Welldone Company

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Address: No. 181, Anmei St., Neihu Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Tel: (02)27965959

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Independent Auditors' Report

To Welldone Company:

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and its parent company only 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 Company 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 parent company only financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, 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 Welldone Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements is stated as follows:

<u>Recognition of sales revenue</u>
According to Note 4 of the parent company only financial statements and summary of significant accounting policies (12), the revenue of the Company shall be recognized when obligations are fully performed. Meanwhile, the biggest customer of Welldone Company is a major source of operation revenue and the credit terms granted to such customer are more favorable than those granted to other customers. Therefore, we consider the recognition of such revenues as having a significant effect on the Company's operation and recognition of such revenue shall constitute a key audit matter. Aiming at preceding risks corresponding to such customer, the audit procedures were implemented as follows:

1. We recognized the major design of the internal control system for revenue flow of the consolidated company 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRC, 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 financial statements is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore 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
Balance Sheet of Parent Company
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ Thousand

Code	Assets	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 & 6)	$ 324,288	8	$ 387,852	9
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4 & 7)	33,203	1	40,903	1
1150	Notes receivable, net (Note 4 & 10)	29,990	1	26,194	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 4 & 10)	11,745	-	7,629	-
1200	Other receivables (Note 4, 10)	513,585	13	433,348	10
1210	Other receivables due from related parties (Note 4 & 28)	148	-	151	-
130X	Current inventories (Note 4 & 11)	231,722	6	284,980	7
1476	Other current financial assets (Note 4, 9 & 29)	2,007,643	50	2,066,082	51
1479	Other current assets, others	9,802	-	29,729	1
11XX	Total current assets	3,162,126	79	3,276,868	80
	Non-current assets				
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 4 & 8)	270,755	7	221,438	6
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Note 4 & 12)	135,073	3	132,269	3
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 4, 13 & 29)	264,134	7	267,451	7
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 4 & 14)	1,301	-	1,012	-
1760	Investment property (Note 4, 15 & 29)	170,347	4	172,762	4
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 4 & 23)	7,301	-	5,842	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid (Note 4)	842	-	1,342	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	849,753	21	802,116	20
1XXX	Total assets	$ 4,011,879	100	$ 4,078,984	100

Code	Liabilities and equity	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current liabilities				
2100	Current borrowings (Note 16 & 29)	$ 1,110,000	28	$ 1,130,000	28
2150	Accounts payable (Note 17)	56,849	1	38,030	1
2200	Other payables (Note 18 & 28)	148,782	4	135,464	3
2230	Current tax liabilities (Note 4 & 23)	65,422	2	58,149	1
2280	Current lease liabilities (Note 4 & 14)	1,182	-	685	-
2399	Other current liabilities (Note 10)	462,372	11	734,000	18
21XX	Total current liabilities	1,844,607	46	2,096,328	51
	Non-current liabilities				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 4 & 23)	11,097	-	11,097	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (Note 4 & 14)	133	-	338	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current (Note 4 & 19)	24,464	1	23,043	1
2645	Guarantee deposits received	1,286	-	1,286	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	36,980	1	35,764	1
2XXX	Total liabilities	1,881,587	47	2,132,092	52
	Equity (Note 4 & 20)				
	Share capital				
3110	Ordinary shares	972,601	24	972,601	24
3200	Share premium	456,857	11	456,827	11
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	149,237	4	115,678	3
3320	Special reserve	53,843	1	53,843	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	468,685	12	368,191	9
3300	Total retained earnings	671,765	17	537,712	13
3400	Other equity interest	29,069	1	(20,248)	-
3XXX	Total equity	2,130,292	53	1,946,892	48
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 4,011,879	100	$ 4,078,984	100

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

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

Welldone Company
Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
In Thousand New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share

Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating revenue (Note 4 & 21)	$2,611,979	100	$2,308,694	100
5000	Operating costs (Note 11)	1,807,522	69	1,629,934	71
5900	Gross profit	804,457	31	678,760	29
	Operating expenses (Note 4, 10, 22 & 28)				
6100	Selling expenses	329,700	13	288,259	12
6200	Administrative expenses	178,402	7	138,073	6
6450	Expected credit reversal benefit	-	-	(30)	-
6000	Total operating expenses	508,102	20	426,302	18
6900	Net operating income	296,355	11	252,458	11
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note 4, 12, 22 & 28)				
7100	Interest revenue	26,247	1	23,009	1
7010	Other income	17,310	1	15,697	1
7020	Other gains and losses	223,908	9	149,383	6
7050	Finance costs	(23,908)	(1)	(24,036)	(1)
7070	Share of Profit or Loss of Associates & Joint Ventures Accounted for Using Equity Method	4,600	-	(1,743)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	248,157	10	162,310	7
7900	Net earnings before tax	544,512	21	414,768	18
7950	Income tax expense (Note 4 & 23)	(107,344)	(4)	(84,651)	(4)
8200	Profit	437,168	17	330,117	14

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Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
	Other comprehensive income (OCI)				
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 19)	($ 636)	-	$ 195	-
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 4 and Note 20)	49,317	2	3,237	-
8330	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, 12 & 20)	-	-	(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 & 20)	-	-	122	-
8300	Total Other Comprehensive Income	48,681	2	(4,252)	-
8500	Total comprehensive income	$ 485,849	19	$ 325,865	14
	Earnings per share (Note 24)				
	From continuing operations				
9710	Basic	$ 4.49		$ 3.39	
9810	Diluted	$ 4.43		$ 3.35	

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

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

WELLDONE COMPANY
Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ Thousand

				Retained earnings			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
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
	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)
L3	Treasury Stock Cancellation	(24,100)	(12,499)	-	-	-	-	-	36,599	-
M3	Disposal of subsidiaries or investments	-	-	-	-	5,277	(122)	(5,277)	-	(122)
D1	2024 Net Profit	-	-	-	-	330,117	-	-	-	330,117
D3	2024 Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	195	122	(4,569)	-	(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
	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)
C17	Exercise of the right of reversion	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
D1	2025 Net Profit	-	-	-	-	437,168	-	-	-	437,168
D3	2025 Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(636)	-	49,317	-	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

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

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

Welldone Company
Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
Unit: NT$ Thousand

Code		2025	2024
	Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
A10000	Profit (loss) before tax	$ 544,512	$ 414,768
A20010	Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
A20100	Depreciation expense (including investment properties and right-of-use assets)	10,066	10,890
A20300	Expected credit reversal benefit	-	(30)
A20400	Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value	10,484	(8,307)
A20900	Finance costs	23,908	24,036
A21200	Interest revenue	(26,247)	(23,009)
A21300	Dividend income	(3,665)	(1,299)
A22400	Share of Profit or Loss of Associates & Joint Ventures Accounted for Using Equity Method	(4,600)	1,743
A23200	Loss (gain) on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(160)
A30000	Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	(3,796)	8,261
A31150	Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable (Including related parties)	(4,116)	2,487
A31180	Decrease (increase) in Other receivables (Including related parties)	(80,232)	115,703
A31200	Adjustments for decrease (increase) in inventories	53,258	(103,602)
A31240	Adjustments for decrease (increase) in other current assets	19,927	(22,449)
A31250	Other Financial Assets	58,578	(282,859)
A32150	Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	18,819	22,194
A32180	Increase (decrease) in other payable	13,668	27,906
A32230	Adjustments for increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	(271,628)	208,992
A32240	Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	785	951
A33000	Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	359,721	396,216
A33100	Interest received	26,245	23,249
A33300	Interest paid	(24,258)	(23,868)
A33500	Income taxes refund (paid)	(101,530)	(64,116)
AAAA	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	260,178	331,481

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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 (FVOCI)	$ -	($ 12,767)
B00100	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,784)	(3,950)
B01800	Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(6,700)
B02300	Net cash inflow from disposal of subsidiaries	-	55,085
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,844)	-
B03800	Decrease in refundable deposits	500	-
B04100	Decrease (increase) in Other receivables	-	100,000
B06500	Increase in other financial assets	(139)	-
B06600	Decrease in other financial assets	-	9,872
B07600	Dividends received	5,461	19,323
BBBB	Net cash flows from investing activities	194	160,863
	Cash flows from (used in) financing activities		
C00100	Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	122,000
C00200	Repayments of short-term borrowings	(20,000)	-
C00600	Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	-	(100,000)
C04020	Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,487)	(1,492)
C04500	Cash dividends paid	(302,479)	(265,520)
C09900	Exercise of the right of reversion	30	-
CCCC	Net cash flows used in financing activities	(323,936)	(245,012)
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(63,564)	247,332
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	387,852	140,520
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 324,288	$ 387,852

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

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

Welldone Company

Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in thousands of NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History

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

The issuance of the Welldone's stocks was approved by the Taipei Exchange and the stocks were listed on the Emerging Stock Board on April 16, 2002.

Welldone Company was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) on Oct 20, 2021 to obtain a license for operating micro exchange services for foreign workers.

The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, the functional currency of the Company.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 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 Company shall apply such amendments retrospectively without restating the comparative periods and shall recognize the cumulative effect of initial application in the opening balance at the date of initial application. However, if the comparative periods can be restated without the use of hindsight, the Company may elect to restate the comparative periods.

Except for the aforesaid impact, the Company has evaluated that the amendments to other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on its financial position and financial performance as of the date when this parent company only financial statements is approved and published.

(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.

IFRS 18, "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" and related consequential amendments

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

- The Company 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.
- Operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes as well as subtotals and total of profit or loss shall be presented in the statement of profit or loss.
- Providing guidance to strengthen provisions on aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows from individual transactions or other events, and classify and aggregate them on the basis of common features, to ensure that each single line item presented in the main financial statements has at least one similar feature. Items with different features shall be disaggregated in the main financial statements and notes thereto. The Company may mark "Other" for items only when it cannot find more informative names of these items.
- Enhancing the disclosure of performance measurement defined by the management: When communicating publicly beyond the financial statements, or communicating with users of the financial statements regarding the viewpoint of the management on a certain level of the Company's overall financial performance, the Company shall disclose information related to the performance measurement defined by the management in a single note to the financial statements, including description of this measurement, calculation method, its reconciliation to subtotals or totals as explicitly defined in IFRS standards, as well as income taxes of relevant reconciliation items as well as impact of non-controlling interests, etc.

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

- The Company, 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 Company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. Where The Company has assessed that it has specific major operating activities, it shall consider the nature of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense 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 flow items shall be classified into only one category of cash flows.

The Company shall apply the amendments retrospectively, but does need to restate the comparative period. Besides, the affected amount of the initial application shall be recognized on the date of initial application.

Except for the aforesaid impact, the Company 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 parent company only financial statements 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(II) Basis of preparation

The 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.

When preparing its financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries and associates. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in its financial statements to be the same as the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its parent company only financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the individual basis were made to investments accounted for by using the equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates, share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates and related equity items, as appropriate, in these financial statements.

(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 due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; and
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 balance sheet date.

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 balance sheet date; and
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) Foreign currencies

In preparing the Company's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the 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 parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operating institutions ((including subsidiaries and associates in other countries that use currencies that are different from the currency of the 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.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is included in the calculations involved in the equity-method transaction but is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(V) Inventories

Inventory is commodity inventory and work in process and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the end of reporting period.

(VI) Investment in subsidiaries

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

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

Under the equity method, investments in a subsidiary are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of the equity of its subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of such investments and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for by using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further losses.

Any excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company assesses its investments for any impairment by comparing the respective carrying amounts with the estimated recoverable amounts as assessed based on the entire financial statements of its investee companies. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of any such investment exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of an investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profits or losses resulting from downstream transactions are eliminated in full only in the Company's parent company only financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized only in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

(VII) Investments in associates and joint ventures

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

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

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 Company'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 outnumbers the net fair value of recognizable assets and liabilities of the associates possessed by the Company 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 outnumbers the net fair value of recognizable assets and liabilities of the associates possessed by the Company on the acquisition date is recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

When the Company 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 Company'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 Company's share of loss in an associate equals 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 Company's net investment in the associate), further loss recognition shall be ceased. Additional losses or liabilities are recognized by the Company only to the extent of legal obligations, constructive obligations, or payment on behalf of the associate.

In an impairment assessment, the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company' financial statements only to the extent that they are not related to the Company's interest in the associates.

(VIII) Property, plant, and equipment

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

The depreciation of Property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method, and each significant part is depreciated separately. The Company 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 is 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 is recognized on a straight-line basis.

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

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.

Upon derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

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

The Company assesses on each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that property, plants, or equipment, right-of-use assets may be impaired. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be estimated, the Company 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 to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash-generating unit is less 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 the profit or loss.

When the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount (net of amortization or depreciation) that would have been determined had the impairment loss not been recognized in previous years. Reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

(XI) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the individual balance sheets when the Company 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 Company 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 revenue and gains or losses arising from remeasurement recognized in other gains and losses. Please refer to Note 27for the determination of fair value.

   B. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

   When the Company 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 receivables, Other receivables–Related Parties, 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 revenue 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 revenue 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 revenue 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 highly liquid investments that are due within three months from the acquisition date, readily convertible to cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

C. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition, the Company 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 Company'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 Company assesses impairment losses on financial assets (including accounts receivable) measured at amortized cost on each balance sheet date based on expected credit losses.

An allowance for impairment is recognized on accounts receivable based on the expected credit loss over the period of the receivable. Other financial assets are evaluated to check whether there is a significant increase in credit risks after initial recognition; if there is no significant increase in credit risk, an allowance for loss is recognized on the basis of expected credit losses over 12 months, and if there is a significant increase, an allowance for loss is recognized on the basis of expected credit losses over the remaining period.

Expected credit losses are weighted as average credit losses based on the risk of default; 12-month expected credit losses represent expected credit losses arising from possible defaults within 12 months after the reporting date of the financial instrument and expected credit losses over the lifespan of the financial instrument represent expected credit losses arising from all possible defaults during the expected lifespan of the financial instrument.

For the purpose of the management of internal credit risks, the Company 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 recognized by reducing the carrying amount of the financial asset through an allowance account.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are de-recognized only when the Company'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 Company 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 Company are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

Recovery of an equity instrument of the Company 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 Company 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) Derecognition 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.

(XII) Revenue recognition

After recognizing the performance obligations under customer contracts, the Company 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, other electronic component divisions, IC, and other access business divisions. The Company 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.

(XIII) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

1. As 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. As 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 Company 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 individual balance sheets.

(XIV) 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 an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the 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.

(XV) Treasury stock

When the Company 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 of the same type, and any remaining amount is charged against retained earnings. The carrying amount of treasury stock is determined using the weighted-average method and is calculated separately based on the purpose of the repurchase.

When treasury stock is retired, capital surplus – share premium and share capital are reduced in proportion to the shareholding. If the carrying amount of the treasury stock exceeds the sum of the par value and share premium, the excess is first offset against any capital surplus arising from treasury stock transactions of the same type, and any remaining amount is charged against retained earnings. If the carrying amount is less than the sum of the par value and share premium, the difference is credited to capital surplus arising from treasury stock transactions of the same type.

(XVI) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes.

1. Current income tax

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 taxes

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

Company 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 company expects to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date.

3. Current taxes 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 Estimates and Judgments, and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the consolidated company'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 estimate

VI. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 278	$ 311
Bank checks and demand deposits	324,010	387,541
	$324,288	$387,852

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 Company has invested in domestic common shares for its medium- and long-term strategic purposes, and expects to make profits from long-term investment. The Company'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 12.

IX. Other current financial assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Current and fixed-term deposit with restricted use	$ 11,356	$ 11,217
Special account for foreign worker remittance	1,996,287	2,054,865
	$2,007,643	$2,066,082

(1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the intervals of annual interest rates of the aforesaid deposits were 1.65%-1.70%.

(2) 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.

(3) Please refer to Note 29 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	$ 29,990	$ 26,194
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	$ 29,990	$ 26,194

(Continued on next page)

(Brought forward from previous page)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 11,788	$ 7,672
Less: Loss allowance	(43)	(43)
	$ 11,745	$ 7,629
Other receivables		
Other receivables	$ 513,825	$ 433,588
Less: Loss allowance	(240)	(240)
	$ 513,585	$ 433,348

The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company recognizes 100% bad debt allowance provisions for accounts receivables overdue by over one year and recategorizes them as overdue receivables.

The Company writes off an account receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is experiencing severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect for recovery of the receivable. For accounts receivable that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable 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	$ 39,369	$ 32,769
61-90 days	2,178	750
91-150 days	10	104
More than 151 days	221	243
Total	$ 41,778	$ 33,866

Aging analysis aforementioned is based on the book-building benchmark date.

The movements in the allowance for receivables (including Other receivables) were as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 283	$ 313
(Less): Reversed bad debt expenses of the current period	-	(30)
Ending Balance	$ 283	$ 313

For the years ended 2025and December 31, 2024 the Company's Other receivables and agency funds generating from foreign worker remittance were $467,627,000, $382,495,000, and $456,808,000, $725,797,000 respectively.

XI. Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Finished goods inventories	$231,722	$284,980

As of 2025 and December 31, 2024, the provisions for loss on inventory valuation were $2,815,000 and $4,015,000 respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the cost of sales related to inventory amounted to $1,807,522,000 and $1,629,934,000, respectively.

The costs of sales in 2025 and 2024, including the gains on inventory value recoveries, were NT$1,200,000.

XII. Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Investments in subsidiaries	$135,073	$132,269

Investments in subsidiaries		
Life Link Co., Ltd.	$128,078	$125,792
Quick Go Travel Co., Ltd.	6,995	6,477
	$135,073	$132,269

	Ownership interest and voting proportion	
Investee's name	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Life Link Co., Ltd.	92.26%	92.26%
Quick Go Travel Co., Ltd.	67.00%	67.00%

The Company disposed of all equity in Wei Feng Technology, recognized income from disposal of investment of NT$ 38,000, and recorded it under other income and losses in November 2024.

The Company made a new investment in Quick Go Travel Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Quick Go Travel") in August 2024, with 67.00% shareholding.

TD HITECH ENERGY INC. (hereinafter referred to as "TD HITECH") and Darfon Energy Technology Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "Darfon Energy") concluded a share swap transaction in which Darfon Energy issues new shares to acquire all shares issued by TD HITECH by means of share swap. The share swap ratio in this transaction was 2.5 Ordinary shares of TD HITECH for 1 Ordinary shares newly issued by Darfon Energy. The base date of share swap was October 1, 2024, and relevant procedures were already completed. Through this share swap transaction, the Company acquired 3,835,000 shares from Darfon Energy, with its shareholding ratio decreased from 22.78% to 7.37%. Therefore, the carrying amount of the investment originally recorded by equity method, i.e., NT$ 129,919,000, was reclassified into financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. In 2024, the Company recognized income of NT$ 122,000 from the aforesaid share swap transaction and it was recorded under other income and losses.

In 2025 and from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, the Subsidiaries and affiliated companies recognized the interest of associates at $4,600,000, ($1,743,000), $0 and ($7,806,000) respectively using the equity method.

XIII. Property, plant and equipment

	Self-owned land	Building	Machinery Equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance on January 1, 2024	$121,567	$267,045	$ 3,074	$391,686
Transfers into investment property	(9,620)	(21,130)	-	(30,750)
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$111,947	$245,915	$ 3,074	$360,936
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 92,420	$ 2,443	$ 94,863
Depreciation Expense	-	5,359	576	5,935
Transfers into investment property	-	(7,313)	-	(7,313)
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$ -	$ 90,466	$ 3,019	$ 93,485
Net amount on December 31, 2024	$111,947	$155,449	$ 55	$267,451
Cost				
Balance on January 1, 2025	$111,947	$245,915	$ 3,074	$360,936
Additions	-	2,333	511	2,844
Disposal	-	-	(343)	(343)
Transfers into investment property	-	(916)	-	(916)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$111,947	$247,332	$ 3,242	$362,521

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	Self-owned land	Building	Machinery Equipment	Total
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 90,466	$ 3,019	$ 93,485
Depreciation Expense	-	5,206	90	5,296
Disposal	-	-	(343)	(343)
Transfers into investment property	-	(51)	-	(51)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 95,621	$ 2,766	$ 98,387
Net amount on December 31, 2025	$111,947	$151,711	$ 476	$264,134

The Company' 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 lifespan
Buildings	
Plant main buildings	20～50 years
Mechanical and power equipment	10 years
Fitting-out works	3～10 years
Machinery Equipment	3 years

See Note 29 for the amount of property, plant, and equipment pledged as security for loans by the Company.

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

XIV. Lease contracts

(1). Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 54	$ 54
Transportation equipment	958	
	$ 1,301	$ 1,012

	2025	2024
Additions of right-of-use assets	$ 1,779	$ 207
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 207	$ 207
Transportation equipment	1,285	
	$ 1,490	$ 1,492

Except for the aforementioned depreciation expenses, the Company had no significant sub-lease or impairment loss for its right-of-use assets in 2024 and 2023.

(2). Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 1,182	$ 685
Non-current	$ 133	$ 338

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%～1.88%	0.81%～1.83%

(3). Important tenant activities and terms

The Company leased buildings, and transportation equipment for retail stores, employee dormitories, and service car use for a term of one to 1-3 years.

(4). Other leasing information

	2025	2024
Short-term lease	$ 931	$ 2
Low-value asset leasing expense	$ 91	$ 136
Total cash outflow used in leasing	($ 2,540)	($ 1,655)

The Company has chosen to apply the recognition exemption for leases of tools and equipment that comply with the criteria of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets and does not recognize the related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

XV. Investment property

	Self-owned land	Building	Total
Cost			
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 62,708	$137,752	$200,460
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	9,620	21,130	30,750
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$ 72,328	$158,882	$231,210

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	Self-owned land	Building	Total
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 47,672	$ 47,672
Depreciation Expense	-	3,463	3,463
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	-	7,313	7,313
Equity at end of period (2024/12/31)	$ -	$ 58,448	$ 58,448
Net amount on December 31, 2024	$ 72,328	$100,434	$172,762
Cost			
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 72,328	$158,882	$231,210
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	-	916	916
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 72,328	$159,798	$232,126
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 58,448	$ 58,448
Depreciation Expense	-	3,280	3,280
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	-	51	51
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 61,779	$ 61,779
Net amount on December 31, 2025	$ 72,328	$ 98,019	$170,347

Depreciation expenses of investment property buildings are provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lifespans of 3 to 50 year.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Self-evaluation	$448,817	$445,445

For the amount of investment property pledged as security for loans by the Company, see Note 29.

XVI. Borrowings

(1) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured loan		
Bank loans	$750,000	$500,000
Unsecured loan		
Loan on credit	$360,000	$630,000

The interest rates of bank loans ranged from 1.85%～1.88% and 1.83%～1.99% in 2025 and on December 31, 2024.

(2) The company's inventory, Self-owned land, and buildings were pledged as collateral. Please refer to Note 29 for the aforementioned secured loans.

XVII. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable	$ 56,849	$ 38,030

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

XVIII. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payroll payable and bonus	$126,402	$110,955
Payable Handling Fees	13,208	14,111
Service charge payable	2,744	3,164
Commission payable	365	219
Other payables	6,063	7,015
	$148,782	$135,464

XIX. Retirement Benefit Plans

(1) Defined contribution plan (DC)

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the “LPA”), which is a state managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees’ individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

(2) Defined benefit plans (DB)

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company, which is in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. If the balance of pension account is not enough to pay for the estimated pension amount of the following year by the end of this year, the difference will be appropriate by the end of March of the following year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the individual balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plan were as follows:

	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

Changes in net defined liabilities (assets) are 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

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	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Plan assets at fair value	Net liability of net defined benefit
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
Measurement			
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

The Company is exposed to the following risks as a result of the pension system of the Labor Standards Act:

1. Investment risk: The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor invests its labor pension funds in domestic (foreign) equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits through its own use and entrusted operations, but the amount of plan assets allocated to the Company is based on the income at an interest rate not lower than the local bank's two-year time deposit rate.
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 the Company's defined benefit obligation was actuarially determined by a qualified actuary, and the significant assumptions on 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

XX. Equity

(1) Share capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	150,000	150,000
Shares authorized	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	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 publically 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 Boad 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.

(2) 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
Treasury stock transactions	33,153	33,153
Actual acquisition or disposal of subsidiary		
Difference between the price and carrying amount		
May be used to make up losses	35,595	35,595
Recognition of changes in equity of investment in subsidiaries (2)	5,242	5,242
Gains from disposal of fixed assets	30	-
Exercise of the right of reversion		
Cannot be used for any purpose	12	12
Employee stock options	$456,857	$456,827

1. Such share premium may be used to cover losses or, when the Company 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 arises from the effect of changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary resulting from equity transactions, other than actual disposals or acquisitions, or from changes in share premium of subsidiaries accounted for by using the equity method.

(3) 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 22 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 company's total paid-in capital and may be used to cover losses. If the company 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 2023 and 2022 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, the 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 investments accounted for using equity method	-	(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)

(6) 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 enhance employee cohesion, the Company repurchased 2,410 thousand shares of its own stock at a total cost of NT$36,599 thousand during November to December 2019. The treasury shares repurchased were originally intended for transfer to employees but had not been transferred for more than five years. Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors on November 8, 2024, the Company canceled 2,410 thousand treasury shares, with December 19, 2024 as the record date. The relevant amendment registration was completed on January 21, 2025.

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act, Treasury stock held by the Company should not be pledged, and do not hold rights of dividend distribution or voting. Shares of Corporation 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 Corporation.

XXI. Revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from commodity sales	$1,909,071	$1,717,763
Service revenue	702,908	590,931
	$2,611,979	$2,308,694

XXII. Net profit

(1) Interest revenue

	2025	2024
Bank Deposit	$ 26,247	$ 22,139
Lending Funds (Note 28)	-	870
	$ 26,247	$ 23,009

(2) Other income

	2025	2024
Rental revenue		
Investment property	$ 11,084	$ 10,867
Dividend income		
Investments in equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,665	1,299
Others	2,561	3,531
	$ 17,310	$ 15,697

(3) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Net profit or loss on foreign currency exchange	$237,722	$144,581
Loss (gain) on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	160
Disposal of profit or loss on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(10,484)	8,307
Investment property depreciation	(3,280)	(3,463)
Others	(50)	(202)
	$223,908	$149,383

(4) Finance costs

	2025	2024
Bank loan interest	$ 23,877	$ 24,011
Interest on the lease liabilities	31	25
	$ 23,908	$ 24,036

(5) Depreciation and amortization

	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	$ 5,296	$ 5,935
Investment property	3,280	3,463
Right-of-use assets	1,490	1,492
	$ 10,066	$ 10,890

Summary of depreciation expense by function		
Operating expenses	$ 6,786	$ 7,427
Other gains and losses	3,280	3,463
	$ 10,066	$ 10,890

(6) Employee benefits

	2025	2024
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)		
Defined benefit plans	$ 2,706	$ 2,518
Defined contribution plans	1,216	1,328
	3,922	3,846
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	204,406	166,156
Labor and health insurance	8,560	7,195
Other employee benefits	5,590	4,901
	218,556	178,252
Total employee benefits	$222,478	$182,098
Summary by function		
Operating expenses	$222,478	$182,098

(7) Remuneration to employees and directors

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company appropriates employee remuneration at a rate between 1% and 10% and director remuneration at a rate not exceeding 4% of profit before tax and before the distribution of employee and director remuneration for the year. Following the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company approved amendments to its Articles of Incorporation at the 2025 shareholders' meeting, stipulating that not less than 30% of the employee remuneration appropriated for the year shall be allocated to grassroots 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
Employee compensation	10%	10%
Directors' remuneration	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 Parent company only 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

Parent company only financial statements for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

For information on the employee and director remuneration for 2025 and 2024 as resolved by the Company's Board of Directors, please refer to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

XXIII. Income taxes

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

	2025	2024
Current tax expense		
Current period	$ 108,649	$ 82,005
Adjustment for prior period	154	1,641
Deferred tax expense		
Current period	(1,459)	1,005
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	$ 107,344	$ 84,651

Adjustment of accounting income and income tax expenses was as follows:

	2025	2024
Net earnings before tax	$ 544,512	$ 414,768
Income tax expenses calculated at statutory tax rate on net income before tax	$ 108,902	$ 82,953
Tax-exempt income	(733)	(292)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(979)	349
Income tax expenses of prior years used for adjustments for the current year	154	1,641
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	$ 107,344	$ 84,651

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current tax liabilities	$ 65,422	$ 58,149

(3) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities was as follows:

2025

Deferred tax assets	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending Balance
Temporary differences			
Impairment loss	$ 1,201	$ -	$ 1,201
Allowance for bad debt	785	(13)	772
Inventory losses from falling prices	803	(240)	563
Unrealized expense	710	35	745
Depreciation expense	1,077	(134)	943
Unrealized Exchange Losses	337	(286)	51
Loss on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	929	2,097	3,026
	$ 5,842	$ 1,459	$ 7,301

Deferred tax liabilities	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending Balance
Temporary differences			
Land VAT reserve	$ 11,097	$ -	$ 11,097

2024

Deferred tax assets	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending Balance
Temporary differences			
Share of Profit or Loss of Associates & Joint Ventures Accounted for Using Equity Method	$ 1,201	$ -	$ 1,201
Impairment loss	778	7	785
Allowance for bad debt	1,043	(240)	803
Inventory losses from falling prices	571	139	710
Unrealized expense	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
	$ 7,272	($ 1,430)	$ 5,842

Deferred tax liabilities	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Ending Balance
Temporary differences			
Land VAT reserve	$ 11,097	$ -	$ 11,097
Unrealized exchange gains	425	(425)	-
	$ 11,522	($ 425)	$ 11,097

(4) Assessment of income tax

The Company' s income tax returns for the years through 2023 were assessed by the tax authority.

XXIV. Earnings per share

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

Net profit for the year

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

Shares

Unit: Thousand 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 share:		
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 Corporation 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.

XXV. Disposal of subsidiaries

The Company disposed of all shares held in Wei Fang Technology Co., Ltd. in November 2024.

(1) Consideration received

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

(2) 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	4,510
Non-current assets	
Guarantee deposits paid	13
Gains on disposal of net assets	$107,935

(3) 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

(4) Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries

	2024
	Disposal of Wei Feng Technology
Consideration received with cash and cash equivalents	$ 55,085
Minus: Balance of cash and cash equivalents disposed of	(8,714)
	$ 46,371

XXVI. Capital Risk Management

The capital management policies of the Company 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 Company 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 Company has no regulation on other external capital.

XXVII. Financial instruments

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

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value are financial assets measured at amortized cost, and management of the Company 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.

(2) 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 2023.

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

2025

Financial assets	Measured at fair value through profit or loss			Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		Total
	Derivatives	Equity Instruments	Liability instruments	Equity Instruments	Liability instruments	
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$221,438	$ -	$221,438
Recognized in other comprehensive income (unrealized profit or loss of 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)		Total
	Derivatives	Equity Instruments	Liability instruments	Equity Instruments	Liability instruments	
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 75,515	$ -	$ 75,515
Recognized in other comprehensive income (unrealized profit or loss of 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 to evaluate the fair value of net assets of privately placed stocks and funds; the asset approach is to evaluate the fair value of net assets by reference to independent experts' evaluation of net asset value measured at fair value, and the unobservable inputs used by the consolidated company in 2025 and on December 31, 2024 were the liquidity discount at 10%; the income approach calculates the present value of expected returns on investment held in the discounted cash flow way.

(3) 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 for 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)	2,888,241	2,922,598
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,773,725	2,030,577

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

Note2: Balances include financial liabilities measured at Short-term borrowings, Short-term notes and bills payable, accounts payable, other payables, receipts under custody and guaranteed deposits received.

(4) Financial risk management objectives and policies

Major financial instruments of the Company include cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable and accounts receivable, Other receivables, other financial assets-Current, guaranteed deposits received, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, other payables, lease liabilities, long-term borrowings, and guaranteed deposits paid. The Company'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 Company'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 Company 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 Company 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 Company engage in foreign currency-denominated sales and import transactions, which expose the Company to exchange rate risks. For exchange rate risk management, the Company 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 Company is primarily affected by fluctuations in the USD exchange rate.

The following table details the sensitivity analysis of the Company 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
$ 63,507 (i)	$ 42,978 (i)

(i) This was mainly due to the Company'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 Company.

(2) Interest rate risks

The Company is exposed to the risk of interest rate changes due to its bank deposits and loans at floating interest rates. The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 in profit of the Company by $1,194,000 and $1,201,000 respectively in 2025 and 2024.

2. Credit risks

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss of the Company resulting from the default of the counter-parties to the contracts. As of the balance sheet date, the Company'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 Company's provision of financial guarantees, is mainly due to:

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

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

The Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss of the Company resulting from the default of the counter-parties to the contracts.

The Company'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 Company manages and maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to support operations of the group and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The Company'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 Company. As of 2025 and December 31, 2024, the banking facilities the Company 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

Financial liabilities are prepared based on undiscounted cash flows (including both principal and estimated interest) of financial liabilities, with reference to the earliest possible date on which the Company could be required to make repayment. Accordingly, the Company's bank loans, which are repayable on demand, are listed in the table below based on the earliest possible repayment date, regardless of the likelihood that the bank will immediately enforce this right. The maturity analysis for other non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on their 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	-	$ 56,849	$ -	$ -	$ 56,849
Other payables	-	148,782	-	-	148,782
Lease liabilities	-	1,182	133	-	1,315
Other current liabilities	-	462,372	-	-	462,372
Interest-bearing liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	1.85%～1.88%	1,110,000	-	-	1,110,000
		$1,779,185	$ 133	$ -	$1,779,318

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	-	$ 38,030	$ -	$ -	$ 38,030
Other payables	-	135,464	-	-	135,464
Lease liabilities	-	685	338	-	1,023
Other current liabilities	-	734,000	-	-	734,000
Interest-bearing liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	1.83%～1.99%	1,130,000	-	-	1,130,000
		$2,038,179	$ 338	$ -	$2,038,517

(2) Banking facilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank loans		
- Unused amount	$2,990,000	$2,780,000

XXVIII. Transactions with related parties

Transactions between the Company and other related parties are as follows:

(1) Name of related parties and relationship

Related party	Relationship with the company
Life Link Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Wei Feng Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary(Note)
Quick Go Travel Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary

Note: The Company disposed of all equity held in Wei Feng Technology Co., Ltd. in November 2024, and therefore it was changed as a non-related party.

(2) Operating Revenue

Account titles	Relationship with the company	2025	2024
Sales Revenue	Subsidiary	$ 1	$ -
Service Revenue	Subsidiary	$ 3	$ -

The Company's sales terms with related parties are of a unique nature; therefore, no comparable transactions with non-related parties are available.

(3) Operating transactions

Category of related party	2025	2024
Operating expenses		
Subsidiary	$ 503	$ 601

Terms of transactions between the Company and related parties are equivalent to those with common customers.

Category of related party	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other receivables		
Subsidiary	$ 148	$ 151
Expenses payable		
Subsidiary	$ 16	$ 74

The outstanding balances of payables due to related parties are unsecured and will be settled by cash.

(4) Loans to related parties (accounted for under Other receivables – related party)

	2024				
Category of related party	Highest balance of actual expenditures	Closing balance of actual expenditures	Interest rate range	Interest revenue	Interest receivable
Subsidiary					
Wei Feng Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 100,000	$ -	2.56%	$ 870	$ -

(5) Other transactions with related party

1. Lease income

Category of related party	2025	2024
Subsidiary		
Life Link Co., Ltd.	$ 7,519	$ 7,462
Quick Go Travel Co., Ltd.	21	-
	$ 7,540	$ 7,462

Rentals of the aforementioned lease income with related parties were determined based on market prices of neighboring regions, and had no significant abnormalities.

2. Other income (recorded in other income - others)

Category of related party	2025	2024
Subsidiary		
Life Link Co., Ltd.	$ 1,925	$ 1,918

It was the management service income from the company's partial management services and counseling services and handling fee to associates.

(6) Compensation of key management personnel

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$109,585	$ 85,625
Post-employment benefit	473	468
	$110,058	$ 86,093

The remuneration of directors and key management is determined by the remuneration committee based on individual performance and market trends.

XXIX. Assets pledged as collateral or for security

The following assets were pledged assets for financing borrowings and deposits for operating needs:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Pledged bank deposits	$ 11,356	$ 11,217
Self-owned land	111,947	111,947
Buildings	151,711	155,449
Investment property	170,347	172,762
	$ 445,361	$ 451,375

XXX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

As of 2025 and December 31, 2024, the unused established letters of credit for the Company were as follows, respectively:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Guarantee note for short-term borrowings	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
Performance bond of micro exchange service for foreign workers	125,000	125,000

XXXI. Other matters

(1) 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 current financial assets	$1,996,287
Other receivables	467,627
	$2,463,914
Liabilities	
Short-Term Borrowings	$ 80,000
Estimated Expenses Payable	8,023
Advances On Sales	461
Receipts Under Custody	456,808
Temporary Receipts	442
Inter-Department Debits	16,504
	$ 562,238
Equity	
Working Capital	$ 751,994
Unappropriated retained earnings	1,149,682
	$1,901,676

(2) During his tenure as the responsible person of a former investee company, Wei Feng Company, the Company's Chairman was indicted by the Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office on July 29, 2025 for alleged violations of the Business Entity Accounting Act. In connection with the aforementioned indictment, the Securities and Futures Investors Protection Center filed an action on January 8, 2026 to remove the Chairman of Welldone Company from his position as a director, alleging violations of the Securities and Exchange Act. As the case is currently pending before the court, no actions are required at this time. In addition, the investee company has already been disposed of. Based on the Company's assessment, there is no impact on the consolidated Company's financial position or operations.

XXXII. 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 Company 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:

December 31, 2025

Unit: in thousands of foreign currencies

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (Note)	Carrying amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 54,945	31.43	$1,726,921
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 14,533	31.43	$ 456,772

December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of foreign currencies

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (Note)	Carrying amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 48,357	32.79	$1,585,626
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 22,143	32.79	$ 726,069

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

The foreign currency exchange profit of the Company in 2025 was $237,722,000 (including realized exchange profit of $237,977,000 and unrealized exchange profit of $255,000); the foreign currency exchange loss was $144,581,000 in 2024 (including realized exchange loss of $146,268,000 and unrealized exchange loss of $1,687,000).

XXXIII. Matters disclosed in the notes

(1) Information about significant transactions:
  1. Lending to other parties. (None)
  2. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties. (None)
  3. Information regarding securities held at balance sheet of the period (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 Company's paid-in capital. (None)

(2) Information about reinvestment (Table 2)

(3) Information on investment 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 for the period and recognized investment gains or losses, 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.

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

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Welldone Company
Statement of notes receivable
December 31, 2025

Statement 1 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Client Name	Description	Amount
A		$ 29,990

Welldone Company
Statement of accounts receivable
December 31, 2025

Statement 2 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Client Name	Description	Amount
B		$ 4,724
C		4,601
Others (Note)		2,463
		11,788
Less: Allowance for bad debt		(43)
		$ 11,745

Note: The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

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Welldone Company
Statement of other accounts receivable
December 31, 2025

Statement 3 — Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Description	Amount
Other Accounts Receivable	Interest receivables, foreign worker remittance and rental, etc.	$513,825
Less: Allowance for bad debt		(240)
		$513,585

Welldone Company
Statement of other current assets
December 31, 2025

Statement 4 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Description	Amount
Offset Against Business Tax Payable		$ 4,668
Other prepaid expenses		3,493
Temporary Payment		1,641
		$ 9,802

Welldone Company
Statement of changes in investments accounted for using equity method
2025

Statement 5

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise

Investee's name	Beginning balance		Increase for the period		Decrease for the period		Investment (loss) profit	Conversion adjustment	Ending balance			Evaluation basis	Guarantee or ledge
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			Shares	Shareholding ratio %	Amount		
Unlisted company													
Life Link Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	9,762,860	$ 125,792	-	$ -	-	($ 1,796)	$ 4,082	$ -	9,762,860	92.26	$ 128,078	Equity Method	No
Quick Go Travel Co., Ltd.	670,000	6,477	-	-	-	-	518	-	670,000	67.00	6,995	Equity Method	〃
		$ 132,269		$ -		($ 1,796)	$ 4,600	$ -			$ 135,073		

Note 1: The decrease for the period is due to the receiving of cash dividends valued at NT$1,796,000.

Welldone Company
Statement of changes in right-of-use assets
2025

Statement 6 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposal	Ending balance
Buildings	$ 207	$ 207	($ 207)	$ 207
Transportation equipment	3,858	1,572	(2,372)	3,058
	$ 4,065	$ 1,779	($ 2,579)	$ 3,265

Welldone Company

Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets

2025

Statement 7 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposal	Ending balance
Buildings	$ 153	$ 207	($ 207)	$ 153
Transportation equipment	2,900	1,283	(2,372)	1,811
	$ 3,053	$ 1,490	($ 2,579)	$ 1,964

Welldone Company
Statement of short-term loans
December 31, 2025

Statement 8 | Unit: NT$ Thousand

Type of Loan	Description	Ending balance	Loan Period	interval of rate %	Collateral
Secured loan	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.	$ 230,000	2025.12.31~2026.01.02	1.85	Yes
〃	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.	150,000	2025.12.26~2026.01.23	1.85	〃
〃	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.	370,000	2025.12.26~2026.01.23	1.86	〃
Loan on credit		100,000	2025.12.28~2026.01.28	1.85	No
〃	Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	180,000	2025.08.06~2026.08.06	1.87	〃
〃	Far Eastern International Bank	80,000	2025.12.19~2026.01.16	1.88	〃
		$1,110,000			

Welldone Company

Statement of notes receivable and accounts receivable

December 31, 2025

Statement 9 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Supplier Name	Description	Amount
A		$ 23,897
B		11,157
C		9,037
D		5,236
Others (Note)		7,522
		$ 56,849

Note: individual amounts less than 5% of the item amount shall be included.

Welldone Company
Statement of other current liability
December 31, 2025

Statement 10 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Description	Amount
Migrant work remittance collection		$456,808
Others (Note)		5,564
		$462,372

Note: Individual amounts less than 5% of the item amount shall be included.

Welldone Company
Statement of lease liabilities
December 31, 2025

Statement 11

Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Description	Lease Term	Discount rate	Ending Balance
Buildings		1 Year	1.88%～1.89%	$ 54
Transportation equipment		3 Years	1.83%～1.88%	1,261
				$ 1,315

Welldone Company
Statement of net revenue
2025

Statement 12 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Amount
Sales revenue	$1,913,076
Less: Sales returns	(279)
Less: Sales discounts and allowances	(3,726)
	1,909,071
Service revenue	702,908
	$2,611,979

Welldone Company
Statement of operating cost
2025

Statement 13 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Amount
Cost of Goods Sold	
Beginning Inventory	$ 288,995
Plus: Purchase	1,757,790
Other Operating Costs	575
Less: Gains from Price *Recovery* of Inventory	(1,200)
Re-recognized in operating expenses	(939)
Closing Inventory	(3,162)
	(234,537)
	$1,807,522

Welldone Company
Statement of operating expenses
2025

Statement 14 Unit: NT$ Thousand

Item	Description	Selling expenses	General & Administrative Expenses	Total
Wages and Salaries (Including Pension)		$ 66,455	$141,873	$208,328
Rent Expense		972	50	1,022
Stationery Supplies		244	154	398
Traveling Expense		1,218	330	1,548
Freight		725	12	737
Postage Expenses		97,476	413	97,889
Repairs and Maintenance Expense		-	2,737	2,737
Advertisement Expense		1,289	30	1,319
Utilities Expense		2,060	1,879	3,939
Insurance Expense		4,820	4,955	9,775
Entertainment Expense		183	3,957	4,140
Donation Expense		-	1,929	1,929
Taxes		3,395	3,391	6,786
Depreciations		1,751	609	2,360
Meal Expense		1,970	646	2,616
Employee Benefits/Welfare		26,327	-	26,327
Commissions Expense		-	7,341	7,341
Services Expense		120,815	8,096	128,911
		$329,700	$178,402	$508,102

Welldone Company
Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Statement 15 Unit: NT$ Thousand

By nature / By function	2025 Operating costs	2025 Operating expenses	2025 Total	2024 Operating costs	2024 Operating expenses	2024 Total
Employee Benefits						
Salary and Wages	$ -	$179,080	$179,080	$ -	$146,864	$146,864
Labor/Health Insurance	-	8,560	8,560	-	7,195	7,195
Pension	-	3,922	3,922	-	3,846	3,846
Director's remuneration	-	25,326	25,326	-	19,292	19,292
Other Employee Benefits	-	5,590	5,590	-	4,901	4,901
Depreciation Expense	-	6,786	6,786	-	7,427	7,427

1. The number of employees for the current year and the previous year were 70 and 68, respectively, of which the number of directors who were not concurrent employees was 4 in this year.
2. When its stocks have been listed in TWSE or traded in GTSM, the following information shall be additionally disclosed:
   (1) The average employee benefit expense for the year was $2,544,000 ("Total employee benefit expense for the year – Total amount of director's remuneration"/ "Number of employees for the year – Number of directors who are not concurrent employees"). The average employee benefit expense for the previous year was $2,544,000 ("Total employee benefit expense for the previous year – Total amount of director's remuneration"/ "Number of employees for the previous year – Number of directors who are not concurrent employees").
   (2) The average employee salary expense for the year was $2,713,000 (Total salary expense for the year/ "Number of employees for the year – Number of directors who are not concurrent employees"). The average employee salary expense for the previous year was $2,295,000 (Total salary expense for the previous year/ "Number of employees for the previous year – Number of directors who are not concurrent employees").
   (3) Change in average employee salary cost adjustment 18% ("Average employee salary cost for the current year – Average employee salary cost for the previous year"/Average employee salary cost for the previous year).
   (4) The supervisor compensation for the year was $0, and the supervisor compensation for the previous year was $0.
   (5) The remuneration for all directors, supervisors and managers of the Company is established by the Remuneration Committee based on the level of their individual participation in and contribution to the corporate operation, the actual operating performance of the Company and the linkage to the reasonableness of future risks, and also with reference to the normal remuneration levels of the industry peers, and submitted to the Board of Directors. The employee compensation of the Company is determined in accordance with its Salary Methods, with reference to employees' education, post nature and category, market standards and internal balance and so on, and approved by an authority supervisor.