent that they are not related to the Group's interest in the associates.

(VIII). Property, plants, and equipment

Property, plants, and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

The depreciation of property, plants, and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method, and each significant part is depreciated separately. The Group reviews the estimated useful lifespan, residual values, and depreciation methods at least at the end of every year, and defers impacts from changes in applicable accounting estimates.

When de-recognizing a property, plant, or equipment item, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the profit or loss.

(IX). Investment property

Investment property refers to property held to earn rental income, for capital appreciation, or both. It also includes land held for which the future use has not yet been determined.

Investment property is initially measured at cost (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation of investment property is recognized on a straight-line basis.

When investment property begins to be owner-occupied, it is reclassified to property, plant and equipment at its carrying amount as of the date of change in use.

Conversely, when property, plant and equipment ceases to be owner-occupied, it is reclassified as investment property at its carrying amount as of the date of change in use.

When de-recognizing an investment property item, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the profit or loss.

(X). Intangible assets

1. Separate acquisition

   Intangible assets with a limited useful lifespan separately acquired are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. The depreciation of intangible assets is recognized using the straight-line method. The Group reviews the estimated useful lifespan, residual values, and depreciation methods at least at the end of every year, and defers impacts from changes in applicable accounting estimates. Intangible assets with undetermined useful lifespans are presented at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2. Acquisition from an enterprise merger

   Intangible assets obtained from business mergers are recognized at fair value on the acquisition date and recognized separately from goodwill, and measured in the same way as intangible assets separately acquired.

3. De-recognition

   When de-recognizing an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the profit or loss.

(XI). Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be estimated, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised recoverable amount. However, the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(XII). Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the consolidated balance sheets when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

1. Financial assets

Regular transactions of financial assets are recognized and de-recognized using trade date accounting.

(1) Type of measurements

The types of financial assets held by the Group are financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at amortized cost, and investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

A. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a designated basis. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis include investments in equity instruments that are not designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, and investments in debt instruments which are not qualified to be classified into financial assets measured at amortized cost, or those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with dividends and interest recognized in other income and gains or losses arising from remeasurement recognized in other gains and losses. Please refer to Note 29 for the determination of fair value.

B. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

When the Group invests, financial assets are classified as financial assets carried at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

a. They are held within an operating model whose objective is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows; and
b. The contractual terms give rise to cash flows on a specific date, which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost (including cash, cash equivalents, receivables, other financial assets, and refundable deposits carried at amortized cost) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method to determine the total carrying amount less any impairment loss after initial recognition, with any foreign currency exchange gain or loss recognized in the profit or loss.

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

a. For credit-impaired financial assets acquired or created, interest income is computed by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the amortized cost of the financial assets.
b. For financial assets that are not credit-impaired acquired or created but subsequently become credit-impaired financial assets acquired or created, interest income is computed by multiplying the effective interest rate by the amortized cost of the financial assets from the next reporting period after the credit impairment is applied.

Credit-impaired financial assets are those for which the issuer or the debtor has experienced significant financial difficulties, defaulted, it is probable that the debtor will declare bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, or the active market for the financial assets has disappeared due to financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. They are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

C. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI. The equity investment is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will be transferred to retained earnings, but not reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of the equity investments.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses impairment losses on financial assets (including accounts receivable) measured at amortized cost on each balance sheet date based on expected credit losses.

Accounts receivable are provided with a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses. For other financial assets, an assessment is made as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has not been a significant increase in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognized based on 12-month expected credit losses; if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognized based on lifetime expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured as the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. 12-month expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses arising from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses arising from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For the purpose of the management of internal credit risks, the Group determines that the following circumstances represent a default of financial assets without considering the collateral held:

A. There is internal or external information that indicates that the debtor is unable to repay the debts.

B. It is overdue for more than 90 days, unless there is reasonable and supportable evidence indicating that the default benchmark after the delay is more appropriate.

Impairment losses on all financial assets are recognised through an allowance account, which reduces their carrying amount.

(3) De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets are de-recognized only when the Group's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets have lapsed or when the financial assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred to other enterprises.

When a financial asset is de-recognized in its entirety at amortized cost, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. When investments in equity instruments measured at FVTOCI are de-recognized as a whole, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified as profit or loss.

2. Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

Recovery of an equity instrument of the Group is recognition and de-recognition under equity, and the carrying amount is calculated on a weighted basis by type of stock. Purchase, sales, issuance, or write-off of equity instruments of the Group are not recognized in the profit or loss.

3. Financial liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(2) De-recognition of financial liabilities

Upon de-recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in the profit or loss.

(XIII). Provisions

The amount recognized in provisions is subject to obligation risks and uncertainties, and the optimum estimate required for paying off debts on the balance sheet date. The provision is measured at the discounted value of the estimated Cash Flowsfor the repayment obligation.

(XIV). Revenue recognition

After recognizing the performance obligations under customer contracts, the Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation and recognizes revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

1. Sale of goods

   Revenue from sale of goods is derived from sales of products of the Communication Service Division, IC, and other access business divisions. The Group recognizes revenue and accounts receivable at the point when the customer has the right to set the price and use the products, and has the primary responsibility to re-sell the products, as well as takes the risk of obsolescence when the divisions deliver products to a customer.

2. Services

   Service revenue is derived from the Digital Content Division and Communication Service Division, and recognized at the time of service provision.

(XV). Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is a lease (or includes) lease at the contract inception date.

1. The Group is a lessor

   A lease is classified as a finance lease when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

   Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2. The Group is a lessee

   Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date for all leases, except for leases of low-value subject assets to which recognition exemptions apply and short-term leases where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

   Right-of-use assets are measured initially at cost (including the original measurement of the lease liability, lease payments made prior to the lease commencement date less lease incentives received, original direct cost, and estimated cost of restoration of the subject asset) and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, with adjustments for remeasurement of the lease liability.

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

Lease liabilities are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments (including fixed payments and substantially fixed payments). If the interest rate implied by the lease is readily determinable, the lease payments are discounted using that rate. If the interest rate is not readily determinable, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Right-of-use assets are presented separately in individual balance sheets. Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and interest expense is allocated over the lease term. If there is a change in the lease term, the Group remeasures the lease liability and adjusts the right-of-use asset accordingly, but if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero, the remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in the profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented separately in consolidated balance sheets.

(XVI). Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2. Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest, and remeasurement) under defined contribution retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefits (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement (comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets excluding interest) is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs and is not reclassified as profit or loss.

Net defined benefits (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in defined contribution retirement benefit plans. Net defined assets are limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

(XVII). Treasury stock

When the Group repurchases its own issued shares and such shares have not yet been disposed of or retired, the shares are recognized as treasury stock at cost and presented as a deduction from equity. Upon disposal of treasury stock, if the proceeds exceed the carrying amount, the difference is recognized in share premium – treasury stock transactions. If the proceeds are less than the carrying amount, the difference is first offset against any share premium arising from treasury stock transactions, and any remaining amount is charged against retained earnings. The carrying amount of treasury stock is determined using the weighted-average method and is allocated based on the specific purpose of the repurchase.

When Treasury stock are written off, the share premium - issuance premium and capital stock are debited in proportion to equity. If its carrying amount is higher than the sum of the face value and stock issuance premium, the difference is used to offset the share premium generated from the same type of Treasury stock, and if it is insufficient, the difference is used to offset retained earnings; if the carrying amount is lower than the sum of the face value and stock issuance premium, it is debited to the share premium generated from transactions of the same type of Treasury stock.

(XVIII). Income taxes

Income tax expense is the sum of current income tax and deferred income tax.

1. Current income tax

Current income (loss) is determined by the regulations of each jurisdiction in which the Group files income tax returns and is used to calculate the amount of tax payable (recoverable).

Income tax on undistributed earnings is recognized in the year when the shareholders' meeting is held in accordance with the Income Tax Act of the Republic of China.

Adjustments to prior years' income tax payable are included in the current period's income tax.

2. Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is calculated on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of recorded assets and liabilities and the tax bases used to compute taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, while deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which temporary differences and loss deduction can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, except where the Group can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences associated with such investments only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow the temporary differences to be realized and to the extent that reversal is expected in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed on 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. Deferred tax assets unrecognized are reviewed at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount is increased to the extent that it is more likely that sufficient tax assets will be available to allow recovery of all or part of the assets in the future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences of the manner in which the Group expects to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date.

3. Current and deferred taxes

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

V. **Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions about related information that is not readily apparent from other sources based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

VI. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 511	$ 534
Bank checks and demand deposits	372,830	445,415
	$373,341	$445,949

VII. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Held-for-trading financial assets		
Non-derivative financial instruments		
Domestic listed stocks	$ 33,203	$ 40,903

VIII. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current		
Domestic investments		
Domestic unlisted common shares	$270,755	$221,438

The Group has invested in domestic common stock for its medium- and long-term strategic purposes, and expects to make profits from long-term investment. The Group's management believes that it would be inconsistent with the aforementioned long-term investment plan to include short-term fair value fluctuations of these investments in the profit or loss, and has therefore elected to designate these investments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. For the increase in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in 2024, please refer to the description of Note 13.

IX. Other financial assets - current

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Current and fixed-term deposit with restricted use	$ 42,542	$ 41,678
Bank time deposits with original maturities exceeding three months.	6,000	-
Special account for foreign worker remittance	1,996,287	2,054,865
	$2,044,829	$2,096,543

(I) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the intervals of annual interest rates of the aforesaid deposits were 0.69%~1.70%.

(II) The special account for foreign worker remittance is exclusively designed for foreign worker remittance, and shall not be used for other purposes other than foreign worker remittance.

(III) Please refer to Note 31 for information about other pledged financial assets.

X. Notes receivable, accounts receivable and Other receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 43,749	$ 43,820
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	$ 43,749	$ 43,820
Accounts receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$117,455	$126,299
Less: Loss allowance	(1,605)	(2,281)
	$115,850	$124,018

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Other receivables		
Other receivables	$515,251	$435,820
Less: Loss allowance	(240)	(240)
	$515,011	$435,580
Overdue receivables		
Overdue receivables	$ 5,066	$ 6,099
Less: Loss allowance	(5,066)	(6,099)
	$ -	$ -

The Group authorizes an average credit period for commodity sales from 15 to 120 days, and exercises no interest accrual for overdue beyond the credit period. The Group adopts the policy of rating main customers based on publicly available financial information or historical transactions, and re-checking the recoverable amounts of accounts receivable one by one on the balance sheet date to ensure that an appropriate amount of loss allowance has been provided for uncollectible receivables.

The Group applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 on the recognition of loss allowance based on expected credit losses over the period, or based on the expected loss ratios by group after dividing individual customers into different risk groups. Additionally, historical experience demonstrates that accounts receivables overdue by over one year cannot be recovered, and the Group recognizes 100% bad debt allowance provisions for accounts receivables overdue by over one year and recategorizes them as overdue AR.

The Group writes off an account receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is experiencing severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the receivable. For accounts receivables that have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables which are due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The aging of Notes receivable and receivables was determined as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
0-60 days	$126,814	$124,897
61-90 days	20,801	27,530
91-150 days	12,666	16,839
More than 151 days	923	853
Total	$161,204	$170,119

The above aging schedule was based on the book-building benchmark date.

The movement in the allowance for accounts receivable (including Other receivables and overdue receivables) was as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 8,620	$ 8,257
Add (minus): Bad debt expenses provided (reversed) for the current year	(1,709)	5,757
Minus: Actual write-off for the current year	-	(5,394)
Ending Balance	$ 6,911	$ 8,620

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's other receivables arising from foreign worker remittance services amounted to NT$467,627 thousand and NT$382,495 thousand, respectively, while the related agency funds amounted to NT$456,808 thousand and NT$725,797 thousand, respectively.

XI. Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Finished goods inventories	$460,569	$533,200

As of 2025 and December 31, 2024, the provisions for loss on inventory valuation were $17,836,000 and $31,815,000 respectively.

The costs of goods sold in relation to inventory in 2025 and 2024 were $2,188,905,000 and $2,040,545,000 respectively.

The cost of goods sold in 2025 and 2024 included gains from inventory price recovery amounting to NT$13,979,000 and NT$361,000, respectively.

XII. Subsidiaries

(I) Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

The subjects for preparing the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

			Shareholding percentage		
Investor	Subsidiary	Nature of business	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Explanation
Welldone Company	Life Link Co., Ltd.	Telecom Apparatuss, Retail and wholesale of food and cosmetics	92.26%	92.26%	
Welldone Company	Wei Feng Technology Co., Ltd.	Wholesale of Electronic Materials	-	-	Note 1
Welldone Company	Quick Go Travel	Purchasing of domestic or international passenger tickets on behalf of customers	67.00%	67.00%	Note 2

Note 1 The Group disposed of all equity interests in Weifeng Company in November 2024.

Note 2 Quick Go Travel was established and duly registered in August 2024, with Welldone holding a 67% equity interest. Accordingly, Quick Go Travel has been accounted for as a subsidiary.

(II) Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements

The Group has included all its subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements.

XIII. Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Investment in associates	$ -	$ -

	Ownership interest and voting proportion	
Investee	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
TD HITECH ENERGY INC.	-	-

The interest of associates recognized using the equity method was at (NT$2,926,000) in 2024, and based on the CPAs' audited financial statements of the Group during the same periods.

TD HITECH ENERGY INC. (hereinafter referred to as “TD HITECH”) and Darfon Energy Technology Corp. (hereinafter referred to as “Darfon Energy”) approved a share swap transaction, under which Darfon Energy issued new shares to acquire all issued and outstanding shares of TD HITECH. The share exchange ratio was 2.5 ordinary shares of TD HITECH for 1 ordinary share newly issued by Darfon Energy. The effective date of the share swap was October 1, 2024, and the relevant procedures have been completed. Through this share swap transaction, the Group acquired 3,835,000 shares of Darfon Energy. As a result, its shareholding ratio decreased from 22.78% to 7.37%. Accordingly, the carrying amount of the investment previously accounted for using the equity method, amounting to NT$129,919,000 was reclassified to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. For the year 2024, the Group recognized a gain of NT$122,000 from the aforementioned share swap transaction, which was recorded under other gains and losses.

XIV. Property, plant and equipment

	Self-owned land	Building	Other equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 165,111	$ 362,698	$ 3,074	$ 530,883
Additions	-	-	226	226
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$ 165,111	$ 362,698	$ 3,300	$ 531,109
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss				
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 125,524	$ 2,443	$ 127,967
Depreciation Expense	-	7,904	614	8,518
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 133,428	$ 3,057	$ 136,485
Net amount on December31, 2024	$ 165,111	$ 229,270	$ 243	$ 394,624

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	Self-owned land	Building	Other equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 165,111	$ 362,698	$ 3,300	$ 531,109
Additions	-	2,333	511	2,844
Reclassified to investment property	-	(243)	-	(243)
Disposal	-	-	(343)	(343)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 165,111	$ 364,788	$ 3,468	$ 533,367
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 133,428	$ 3,057	$ 136,485
Depreciation Expense	-	7,615	131	7,746
Reclassified to investment property	-	(13)	-	(13)
Disposal	-	-	(343)	(343)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 141,030	$ 2,845	$ 143,875
Net amount on December31, 2025	$ 165,111	$ 223,758	$ 623	$ 389,492

The Group' property, plant, and equipment were assessed in 2025, and on December 31, 2024, there was no indication of impairment.

Depreciation expenses are provided on a straight-line basis over the following useful lifespans:

	Useful lifespans
Buildings	
Plant main buildings	20 to 50 years
Mechanical and power equipment	10 years
Fitting-out works	3 to 10 years
Other equipment	3 to 5 years

See Note 31 for the amount of property, plant, and equipment pledged as security for loans by the Group.

The Group had no capitalization of interest in 2025 and 2024.

XV. **Leases**

(I) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 54	$ 54
Transportation equipment	2,436	2,730
	$ 2,490	$ 2,784

	2025	2024
Additions of right-of-use assets	$ 1,922	$ 2,100

Depreciation expense of right-of-use asset		
Buildings	$ 207	$ 207
Transportation equipment	2,009	1,940
	$ 2,216	$ 2,147

Except for the aforementioned depreciation expenses, The Group had no significant sub-lease or impairment loss for its right-of-use assets in 2025 and 2024.

(II) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 1,838	$ 1,326
Non-current	$ 683	$ 1,472

The discount rate range of the lease liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	1.88%~1.89%	1.83%~1.89%
Transportation equipment	1.83%~2.76%	0.81%~2.76%

(III) Important tenant activities and terms

The Group leased certain buildings and transportation equipment for retail stores and service car use for a term of one to 1~3 years.

(IV) Other leasing information

	2024	2023
Short-term leasing expense	$ 954	$ 37
Low-value asset leasing expense	$ 91	$ 198
Total cash outflow used in leasing	($ 3,316)	($ 2,421)

The Group has selected to apply the exemption from recognition to income-generating leases that qualify as short-term and low-value asset leases, and does not recognize the related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

XVI. Investment property

	Self-owned land	Building	Total
Cost			
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 19,165	$ 42,099	$ 61,264
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$ 19,165	$ 42,099	$ 61,264
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 14,569	$ 14,569
Depreciation Expense	-	919	919
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$ -	$ 15,488	$ 15,488
Net amount on December 31, 2024	$ 19,165	$ 26,611	$ 45,776
Cost			
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 19,165	$ 42,099	$ 61,264
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	-	243	243
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 19,165	$ 42,342	$ 61,507
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 15,488	$ 15,488
Depreciation Expense	-	869	869
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	-	13	13
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 16,370	$ 16,370
Net amount on December31, 2025	$ 19,165	$ 25,972	$ 45,137

Depreciation expenses of investment property buildings are provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lifespans of 3~50years:

The fair value of investment property is not evaluated by independent evaluators, but by the management of the Group with reference to adjacent trading market prices, with the evaluated fair value as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Self-evaluation	$ 118,922	$ 118,028

For the amount of investment property pledged as security for loans by the Group, see Note 31.

XVII. Intangible assets

	Computer software cost
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 5,614
Disposal in the current year	(5,614)
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$ -
Accumulated amortization and impairment loss	
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 5,614
Disposal in the current year	(5,614)
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$ -
Net amount on December31, 2024	$ -
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -
Accumulated amortization and impairment loss	
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -
Net amount on December31, 2025	$ -

XVIII. Borrowings

(I) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unsecured loan	$ 491,938	$ 765,000
Secured loan	845,851	603,980
Loan for material purchase	22,009	24,678
	$ 1,359,798	$ 1,393,658

The interest rates of bank loans ranged from 1.85%~3.05% and 1.83%~2.97% in 2025 and on December 31, 2024.

(II) The above secured borrowings are collateralized by the Group's self-owned land and buildings, please refer to Note 31.

XIX. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable	$ 111,529	$ 107,936

The Group's notes and accounts payable are mainly trade accounts payable for vendors.

XX. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payroll payable and bonus	$ 142,112	$ 124,615
Payable Handling Fees	13,210	14,111
Business promotion fee payable	11,461	13,660
Service charge payable	4,400	3,650
Advertising fee payable	3,110	3,695
Payables for import/export and freight charges	1,310	1,627
Commission payable	365	219
Other payables	14,488	15,885
	$ 190,456	$ 177,462

XXI. Retirement Benefit Plans

(I) Defined contribution plan (DC)

The pension system of the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a defined Retirement Benefit Plans administered by the government, is applicable to Welldone Company, Life Link of the Group and Quick Go Travel, which contribute 6% of employees' monthly salaries to the individual accounts of the Labor Insurance Bureau.

(II) Defined benefit plans (DB)

The pension plan of Welldone Company of the Group under the Labor Standards Act in Taiwan is a government-administered defined-benefit pension plan. The employees' pension payments are based on the length of service and the average salary six months prior to the date of approved retirement. The aforementioned company contributes 2% of employees' monthly salaries to the pension fund, which is deposited in the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee in a special account in the Bank of Taiwan. If the balance of the special account is not sufficient to pay employees who are expected to meet the retirement requirements before the end of the following year, the difference will be withdrawn in one lump sum by the end of March of the following year. Management of the special account is entrusted to the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor, and The Group has no right to influence the investment management strategy.

The amounts of defined benefit plan included in the consolidated financial statements are shown below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 36,889	$ 34,104
Plan assets at fair value	(12,425)	(11,061)
Net liability of net defined benefit	$ 24,464	$ 23,043

Net liability of net defined benefit (Assets) as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Plan assets at fair value	Net liability of net defined benefit
January 1, 2024	$ 31,941	($ 9,654)	$ 22,287
Service costs			
Current service costs	1,024	-	1,024
Interest expense (income)	439	(135)	304
Recognized in profit or loss	1,463	(135)	1,328
Remeasurement			
Planning assets remuneration (in addition to the amount included in net interest)	-	(895)	(895)
Actuarial income - Changes in financial assumptions	335	-	335
Actuarial income - experience adjustment	365	-	365
Recognized in other comprehensive income	700	(895)	(195)
Employer's contribution	-	(377)	(377)
December 31, 2024	$ 34,104	($ 11,061)	$ 23,043
January 1, 2025	$ 34,104	($ 11,061)	$ 23,043
Service costs			
Current service costs	874	-	874
Interest expense (income)	512	(170)	342
Recognized in profit or loss	1,386	(170)	1,216
Remeasurement			
Planning assets remuneration (in addition to the amount included in net interest)	-	(763)	(763)
Actuarial income - Changes in financial assumptions	374	-	374
Actuarial income - experience adjustment	1,025	-	1,025
Recognized in other comprehensive income	1,399	(763)	636
Employer's contribution	-	(431)	(431)
December 31, 2025	$ 36,889	($ 12,425)	$ 24,464

Welldone Company is exposed to the following risks arising from the pension scheme under the Labor Standards Act:

1. Investment risk: The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor invests labor pension funds in domestic and foreign equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits through both self-management and entrusted investment. However, the return allocated to the company is based on a rate not lower than the interest rate on two-year time deposits offered by local banks.

2. Interest risk: The decrease in interest rates on government bonds will increase the current value of the defined benefit obligation, but the return on debt investment in plan assets will also increase, which will have a partially offsetting effect on the net defined benefit obligation.

3. Payroll risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salary of plan members. Therefore, an increase in plan members' salaries will increase the present value of defined benefit obligation.

The present value of Welldone Company's defined benefit obligation was determined by a qualified actuary, and the significant actuarial assumptions as of the measurement date were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.38%	1.50%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.25%	3.25%

The amounts that would increase (decrease) the present value of the defined benefit obligation if there were reasonably possible changes in significant actuarial assumptions, respectively, with all other assumptions held constant, are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate		
Increase 0.25%	($ 741)	($ 705)
Decrease 0.25%	$ 772	$ 732
Expected rate of salary increase		
Increase 0.25%	$ 747	$ 708
Decrease 0.25%	($ 721)	($ 686)

The sensitivity analysis above may not reflect actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation because actuarial assumptions may be correlated with each other and changes in only one assumption are unlikely.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Amount expected to be withdrawn within 1 year	$ 453	$ 438
Average period of defined benefit obligation expiration	14.7 years	13.3 years

XXII. Equity

(I) Share capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Number of shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	150,000	150,000
Shares authorized	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares))	97,260	97,260
Shares issued	$ 972,601	$ 972,601

The issued Ordinary shares have a par value of $10 per share and each share is entitled to one vote and the right to receive dividends.

There are 20,110,000 convertible corporate bonds and 9,500,000 employee stock option certificates respectively in shares authorized.

On June 14, 2023, the shareholders meeting, in accordance with Article 43-6 of Securities and Exchange Act, adopted the resolution of issuing 10,000,000 Ordinary shares at par value of NT$10 per share by capital increase in cash in private placement and issued the share at premium at NT$40.05 per share, and the paid-in stock after capital increase is NT$996,701,000. The above program of capital increase in cash was resolved by the Board of Directors on August 3, 2023, and August 17, 2023 was the benchmark date of capital increase.

The rights and obligations of the above privately placed Ordinary shares, except that they are restricted in circulation and transfer as stipulated in Securities and Exchange Act and must be publicly issued after three years from the date of delivery before being listed, are the same as those of other issued Ordinary shares.

On November 8, 2024, the Board of Directors passed a resolution on handling 2,410,000 Treasury stock, and determined the date of December 19, 2024 as the base date of capital decrease, to reduce share capital and capital reserve by NT$ 24,100,000 and NT$ 12,499,000 respectively. The paid-in share capital became NT$ 972,601,000 after cancelation.

(II) Share premium

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
May be used to make up losses, pay cash or capitalize (1)		
Additional paid-in capital	$ 342,769	$ 342,769
Corporate bond conversion premium	18,858	18,858
Stock options of convertible corporate bond	19,143	19,143
Lapsed employee stock options	2,055	2,055
Actual acquisition or disposal of subsidiary	33,153	33,153
May be used to make up losses		
Recognition of changes in equity of investment in subsidiaries (2)	35,595	35,595
Gains from disposal of fixed assets	5,242	5,242
Exercise of the right to claim disgorgement	30	-
Cannot be used for any purpose		
Employee stock options	12	12
	$ 456,857	$ 456,827

1. Such share premium may be used to cover losses or, when the Group has no losses, to distribute cash or capitalize capital, provided that such capitalization is limited to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital each year.
2. Such share premium is the equity transaction influence number recognized in changes in equity of subsidiaries before actual acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries of Welldone Company, or the adjustment number of capital reserve of subsidiaries recognized by Welldone Company using the equity method.

(III) Retained earnings and dividend policy

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of Welldone Company, if there is any surplus in the annual accounts, it shall first pay taxes and cover the deficits of previous years, then set aside 10% as a legal reserve, and the rest shall be set aside or reversed to a special reserve in accordance with the law. If there is still a surplus, together with the accumulated undistributed earnings of prior years, the Board of Directors shall prepare an earnings distribution proposal, which shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for a resolution on distributing dividends to shareholders. The distributable dividends, bonuses, legal reserve, and capital reserve distributed in cash shall be resolved by over two-thirds of the directors present and a majority of the directors present at the board meetings, and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. The policies of Welldone Company on the distribution of employee and director remuneration in its Articles of Incorporation are described in Note 24 and Net Profit (7) "Employee Compensation and Director Remuneration".

Additionally, in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, dividend polices are established based on the profit, future operations development, and shareholders' equity safeguard, etc. The dividends distributed shall not be less than 50% of the distributable earnings of the year, but shall be retained but not be distributed if the distributable EPS of the year is less than $1. Dividend distributions may be by way of stock or cash, and the amount of cash dividends shall not be less than 30% of the total dividend amount.

The legal reserve shall be set aside until the balance reaches the Group's total paid-in capital and may be used to cover losses. If the Group has no deficit, the excess of the legal reserve over 25% of the total paid-in capital may be distributed in cash.

As stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation of Welldone Company, when it sets aside the special reserve by using the net amount of other prior accumulated equity deductions, and the unappropriated surplus in the previous period is insufficient to set aside, the current net profit after tax plus the other items other than the net profit after tax shall be included in the current unappropriated surplus for setting aside.

The surplus distribution proposals of Welldone Company in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Earnings distribution proposal		Dividend per share (NTD)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Legal Reserve	$ 33,559	$ 24,880	$ -	$ -
Cash Dividend	302,479	265,520	3.11	2.73

The Board of Directors have resolved to distribute the above cash dividends respectively on March 14, 2025 and March 15, 2024, and other surplus distribution items of 2024 and 2023 have been resolved respectively at the General Shareholders’ Meetings held on June 11, 2025 and June 12, 2024.

At the Board meeting held on March 13, 2026, Welldone Company proposed the 2025 earnings distribution plan as follows:

	2025
Legal Reserve	$ 43,653
Cash Dividend	$389,040
Cash dividend per share (NTD)	$ 4

The above cash dividends have been resolved by the Board of Directors for distribution; the remaining matters are subject to approval at the shareholders’ annual general meeting expected to be held on June 11, 2026.

(IV) Special reserve

In its initial application of the IFRS, Welldone Company recorded the amount of retained earnings transferred from unrealized appraisal increment and cumulative translation adjustment at $53,843,000 and $41,550,000 respectively, and set aside the special reserves at the same amounts. Welldone Company disposed of WELLTECH ENERGY in August 2023, and transferred the above cumulative translation adjustment and set aside the reserved surplus at NT$41,550,000.

(V) Other equity interest

1. Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -
Occurred in the current year		
Share of Associate Accounted for Using the Equity Method	-	122
Disposal of subsidiaries or investments	-	(122)
Ending Balance	$ -	$ -

2. Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	($ 20,248)	($ 10,402)
Occurred in the current year		
Unrealized gains or losses		
Equity instruments with unrealized gains or losses	49,317	3,237
Shares of affiliates accounted for using equity method	-	(7,806)
Disposal of Investment Accounted for Using the Equity Method	-	(5,277)
Ending balance	$ 29,069	($ 20,248)

(VI) Treasury stock

Reason for repurchase	Return and allowance (Thousand)
Number of shares on January 1, 2025	-
Number of shares on December 31, 2025	-
Number of shares on January 1, 2024	2,410
Decrease During the Year	(2,410)
Number of shares on December 31, 2024	-

To motivate employees and improve their cohesiveness, Welldone Company repurchased 2,410,000 shares as Treasury stock valued at $36,599,000 from November to December, 2019. The repurchased Treasury stock were originally shares transferred to employees and then repurchased. These stocks hadn't been transferred for more than 5 years. The Company canceled the repurchased 2,410,000 Treasury stock on November 8, 2024 according a resolution made by the Board of Directors, with the base date as December 19, 2024.

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act, Treasury stock held by Welldone Company should not be pledged, and do not hold rights of dividend distribution or voting. Shares of Welldone Company held by subsidiaries can be treated as Treasury stock, and hold the same general shareholders' rights except for participating in capital increase by cash and exercising voting rights in Welldone Company.

(VII) Non-controlling interests

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 13,747	$ 64,811
Profit	592	(446)
Changes in ownership interests to subsidiaries	-	(52,888)
Non-controlling interests arising from obtaining subsidiaries	-	3,300
Cash dividends distributed to subsidiaries	(151)	(1,030)
Ending Balance	$ 14,188	$ 13,747

XXIII. Income

	2025	2024
Revenue from commodity sales	$ 2,483,547	$ 2,315,006
Service revenue	702,905	590,931
	$ 3,186,452	$ 2,905,937

For analysis of main products and segment revenue, please refer to Note 36.

XXIV. Net profit

(I) Interest revenue

	2025	2024
Bank deposit	$ 26,843	$ 22,759

(II) Other income

	2025	2024
Rental revenue		
Investment property	$ 3,706	$ 3,598
Dividend income		
Investments in equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,665	1,299
Others	675	1,639
	$ 8,046	$ 6,536

(III) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Net profit or loss on foreign currency exchange	$ 239,784	$ 145,025
Disposal of profit on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(10,484)	8,307
Disposal of profit or loss on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	38
Disposal of partial equity interest of subsidiaries	-	122
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method (Loss)	(888)	(1,133)
Others	$ 228,412	$ 152,359
	$ 239,784	$ 145,025

(IV) Finance costs

	2025	2024
Interest on bank loans	$ 29,836	$ 30,267
Interest on lease liabilities	72	36
	$ 29,908	$ 30,303

(V) Depreciation and amortization

	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	$ 7,746	$ 8,518
Investment property	869	919
Right-of-use assets	2,216	2,147
Long-term prepaid expense	3,706	2,177
	$ 14,537	$ 13,761
Summary of depreciation expense by function	$ 9,962	$ 10,665
Operating expenses	869	919
Other gains and losses	$ 10,831	$ 11,584
Summary of amortization expense by function		
Operating expenses	$ 3,706	$ 2,177

(VI) Employee benefit expense

	2025	2024
Post-employment benefits (Note 21)		
Defined contribution plan	$ 4,718	$ 4,385
Defined benefit plan	1,216	1,328
	5,934	5,713
Other employee benefits		
Salary	257,203	212,567
Share-based payment	13,262	11,540
Employee premium	8,276	7,178
	278,741	231,285
Total employee benefit expenses	$ 284,675	$ 236,998
Summary by function		
Operating expenses	$ 284,675	$ 236,998

(VII) Remuneration to employees and directors

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, Welldone Company appropriates employee remuneration at a rate of 1% to 10% and director remuneration at a rate not exceeding 4% of the pre-tax profit for the year prior to the distribution of employee and director remuneration. Following the August 2024 amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act, Welldone Company approved, at its 2025 shareholders' meeting, amendments to its Articles of Incorporation stipulating that no less than 30% of the employee remuneration appropriated for the year shall be allocated as remuneration for frontline employees. The employee and director remuneration for 2025 and 2024 were resolved by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2026 and March 14, 2025, respectively, as follows:

Estimated ratio

	2025	2024
Remuneration to employees	10%	10%
Remuneration to directors	4%	4%

Amount

	2025		2024	
	Cash	Stocks	Cash	Stocks
Remuneration to employees	$ 63,315	$ -	$ 48,229	$ -
Remuneration to directors	25,326	-	19,292	-

If there is any change in the amount after the publication date of the annual consolidated financial statements, the change in accounting estimate will be adjusted and recorded the following year.

There is no difference between the actual amount of remuneration to employees and directors for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 and the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

Please refer to the Market Observation Post System of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation for information on the remuneration to employees and directors of 2025 and 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors of Welldone Company.

XXV. Income taxes

(I) Main components of income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss

	2025	2024
Current tax expense		
Current period	$ 108,759	$ 83,573
Adjustment for prior periods	151	1,639
Deferred tax expense	(451)	582
Current period	$ 108,459	$ 85,794
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	$ 108,759	$ 83,573

Adjustment of accounting income and income tax expenses (benefits) was as follows:

	2025	2024
Net earnings before tax	$ 546,219	$ 415,465
Income tax expenses calculated at statutory tax rate on net income before tax	$ 109,243	$ 83,093
Tax-exempt income	(733)	(292)
Unrecognized loss deductions and deductible temporary differences	(202)	1,354
Income tax expenses of prior years used for adjustments for the current year	151	1,639
Income tax expenses (benefits) recognized in profit or loss	$ 108,459	$ 85,794

(II) Income tax assets and liabilities in the current period

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2023
Income tax assets in the current period		
Income tax refund receivable (recorded under Other receivables)	$ 828	$ 2,177
Income tax liabilities in the current period	$ 65,525	$ 59,055

(III) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

2025

Deferred tax assets	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending Balance
Temporary differences			
Shares of subsidiary profit or loss recognized in the equity method	$ 1,201	$ -	$ 1,201
Impairment loss	785	(13)	772
Provision for bad debts	3,583	(1,518)	2,065
Loss on inventory valuation	191	18	209
Unrealized sales return	1,309	29	1,338
Unrealized expenses	1,077	(134)	943
Depreciation Expense	337	(70)	267
Loss on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	929	2,097	3,026
	$ 9,412	$ 409	$ 9,821

Deferred tax liabilities	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending Balance
Temporary differences			
Land VAT reserve	$ 11,097	$ -	$ 11,097
Unrealized costs on sales	128	(28)	100
Unrealized exchange gains	14	(14)	-
	$ 11,239	($ 42)	$ 11,197

2024

Deferred tax assets	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending Balance
Temporary differences			
Shares of subsidiary profit or loss recognized in the equity method	$ 1,201	$ -	$ 1,201
Impairment loss	778	7	785
Provision for bad debts	3,739	(156)	3,583
Loss on inventory valuation	232	(41)	191
Unrealized sales return	1,094	215	1,309
Unrealized expenses	1,089	(12)	1,077
Depreciation Expense	-	337	337
Loss on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,590	(1,661)	929
	$ 10,723	($ 1,311)	$ 9,412

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	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending Balance
Deferred tax liabilities			
Temporary differences			
Land VAT reserve	$ 11,097	$ -	$ 11,097
Unrealized costs on sales	114	14	128
Unrealized exchange gains	757	(743)	14
	$ 11,968	($ 729)	$ 11,239

(IV) Unused amount of loss deductions not recognized as deferred tax assets in the balance sheet

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Loss deductions		
Due in 2034	$ -	$ 332
Due in 2035	7,580	-
	$ 7,580	$ 332

(V) Information on unused loss deductions

Information on loss deductions as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Balance not yet deducted	Last year of deduction
$ 7,580	2035

(VI) Income tax verification status

The cases of profit-seeking business income tax settlement declaration of Welldone Company and Life Link Co., Ltd. have been verified till 2023 by tax collection agencies. Quick Go Travel was incorporated in August, 2024, so it has not been verified by tax collection agencies.

XXVI. Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of common stocks that were used in the computation of earnings per share are as follows:

Profit

	2025	2024
Net profit used to calculate the basic earnings per share	$ 437,168	$330,117
Net profit used to calculate the diluted earning per share	$ 437,168	$330,117

Shares

Unit: 1,000 shares

	2025	2024
Weighted-average number of common shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	97,260	97,260
Effect of dilutive potential common stock:		
Employee dividend	1,447	1,144
Weighted-average number of common shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	98,707	98,404

If Welldone Company has the option to pay employees in stock or cash, the calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes that employee compensation will be paid in stock and is included in the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share when potential common shares have a dilutive effect. The dilutive effect of these potential common shares will continue to be considered in the calculation of diluted earnings per share prior to the issuance of employee compensation in the form of shares the following year.

XXVII. Disposal of subsidiaries

Welldone Company disposed of all shares held in Wei Feng Technology Co., Ltd. in November 2024.

(I) Consideration received

	2024
	Disposal of Wei Feng Technology
Total consideration received	$ 55,085

(II) Analysis on out-of-control assets and liabilities

	2024
	Disposal of Wei Feng Technology
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8,714
Prepaid Expenses	1,198
Prepayments	93,500
Other current assets, others	4,510
Non-current assets	
Guarantee deposits paid	13
Gains on disposal of net assets	$ 107,935

(III) Profit from disposal of subsidiaries

	2024
	Disposal of Wei Feng Technology
Consideration received	$ 55,085
Gains on disposal of net assets	(107,935)
Non-controlling interests	52,888
Gains on disposal	$ 38

(IV) Net cash inflows from disposal of subsidiaries

	2024
	Disposal of Wei Feng Technology
Net cash outflow for disposal of subsidiaries	$ 55,085
Less: balance of cash and cash equivalents for disposal	(8,714)
	$ 46,371

XXVIII. Capital risk management

The capital management policies of the Group are established to safeguard its going-concern ability to provide its shareholders returns and other equity holders benefits as much as possible. To satisfy the aforementioned objectives, The Group reviews its capital structures on a regular basis, considers the overall economic situation, current interest rates and adequacy of cash flows from operating activities, and adjusts its capital structure through paying dividends, issuing new shares or new bonds or redeeming existing bonds.

The Group has no regulation on other external capital.

XXIX. Financial instruments

(I) Fair value information – financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amount of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value are financial assets measured at amortized cost, and management of the Group believes that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value are approximate to their fair value, or their fair value cannot be measured reliably.

(II) Fair value information – financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1. Levels of fair value

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial asset at fair value through profit				
Domestic listed stocks	$ 33,203	$ -	$ -	$ 33,203
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted common shares	$ -	$ -	$270,755	$270,755

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial asset at fair value through profit				
Domestic listed stocks	$ 40,903	$ -	$ -	$ 40,903
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted common shares	$ -	$ -	$221,438	$221,438

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements in fiscal years of 2025 and 2024.

2. Adjustment of financial instruments measured at Level 3 fair value

2025

	Measured at fair value through profit or loss			Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Financial assets	Derivatives	Equity Instruments	Liability instruments	Equity Instruments	Liability instruments	Total
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$221,438	$ -	$221,438
Recognized in other comprehensive income(Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	-	-	-	49,317	-	49,317
Ending balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$270,755	$ -	$270,755
Other unrealized profit or loss in the year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

2024

Financial assets	Measured at fair value through profit or loss			Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
	Derivatives	Equity Instruments	Liability instruments	Equity Instruments	Liability instruments	Total
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 75,515	$ -	$ 75,515
Recognized in other comprehensive income(Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	-	-	-	3,237	-	3,237
Purchase	-	-	-	12,767	-	12,767
Reclassification	-	-	-	129,919	-	129,919
Ending balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$221,438	$ -	$221,438
Other unrealized profit or loss in the year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

3. Level 3 fair value valuation techniques and inputs

The fair values of domestic unlisted stocks and funds are mainly evaluated by the Net Asset Value, Cost approach and income approach.

The net asset value approach is used to assess the fair value of private equity funds based on their net asset value. The asset approach is used to assess fair value by reference to net asset value measured at fair value by independent experts. The unobservable input used by the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was a liquidity discount of 10%. The income approach determines fair value by discounting cash flows to calculate the present value of expected returns arising from holding the investment.

(III) Type of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss - measured at fair value through profit or loss on a designated basis	$ 33,203	$ 40,903
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)－Investments in equity instruments	270,755	221,438
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	3,096,492	3,148,618
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	2,119,877	2,406,139

Note 1: Balances include loans and accounts receivable, such as cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, Other receivables, other financial assets, and guaranteed deposits paid measured at amortized cost.

Note 2: Balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, such as short-term borrowings, notes and accounts payable, other payables, guaranteed deposits received, and long-term bank loans which are due within one year or one business period.

(IV) Financial risk management objectives and policies

Major financial instruments of the Group include cash and cash equivalents, Notes receivable and accounts receivable, Other receivables, Other financial assets, Guarantee deposits paid, Short-term borrowings, Short-term notes and bills payable, Accounts payable, Other payables, receipts under custody and guaranteed deposits paid. The Group's financial management department provides services to each business unit, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks associated with The Group's operations through internal risk reporting that analyzes risk exposures based on the level and breadth of risk. These risks include market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

The financial management department submits reports to management of the Group on an irregular basis, and management monitors risks and executes risk policies as its duty to mitigate the effects of these risks.

1. Market risks

The main financial risks to which The Group is exposed as a result of its operating activities are foreign currency exchange rate risks and interest rate risks.

(1) Exchange rate risks

Several subsidiaries of the Group engage in foreign currency-denominated sales and import transactions, which expose The Group to exchange rate risks. For exchange rate risk management, the Group regularly inspects and adjusts as required the assets and liabilities affected by exchange rates to control risks arising from foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is primarily affected by fluctuations in the USD exchange rate.

The following table details the sensitivity analysis of the Group when NTD (the functional currency) strengthens or weakens by 5% against foreign currencies concerned. 5% is the sensitivity ratio used to report exchange rate risks to central management, and also represents the evaluation of the reasonable and possible range of changes in foreign exchange rates by management.

The sensitivity analysis includes only foreign currency items outstanding and adjusts the ending conversion at the exchange rate change by 5%. The range of sensitivity analysis includes the valuation not in the functional currency of the creditor or lender. A positive number in the table below represents the amount by which pre-tax income would increase if the NTD weakened by 5% relative to related foreign currencies; a negative number of the same amount would affect pre-tax income if the NTD strengthened by 5% relative to related foreign currencies.

Influences from USD		
2025		2024
$ 62,341 (i)		$ 41,735 (i)

(i) This was mainly due to the Group's cash and cash equivalents denominated in USD, financial receivables, payables, and short-term borrowings outstanding as of the balance sheet date.

Management does not believe that the sensitivity analysis can represent inherent risks of exchange rates as the foreign currency risk exposure as of the balance sheet date does not reflect risk exposure during the year, and central management managed exchange rate risks based on the policies of the Group.

(2) Interest rate risks

The Group is exposed to the risk of interest rate changes due to its bank deposits and loans at floating interest rates. The Group mitigates interest rate risks by maintaining an appropriate floating interest rate, and has not yet operated any instruments to hedge interest rate risks. Management of the Group monitors interest rate risks regularly, and, as needed, takes necessary measures against significant interest rate risks to respond to risks arising from market interest rate changes.

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of non-derivative financial instruments as of the closing date of the financial reporting period.

The Group reports reasonable risk evaluations of interest rate changes to management by strengthening or weakening by 5%. If other conditions remain unchanged and the capitalization of interest is not considered, the increase / decrease of the interest rate by 5% results in the decrease /increase profit of the Group by $1,492,000 and $1,513,000 respectively in 2025 and 2024.

2. Credit risks

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss of the Group resulting from the default of the counter-parties to the contracts. As of the balance sheet date, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk (without regard to collateral or other credit enhancement instruments, and irrevocable maximum exposure), which may result from counter-parties' default on their obligations and the Group's provision of financial guarantees, is mainly due to:

(1) The carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

(2) The amount that the Group may be required to pay as a result of providing financial guarantees, regardless of the likelihood of occurrence.

The Group's accounts receivable are from several enterprise customers which are non-related with each other, and it adopts the policy of trading with creditworthy objects to maintain the quality of accounts receivable, and evaluates financial positions and historical transactions on an ongoing basis. Therefore, the credit risks from expected accounts receivable are limited.

The maximum credit risk amount is the net amount of carrying amount of financial assets net the prescribed offset amount and recognized impairment loss (i.e., carrying amount of financial assets) regardless of collateral and other credit enhancement policies.

3. Liquidity risks

The Group manages and maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to support operations of the group and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The Group's management monitors the use of banking facilities and ensures compliance with the terms of borrowing contracts.

Bank loans are important liquidity sources for the Group. As of 2025 and December 31, 2024, the banking facilities the Group has not yet used are available in the Explanation section in the following (2) Banking Facilities.

(1) Liquidity and interest rate risk of non-derivative financial liabilities

The analysis of the remaining contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on undiscounted cash flows (including principal and estimated interest) of financial liabilities based on the earliest possible date on which the Group could be required to make repayment. Accordingly, the Group's bank loans that are repayable on demand are listed in the table below at the earliest possible date, regardless of the probability that the bank will immediately enforce the right; the maturity analysis of other non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on the contractual repayment dates.

The undiscounted interest amount of interest cash flows paid at floating interest rates is derived from the curve of the yield rate as of the balance sheet date.

	December 31, 2025				
	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-interest-bearing liabilities					
Accounts payable	-	$ 111,529	$ -	$ -	$ 111,529
Other payables	-	190,456	-	-	190,456
Lease liabilities	-	1,838	683	-	2,521
Other current liabilities	-	462,653	-	-	462,653
Interest-bearing liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	1.85%~3.05%	1,359,798	-	-	1,359,798
		$ 2,126,274	$ 683	$ -	$ 2,126,957

	December 31, 2024				
	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-interest-bearing liabilities					
Accounts payable	-	$ 107,936	$ -	$ -	$ 107,936
Other payables	-	177,462	-	-	177,462
Lease liabilities	-	1,326	1,472	-	2,798
Other current liabilities	-	734,435	-	-	734,435
Interest-bearing liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	1.83%~2.97%	1,393,658	-	-	1,393,658
		$ 2,414,817	$ 1,472	$ -	$ 2,416,289

(2) Banking facilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank loans		
Unused amount	$ 3,050,202	$ 2,816,342

XXX. Transactions with related parties

Transactions, balances, profit and loss between Welldone Company and its subsidiaries (related parties of the Group) have been all written off at the time of consolidation, so they are not disclosed in the Note. Transactions between the Group and other related parties are as follows:

Compensation of the main management

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 114,439	$ 93,319
Post-retirement benefits	581	699
	$ 115,020	$ 94,018

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is determined by the Remuneration Committee based on individual performance and market trends.

XXXI. Assets pledged as collateral or for security

The following assets have been provided as financing loans, collateral of Tourism Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and deposits needed for operation:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Pledged bank deposits	$ 18,377	$ 18,068
Contra account	24,165	23,610
Self-owned land	165,111	165,111
Buildings	223,758	229,270
Investment property	45,137	45,776
	$ 476,548	$ 481,835

XXXII. Significant or contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments

(I) As of 2025 and December 31, 2024, the unused established letters of credit for the Group were as follows, respectively:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
USD	$ 148	$ 136

(II) As of 2025 and December 31, 2024, the letters of guarantee issued for the Group were as follows, respectively:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Guarantee note for short-term borrowings	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
Performance guarantee of small amount remittance for foreign migrant workers	125,000	125,000

XXXIII. Other matters

(I) The working capital for Small-Amount exchange service for foreign workers operated by Welldone Company beyond the financial regulatory sandbox on December 31, 2025 was as follows:

	December 31, 2025
Assets	
Other financial assets - current	$ 1,996,287
Other receivables	467,627
	$ 2,463,914

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	December 31, 2025
Liabilities	
Short-Term Borrowings	$ 80,000
Accrued expenses	8,023
Advance receipts	461
Receipts Under Custody	456,808
Temporary Receipts	442
Intercompany accounts	16,504
	$ 562,238
Equity	
Working Capital	$ 751,994
Unappropriated retained earnings	1,149,682
	$ 1,901,676

(II) During his tenure as the head of the former investee company, Wei Feng Technology, the Chairman of Welldone Company was indicted on July 29, 2025 by the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office for alleged violations of the Business Entity Accounting Act. In relation to the above indictment, the Securities and Futures Investors Protection Center initiated a lawsuit on January 8, 2026 seeking the removal of the Chairman from his directorship, alleging violations of the Securities and Exchange Act. As the case is still pending judicial review, no immediate actions are required at this stage. In addition, as the relevant investee company has already been disposed of, management has assessed that the matter has no impact on the Group's financial position or operations.

XXXIV. Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than the functional currencies of each company of the Group and the exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

Unit: in thousands of foreign currencies

December 31, 2025

	Foreign currency	Functional currency	Exchange rate (Note)	Carrying amount
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 54,972	NTD	31.43	$ 1,727,770
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 15,302	NTD	31.43	$ 480,942

December 31, 2024

	Foreign currency	Functional currency	Exchange rate (Note)	Carrying amount
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 48,366	NTD	32.79	$ 1,585,921
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 22,910	NTD	32.79	$ 751,219

Note: The exchange rate is the closing rate of NTD against foreign currencies per unit.

The Group's foreign exchange gains amounted to NT$239,784,000 in 2025 (including realized exchange gains of NT$241,118,000 and unrealized exchange losses of NT$1,334,000). In 2024, foreign exchange gains amounted to NT$145,025,000 (including realized exchange gains of NT$146,643,000 and unrealized exchange losses of NT$1,618,000). As the Group engages in numerous foreign currency transactions and the functional currencies of its subsidiaries are diverse, it is not practicable to disclose exchange gains or losses by each individual material foreign currency.

XXXV. Matters disclosed in the notes

(I) Information about significant transactions:

1. Loans to other parties. (None)
2. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties. (None)
3. Information regarding securities held at balance sheet date (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures). (Table 1)
4. Related party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NTD 100 million or 20% of the capital stock. (None)
5. Receivables from related parties with amount exceeding the lower of NTD 100 million or 20% of the Group's paid-in capital. (None)
6. Others: business relationships between the parent company and its subsidiaries and among the subsidiaries, and important transactions and amounts. (None)

(II) Information about reinvestment (Table 2)

(III) Information about investments in Mainland China:

1. Names of investee companies in Mainland China, their principal business items, paid-in capital, methods of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, shareholding ratios, profit or loss on investments, carrying amounts of investments at the end of the period, repatriated profit or loss on investments, and sizes of investment in Mainland China areas. (None)

2. Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in Mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: (None)
   (1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.
   (2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.
   (3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.
   (4) The balance of endorsements or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and their purposes.
   (5) The highest balance, ending balance, interest rate range, and gross interest in the current period with respect to financing of funds.
   (6) Other transactions that have significant effects on the profit or loss for the current period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of service, etc.

XXXVI. Segment Information

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of products and services provided. The Group's reportable segments are as follows:

Communication Services Department – Sales of prepaid mobile SIM cards, trading of online game point cards, provision of micro-payment services, and foreign worker remittance services.

IC and Other Distribution Departments – Retail and wholesale of telecommunications equipment, food, cosmetics, and electronic materials, as well as purchasing domestic and international passenger tickets on behalf of customers.

(I) Departmental revenue and operating results

The revenue and operating results of going-concern units of the Group are analyzed by reportable department as follows:

	Department revenue		Department profit or loss	
	Department Settlement date		Department Profit or loss	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Communication Service Department	$ 2,611,974	$ 2,308,693	$ 297,703	$ 254,412
IC and other access departments	574,478	597,244	18,616	16,732
Total of going-concern units	$ 3,186,452	$ 2,905,937	316,319	271,144
Interest revenue			26,843	22,759
Dividend income			3,665	1,299
Investment interests recognized using the equity method			-	(2,926)
Exchange profit or loss			239,784	145,025
Profits from disposal of partial stock rights of subsidiaries			-	38
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method (Loss)			-	122
(Loss) income from evaluation of financial assets.			(10,484)	8,307
Finance costs			(29,908)	(30,303)
Net earnings before tax			$ 546,219	$ 415,465

The revenue reported above were generated from transactions with external customers. There were no interdepartmental sales in 2025 and 2024.

Departmental interests refer to the profits generated by each department, excluding interest income, dividend income, gains or losses from investments accounted for using the equity method, exchange gains or losses, gains or losses on the disposal of investments, fair value gains or losses on financial assets, financial costs, and income tax expenses. This measure is provided to the chief operating decision-makers for the purpose of resource allocation and performance evaluation of each department.

(II) Departmental assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Departmental assets		
Communication Service Department	$ 3,565,399	$ 3,678,381
IC and other access departments	494,731	521,417
Total departmental assets	$ 4,060,130	$ 4,199,798

For the purposes of monitoring departmental performance and allocating resources to departments, all the assets excluding financial assets, pension assets, and current and deferred tax assets should be apportioned to the reportable departments.

(III) Information by region

The details of non-current assets (excluding financial instruments, investments accounted for using the equity method, guaranteed deposits paid, deferred tax assets, and assets under the retirement method) of the Group in a single foreign country as of 2025 and December 31, 2024 and the details of its income from a single foreign country in 2025 and 2024:

	Income from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2025	2024	2025 December 31	2024 December 31
Taiwan	$ 3,180,221	$ 2,905,863	$ 437,530	$ 444,234
Asia	6,231	74	-	-
	$ 3,186,452	$ 2,905,937	$ 437,530	$ 444,234

(IV) Information about key accounts

Details of the Group's customers who contributed to over 10% of the income to the income statements in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Sales Amount	%	Sales Amount	%
Communication Service Department				
Customer X	$ 427,371	13	$ 453,443	16

Welldone Company
Information regarding securities held at balance sheet of the period
December 31, 2025

Table 1

Unit: NT$ Thousand

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with the Company	Account title	Ending balance				Note
				Number of shares	Book value	Percentage of shares	Market value	
Welldone Company	Shares - Ordinary shares							
	EZSWAP NETWORKS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	None	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)—Non-current	2,300,000	$ -	13.53	$ -	
	Bailey Biofund (Former: Grand Fortune Venture Capital Corporation)	〃	〃	2,052,729	55,855	1.00	55,855	
	Hydroionic Technologies Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	250,000	-	1.20	-	
	RED SUNRISE CO., LTD.	〃	〃	1,309,677	35,741	7.30	35,741	
	Grand Fortune Capital Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	30,000,000	42,412	3.00	42,412	
	Darfon Energy Technology Corp.	〃		3,834,966	134,185	7.37	134,185	
	RITWIN CORPORATION	〃		31,877	2,562	0.11	2,562	
					$ 270,755		$ 270,755	
	PharmaEngine Inc	〃	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -Current	10,000	$ 704	0.01	$ 704	
	TAIWAN FERTILIZER CO., LTD.	〃	〃	5,000	239	-	239	
	Solid Year Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	18,000	789	0.03	789	
	RiTdisplay Corporation	〃	〃	936,499	29,827	0.90	29,827	
	NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation	〃	〃	2,000	212	-	212	
	G-SHANK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD	〃	〃	5,294	458	-	458	
	Wah Lee Industrial Corp.	〃	〃	3,060	329	-	329	
	Thermaltake Technology Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	5,498	171	0.01	171	
	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	〃	〃	2,000	64	-	64	
	INPAQ Technology Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	5,000	410	-	410	
					$ 33,203		$ 33,203	

Welldone Company
Information about investee companies, regions
2025

Table 2 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Name of the investor	Name of investee	Location	Major operations	Initial investment amount		Balance as of			Net income (losses) of the investee	Investment income (loss)	Note
				At the end of the current period	At the end of the previous period	Shares	Ratio of shares	Book value			
Welldone Company	Life Link Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Retail and wholesale of photographic and telecommunication apparatus, food and cosmetics	$ 40,333	$ 40,333	9,762,860	92.26	$ 128,078	$ 4,344	$ 4,082	Subsidiary
	Quick Go Travel Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Purchasing of domestic or international passenger tickets on behalf of customers	6,700	6,700	670,000	67.00	6,995	773	518	Subsidiary