This English version is a translation of the original Chinese version and has not been audited or reviewed by the independent auditors.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial Statement
and
Independent Auditors' Review Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Stock Code:8938)

Company Address: No.26, Zhonglin Rd., Xiaogang Dist., Kaohsiung City

Tel: (07) 872-1410

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Review Report

for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

(2026) Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi-Di-No.25003863

To Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.:

Auditors' Opinion

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.'s parent company only balance sheets ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, parent company only statements of comprehensive income, parent company only statements of changes in equity, parent company only statements of cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements (including the summary of significant accounting policies) have been reviewed by the auditor.

In our opinion, the aforementioned parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and parent company only cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Audit Opinion

We planned and conducted our audits in accordance with the "Rules Governing the Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the parent company only Financial Statements section of our report. We have stayed independent from the Company as required by the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled other responsibilities as stipulated by the Code. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to serve as a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of a Matter – Major Disaster

As stated in Note X to the consolidated financial statements, Launch Technologies Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Launch Technologies"), incurred a major fire incident on Sept. 22, 2023. Currently its operation in Plant I is still suspended for improvements by order of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and its Plant II has resumed operation and production in May 2024. Up until December 31, 2025, Launch Technologies Co., Ltd. has already recognized a disaster loss accumulating

NT$1,321,670 thousand dollars, and the liability and property insurance claim income received and recognized totaled NT$328,575 thousand in 2024, and the remaining property insurance claim amount, NT$372,481 thousand, had been received and recognized in March 2025; the insurance company has already settled this claim. The accountants have not revised the audit conclusion accordingly.

Emphasis of a Matter – Share Swap

As stated in Note VI(VII) and (XVII) to the financial statements, the share swap proposal of Launch Technologies and Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. had been approved by competent authorities. The record date for the share swap was set on November 29th, 2024. In addition, securities of Launch Technologies Co., Ltd. that were traded in the TPEx market and its 1st domestic unsecure convertible bond were also approved by competent authorities to discontinue the trading in the TPEx market; termination date of TPEx trading was set on November 29th, 2024. The accountants have not revised the audit conclusion accordingly.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2025 parent company only financial statements of Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. Such matters have been dealt with in the course of auditing and compiling the parent company only financial statements and in the preparation of our audit opinion. As such, we do not respond to each key matter individually.

Key Audit Matters for the parent company only financial statements of Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. for 2025 are stated as follows:

Assessment of Impairment of Accounts Receivable

Descriptions

Please refer to Note IV(IX) and (X) to the parent company only financial statements for accounting policies regarding accounts receivables and impairment assessment; please refer to Note V(II) to the parent company only financial statements for uncertainties of accounting estimates and assumptions regarding accounts receivables; and please refer to Note VI(IV) to the parent company only financial statements for net accounts receivables.

In measuring the expected credit losses, the Company must use its judgment to identify the factors that affect the future recoverability of the accounts receivable, and consider the time value of money, the information that is reasonable and available to prove the forecast of future economic conditions, and the supporting documents obtained by the management. Therefore, we identified the evaluation of impairment for accounts receivables as one of the key audit matters for the Company.

Audit Procedures

The procedures we have performed on the aforementioned key audit matter are summarized as follows:

1. Based on our understanding of the Company's operation and its sales counter-party, we have determined the reasonableness of the policy and procedures regarding provision of loss allowance for accounts receivables, including the objective evidence that determine the loss rate, e.g. characters of customers, assessment of past payment collection experience, and future economic conditions. We have also compared whether the policy for provision of loss allowance for accounts receivables is consistent throughout the reporting period.

2. We have assessed the reasonableness of the supporting documents based on the expected loss rates for different days past due as provided by the management.

3. We have also verified the correctness of the aging of accounts receivables in order to ensure the agreement of the financial information with its policy.

4. We have also tested the recovery of accounts receivables after the audit period so as to evaluate the possibility of recovery.

Inventory Valuation

Description

Refer to Note IV(XII) to the parent company only financial statements for accounting policies regarding inventory valuation; Note V(II) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions regarding inventory valuation; and Note VI(V) for details of inventory accounting subjects.

The main business of the Company is to undertake the production of consumer products for the world's major brands. The inventory of such products, owing to rapid changes in technology and a high degree of customization, possesses higher risk of inventory valuation loss or obsolescence. The Company measures the value of inventory through the employment of an item-by-item approach which recognizes the value at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The Company also evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. Since the assessment process may involve the management's judgment based on the relevant supporting documents obtained, which is an area to be determined in an audit, we have identified the inventory valuation as one of the key audit matters for the Company.

Audit Procedures

The procedures we have performed on the aforementioned key audit matter are summarized as follows:

1. We have compared whether the policy for provision of allowance of inventory

valuation loss is consistent throughout the reporting period and assessed the reasonableness of its provision policy.

2. We have examined the inventory management process, reviewed the annual inventory plan and participated in annual inventory counts in order to assess the effectiveness of management's judgment and control of obsolete inventory.
3. We have sampled and tested the net realizable value of individual inventory item to assess the reasonableness of the allowance to reduce inventory to market.

Other Matters – reference to other accountants' audits

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investee companies accounted for under the equity method. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions expressed herein are based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors. The total investment amount of those aforementioned companies accounted for under equity method amounted to NT$18,321 thousand and NT$19,466 thousand, representing 0.15% and 0.16% of total assets as of 31 December, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The total operating revenues(losses) of those aforementioned companies accounted for under equity method amounted to NT$55 thousand and NT$118 thousand, each representing 0.01% of total comprehensive profit or loss for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Responsibility of the management and the governing body for the parent company only financial statements

It is the management's responsibility to fairly present the parent company only financial statements in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and to maintain internal controls which are necessary for the preparation of the parent company only financial statements so as to avoid material misstatements due to fraud or errors therein.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, the responsibility of management includes assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing going concern matters, as well as adopting going concern accounting, unless the management intends to liquidate the Company or terminate the business, or no practicable measure other than liquidation or termination of the business can be taken.

The governing bodies of the Company (including Audit Committee) have the responsibility to oversee the financial reporting process.

The Accountants' Responsibility in Auditing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. "Reasonable assurance" refers to a high level of assurance. Nevertheless, our audit, which was carried out in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in the Republic of China does not guarantee that a material misstatement(s) in the parent company only financial statements will be detected. There may still be material misstatements due to fraud or errors. and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

We have exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism while abiding by the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in the Republic of China in our audit. The following tasks have also been performed:

1. Identify and evaluate the risk of material misstatements due to fraud or error in the parent company only financial statements; design and carry out appropriate countermeasures for the evaluated risk; and obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence as the basis for the audit opinion. As fraud may involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omissions, false statements, or violations of internal controls, the risk of an undetected material misstatement due to fraud is greater than that due to errors.

2. Acquired necessary understanding of internal controls pertaining to the audit in order to develop audit procedures appropriate under the circumstances. Nevertheless, the purpose of such understanding is not to provide any opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls of the Company.

3. Assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the management level, as well as the reasonableness of their accounting estimates and relevant disclosures.

4. Concluded, based on the audit evidence acquired, on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going-concern basis of accounting, and determined whether a material uncertainty exists where events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as going concerns. If we believe there are events or conditions indicating the existence of a material uncertainty, we are required to remind the users of the parent company only financial statements in our audit report of the relevant disclosures therein, or to amend our audit opinion in the event that any inappropriate disclosure was found. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall expression, structure and contents of the parent company only financial statements (including relevant Notes), and whether the parent company only financial statements fairly present relevant transactions and items.

6. Acquired sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities of the Company in order to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and execution of

auditing the Company, and for formation of an audit opinion.

Communications between us and the company's governing body take account of the scope and timing of the planned audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal controls during the audit process.

We have also provided the governing body with our statement of independence in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and communicated with the governing body all relationships and other matters that may be deemed to have an influence on our independence (including safeguard measures).

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined the key audit matters of the 2025 parent company only financial statements of the Company. Such matters have been explicitly stated in our audit report, unless laws or regulations prevent their disclosures, or, in extremely rare cases, we decide not to communicate such matters in our audit report in consideration that the reasonably anticipated adverse impacts of such communication would be greater than the public interest it would promote.

PwC Taiwan

Chun-Kai Wang

CPA

Chien-Chih Wu

Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. Taiwan
Approval No.: Jin Guan Zheng Shen Zi No. 1110349013
Jin Guan Zheng Shen Zi No. 1030027246
March 3, 2026

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current Assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	VI(I)	$ 1,020,091	8	$ 1,691,716	14
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss – current	VI(II)	264,612	2	302,718	3
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost – current	VI(III)	264,823	2	264,571	2
1150	Notes receivable – net	VI(IV)	3,836	-	1,846	-
1170	Accounts receivable – net	V&VI(IV)&VII	3,739,440	30	3,380,463	28
1200	Other receivable		8,260	-	13,481	-
1210	Other receivable – related parties	VII	481,131	4	342,051	3
1220	Income tax assets – current period		7,168	-	195	-
130X	Inventories	V&VI(V)	597,742	5	611,092	5
1410	Prepayments		38,212	1	54,624	-
1470	Other current assets		16,859	-	19,961	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		6,442,174	52	6,682,718	55
	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss – non-current	VI(II)	46,624	-	39,891	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	VI(VI)	55	-	2,669	-
1535	Financial assets at amortized costs – non-current	VI(III)	64,558	1	67,837	1
1550	Investment accounted for using equity method	VI(VII)	4,298,735	35	3,680,947	30
1600	Property, plant, and equipment	VI(VIII)&VIII	1,136,626	9	1,215,352	10
1755	Right-of-Use Assets	VI(IX)	402,562	3	429,401	4
1780	Intangible assets	VI(X)	36,823	-	19,904	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	VI(XXVIII)	40,729	-	35,569	-
1900	Other non-current assets	VIII	33,166	-	59,532	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		6,059,878	48	5,551,102	45
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 12,502,052	100	$ 12,233,820	100

(Continue to next page)

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000

	Liabilities and Equities	Note	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	VI(XI) & VIII	$ 232,401	2	$ 61,936	-
2150	Notes payable		410	-	405	-
2170	Accounts payable		120,388	1	204,452	2
2180	Accounts payable-related parties	VII	2,310,656	18	2,277,664	19
2200	Other payable	VI(XII) & VII	443,506	4	521,557	4
2230	Income tax liabilities-current period		109,027	1	106,684	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		18,767	-	19,808	-
2320	Long term liabilities due in 1 year or 1 business cycle	VI(XIV)	-	-	598,213	5
2399	Other current liabilities - Others	VI(XIII)(XX)	40,083	-	44,986	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		3,275,238	26	3,835,705	31
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term loans	VI(XV)	298,200	2	-	-
2560	Tax liabilities – non-current		64,313	1	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	VI(XXVIII)	398,814	3	341,995	3
2580	Lease liabilities – non-current		437,458	4	456,224	4
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities – non-current	VI(XVI)	27,095	-	31,907	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		1,225,880	10	830,126	7
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		4,501,118	36	4,665,831	38
	Equities					
	Share capital	VI(XVII)				
3110	Capital of common stock		1,569,865	13	1,546,336	13
	Capital reserve	VI(XVIII)				
3200	Capital reserve		2,201,860	17	2,069,885	16
	Retained earnings	VI(XIX)				
3310	Legal reserve		1,337,928	11	1,295,540	11
3320	Special reserve		5,346	-	123,195	1
3350	Undistributed earnings		3,139,468	25	2,739,298	23
	Other equities					
3400	Other equities		(52,613)	-	(5,345)	-
3500	Treasury stock	VI(XVII)	(200,920)	(2)	(200,920)	(2)
3XXX	**Total equities**		8,000,934	64	7,567,989	62
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	IX				
	Significant disaster loss	X				
	Significant subsequent event	XI				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equities**		$ 12,502,052	100	$ 12,233,820	100

The accompanying notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. Please refer to them as well.

Chairman：Hsi-Chien Cheng　　Manager：I-Nan Chou　　Accounting Manager：Yi-Miao Kuo

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000
(Except for Earnings Per Share Presented in NT$1)

	Item	Note	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Sales revenue	VI(XX)&VII	$ 12,925,282	100	$ 13,084,793	100
5000	Cost of goods sold	VI(V)(X)(XXVI)(XXVII)&VII	(11,754,433)	(91)	(11,893,565)	(91)
5900	Gross Profits		1,170,849	9	1,191,228	9
	Operating expenses	VI(X)(XXVI)(XXVII)&VII				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		(137,290)	(1)	(142,623)	(1)
6200	Administrative expenses		(306,169)	(3)	(267,913)	(2)
6300	R&D expenses		(413,297)	(3)	(476,241)	(3)
6450	Expected credit impairment loss	XII(II)	(6,468)	-	-	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(863,224)	(7)	(886,777)	(6)
6500	Other income and expenses- net	VI(XXI)	139,585	1	158,931	1
6900	Operating income		447,210	3	463,382	4
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interests income	VI(XXII)&VII	70,427	1	115,535	1
7010	Other income	VI(XXIII)	24,340	-	24,939	-
7020	Other gains and losses	VI(II)(XXIV)	(117,041)	(1)	234,716	2
7050	Finance costs	VI(XXV)	(15,545)	-	(15,763)	-
7070	Share of the profit(loss) of subsidiaries, associates, and join ventures accounted for using the equity method		669,642	5	419,180	3
7000	Total non-operating income and losses		631,823	5	778,607	6
7900	**Net income before tax**		1,079,033	8	1,241,989	10
7950	Income tax expenses	VI(XXVIII)	(129,580)	(1)	(199,323)	(2)
8200	**Net income – current term**		$ 949,453	7	$ 1,042,666	8
	Other comprehensive income					
	Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit/loss					
8311	Defined benefit plan remeasurements	VI(XVI)	$ 3,315	-	$ 5,866	-
8316	Unrealized gain/loss of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	VI(VI)	8	-	(997)	-
8349	Income tax related to items that are not reclassified	VI(XXVIII)	(663)	-	(1,173)	-
8310	Total of items that will not be re-classified to profit/loss		2,660	-	3,696	-
	Items that may be re-classified subsequently to profit/loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(50,654)	-	118,846	1
8300	**Other comprehensive income (net)**		($ 47,994)	-	$ 122,542	1
8500	**Total comprehensive income**		$ 901,459	7	$ 1,165,208	9
	Earnings per share	VI(XXIX)				
9750	Basic		$ 6.18		$ 7.51	
9850	Diluted		$ 6.01		$ 7.09	

The accompanying notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. Please refer to them as well.

Chairman：Hsi-Chien Cheng Manager：I-Nan Chou Accounting Manager：Yi-Miao Kuo

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equities
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit:NT$1,000

			Capital Reserve				Retained Earnings			Other Equities			
	Note	Capital of Common Stock	Share Premium	Recognized value of changes in equity in the ownership of subsidiaries	Stock option	Others	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gain(loss) of financial assets at fair through other comprehensive income	Treasury stock	Total
2024													
Balance as of January 1, 2024		$1,402,003	$1,097,928	$ 134,103	$ 39,317	$ 35,236	$1,288,551	$ 89,643	$2,424,737	($ 120,805)	($ 2,389)	($ 200,920)	$6,187,404
Net income of the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,042,666	-	-	-	1,042,666
Other comprehensive income of the period	VI(VI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,693	118,846	(997)	-	122,542
Total comprehensive income of the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,047,359	118,846	(997)	-	1,165,208
Earnings appropriation and distribution for 2023:	VI(XIX)												
Provision of legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	6,989	-	(6,989)	-	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	33,552	(33,552)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends for common stocks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(68,786)	-	-	-	(68,786)
Cash distribution from capital reserve	VI(XVIII)	-	(151,328)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(151,328)
Conversion of convertible bonds	VI(XIV)(XVII)	145	911	-	(65)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991
Acquis ry	VI(VII)(XVII)	144,188	913,783	-	-	-	-	-	(623,471)	-	-	-	434,500
Balance as of December 31, 2024		$1,546,336	$1,861,294	$ 134,103	$ 39,252	$ 35,236	$1,295,540	$ 123,195	$2,739,298	($ 1,959)	($ 3,386)	($ 200,920)	$7,567,989
2025													
Balance as of January 1, 2025		$1,546,336	$1,861,294	$ 134,103	$ 39,252	$ 35,236	$1,295,540	$ 123,195	$2,739,298	($ 1,959)	($ 3,386)	($ 200,920)	$7,567,989
Net income of the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	949,453	-	-	-	949,453
Other comprehensive income of the period	VI(VI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,652	(50,654)	8	-	(47,994)
Total comprehensive income of the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952,105	(50,654)	8	-	901,459
Earnings appropriation and distribution for 2024:	VI(XIX)												
Provision of legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	42,388	-	(42,388)	-	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	(117,849)	117,849	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends for common stocks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(624,018)	-	-	-	(624,018)
Conversion of convertible bonds	VI(XIV)(XVII)	23,529	142,115	-	(10,140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,504
Repayment of convertible bonds	VI(XIV)	-	-	-	(29,112)	29,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	VI(VI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,378)	-	3,378	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025		$1,569,865	$2,003,409	$ 134,103	$ -	$ 64,348	$1,337,928	$ 5,346	$3,139,468	($ 52,613)	$ -	($ 200,920)	$8,000,934

The accompanying notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. Please refer to them as well.

Chairman：Hsi-Chien Cheng　　Manager：I-Nan Chou　　Accounting Manager：Hi-Miao Kuo

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net income before tax		$ 1,079,033	$ 1,241,989
Adjustments			
Income and Expenses items			
Depreciation expenses	VI(VIII)(IX)(XXVI)	201,895	231,469
Amortizations	VI(XXVI)	30,948	37,304
Expected credit impairment loss	XII(II)	6,468	-
Net (gain)loss from financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss	VI(II)(XXIV)	(7,978)	(15,150)
Interest expenses	VI(XXV)	15,545	15,763
Interest income	VI(XXII)	(70,427)	(115,535)
Share of the profit/loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(669,642)	(419,180)
Loss on non-financial assets impairments	VI(VIII)(XXIV)	-	19,016
Gain on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	VI(XXIV)	(158)	(21)
Changes in operating assets/liabilities			
Net changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		(1,990)	4,148
Accounts receivable		(365,445)	(366,888)
Other receivable		5,221	(3,097)
Inventories		13,350	62,228
Prepayments		16,412	(12,518)
Other current assets		3,102	5,674
Net changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		5	90
Accounts payable		(84,064)	49,091
Accounts payable – related parties		32,992	226,856
Other payable		(74,439)	102,380
Other current liabilities – others		(4,903)	(4,701)
Net defined benefit liabilities – non-current		(1,497)	(2,779)
Cash provided by operating activities		124,428	1,056,139
Income tax paid		(18,901)	(188,112)
Net cash provided by operating activities		105,527	868,027

(Continue to next page)

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000

	Note	2025	2024
Cash provided by investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit/loss – current		$ -	($ 299,619)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit/loss – non-current		(16,323)	(4,105)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit/loss– current		49,211	-
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit/loss – non-current		6,463	4,201
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income/loss – non-current		2,622	-
Financial assets at amortized costs – increase in current		(252)	(264,571)
Financial assets at amortized costs – decrease (increase) in non-current		3,279	(67,837)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		-	(563,400)
Acquisition of cash dividend from investments accounted for using equity method		1,200	-
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	VI(XXX)	(87,702)	(77,740)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities		(9,150)	(24,041)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment		11,414	349
Acquisition of intangible assets	VI(X)	(33,850)	(18,220)
Increase in refundable deposits		-	(26)
Decrease in refundable deposits		3	-
Other receivable – related parties increased		(139,080)	(17,453)
Increase in other non-current assets		(2,000)	(445)
Interests received		70,427	115,535
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(143,738)	(1,217,372)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Increase in short-term loans	VI(XXXI)	507,683	214,647
Decrease in short-term loans	VI(XXXI)	(337,218)	(175,387)
Increase in long-term loans	VI(XXXI)	447,300	-
Decrease in long-term loans	VI(XXXI)	(149,100)	-
Repayment of the principal amount of rentals	VI(XXXI)	(19,807)	(13,536)
Interests paid		(10,954)	(7,056)
Cash dividends distribution	VI(XIX)	(624,018)	(68,786)
Cash distribution from capital reserve	VI(XVIII)	-	(151,328)
Repayments of corporate bonds	VI(XXXI)	(447,300)	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(633,414)	(201,446)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents - current period		(671,625)	(550,791)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		1,691,716	2,242,507
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period		$ 1,020,091	$ 1,691,716

The accompanying notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. Please refer to them as well.

Chairman：Hsi-Chien Cheng　　Manager：I-Nan Chou　　Accounting Manager：Yi-Miao Kuo

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements
For the Years of 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$1,000
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

I. Company History

(1) Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. (“the Company” hereinafter), originally known as Advanced Composite Design Co., Ltd., obtained its establishment approval on July 20, 1987 and started operation in January1988. The Company merged with its subsidiaries, Da-an Precision Casting Co., Ltd. and Advanced International Co., Ltd. on July 1, 1998. The Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group” hereinafter) are mainly engaged in the manufacturing, processing, trading, import and export of carbon fiber prepackaged materials, and carbon fiber products (e.g., baseball bat, billiard stick, arrow target, golf club shaft and head, fishing tools, bicycle, and bicycle accessories), as well as composite materials, namely carbon fiber fabrics, for the aviation industry.

(2) The Company’s stocks have been traded on the Taipei Exchange (“TPEx” hereinafter) since December 2002.

II. Approval Date and Procedure of Financial Statements

The parent company only financial statements were released on March 3rd, 2026, after being approved by the Board of Directors.

III. Application of New and Amended Standards and the Interpretations

1) Effects of the adoption of new and amended IFRSs endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC” hereinafter)

The following table summarized the new, revised, and amended standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC that are applicable in 2025:

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025

The Company assessed the effects of adopting the aforementioned standards and interpretations and found no significant effects on the Company’s financial position and financial performance.

2) Effects of not yet applying the newly announced and revised IFRSs endorsed by the FSC

The following table summarized the new, revised, and amended standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC that are applicable in 2026:

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts referencing natural dependent electricity”	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards: Volume 11”	January 1, 2026

Except those the relevant impact of the standards described below is yet to be assessed, the Group assessed the effects of adopting the aforementioned standards and interpretations and found no significant effects on the Group’s financial position and financial performance.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measure of Financial Instruments”

The amendment illustrates that equity instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) through an irrevocable election should have their fair value disclosed on a per-class basis and are no longer required to disclose their fair value on a per-underlying basis. In addition, the amount of fair value gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income during the reporting period should also be disclosed, separately showing the amount of fair value gains and losses related to investments derecognized during the reporting period and the amount of fair value gains and losses related to investments still held at the end of the reporting period, as well as the cumulative gain or loss on the derecognition of an investment during the reporting period that was transferred to equity during the reporting period.

3) Effects of the IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSA

The following table summarizes the new, amended, revised standards and interpretation of IFRSs that have been issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sales or Contributions of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	Yet to be determined by the IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure”	January 1, 2027
IFRS 21 “Translation to Hyperinflationary Currencies”	January 1, 2027

Note: The Financial Supervisory Commission announced in its press release dated September 25, 2025, that publicly listed companies will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standard 18 (hereinafter referred to as IFRS 18) starting from 2028. Additionally, enterprises that wish to adopt IFRS 18 early may choose to do so after the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) has recognized IFRS 18.

Except those the relevant impact of the standards described below is yet to be assessed, the Company assessed the effects of adopting the aforementioned standards and interpretations and found no significant effects on the Company’s financial position and financial performance.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements”

IFRS 18, “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”, replaces IAS 1 and updates the structure of the consolidated income statement, adds disclosure of management performance measures, and strengthens the principles of aggregation and disaggregation applied to the primary financial statements and notes.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies adopted to compile this parent company only financial statement are stated as below. Unless otherwise specified, the policies shall be applicable to all reporting periods presented.

(I) Statement of Compliance

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," as well as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), the Interpretations, and the Interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (collectively ”IFRS” hereinafter).

(II) Basis of Preparation

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

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

(2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(3) Defined benefit liability that is derived from retirement plan assets less the present value of net defined benefit obligation.

2. Critical accounting estimates are required in preparing a set of financial statements in compliance with IFRSs, and management judgments are also required in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. For items that are highly judgmental, complex, or related to significant assumptions and estimates of the parent company only financial statements, please refer to Note V.

(III) Foreign Currency Translation

All items on the financial statements of each entity of the Company are measured at the currency of the principal economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e., functional currency). The Parent Company Only Financial Statements are presented and reported in the Company's functional currency, New Taiwan Dollars (NT$).

1. Foreign Currency Transaction and Balance

(1) Foreign currency transaction is translated to the functional currency by using the spot exchange rate on the trade date or measurement date. Any translation differences occurred are to be recognized in the current profit or loss.

(2) Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses arising from such adjustments are recognized in profit or loss.

(3) Balances of non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, if they are measured at fair value through profit or loss, they are adjusted using the spot exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date and any exchange differences arising from there are recognized as profit or loss; if such are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, they are adjusted using the spot exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date and any exchange differences arising from there are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss; and if such are not measured at fair value, they are measured at the historical exchange rates on initial transaction dates.

(4) All exchange gains and losses are presented as "Other gains and losses" on the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Translation from Foreign Operations

The operating results and financial position of all entities of the Company that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency by applying the following approaches:

(1) Assets and liabilities presented on each balance sheet are translated using the closing exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date;

(2) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period;

(3) All the resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income; and

(4) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, if the Company still retains partial interests in the former foreign subsidiary but has lost its controlling power over the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(IV) <u>Classification of Current and Non-Current Assets and Liabilities</u>

1. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

(1) Assets that are expected to be realized or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle.

(2) Assets held primarily for trading purposes.

(3) Assets that are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

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

Otherwise, they are classified as non-current assets.

2. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

(1) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle.

(2) Is held primarily for trading purposes.

(3) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(4) Liabilities that are not having the right to defer settlement of liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Otherwise, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

(V) <u>Cash Equivalents</u>

Cash equivalents refer to the investments that are short-term, highly liquid, subject to low risk of changes in value, and readily convertible to known amount of cash. Time deposits satisfying the aforementioned definition and for which the objective of holding is to meet the short-term operating cash commitment are classified as the cash equivalent.

(VI) <u>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss</u>

1. Financial assets that are neither measured at amortized cost nor measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2. For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in transactions that meet regular purchase or sale rules, the Company adopts settlement date accounting to recognize such financial assets.

3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value with related transaction costs recognized in profit or loss, and subsequently measured at fair value with related gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

4. The Company recognizes dividends income when the rights of shareholders to receive payment are established, provided that the economic benefits related to such dividends are probable to flow to the Company and the amount of such benefits can be reliably measured.

(VII) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

1. Refers to the irrevocable election made at initial recognition that allows the Company to present fair value changes of equity investment not held for trading in other comprehensive income; or debt investment that meets all the criteria simultaneously:
   (1) Financial assets held within a business model of which the objective of holding is to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell.
   (2) The cash flows on specific dates that are generated from the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payments of the principle and interest on the principle amount outstanding.
2. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in transactions that meet regular purchase or sale rules, the Company adopts settlement date accounting to recognize such financial assets.
3. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently such are measured at fair value with fair value changes in equity instruments recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon de-recognition, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss, but to be transferred to retained earnings. The Company recognizes dividends income when the rights of shareholders to receive payment are established, provided that the economic benefits related to such dividends are probable to flow to the Company and the amount of such benefits can be reliably measured.

(VIII) Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Costs

1. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
   (1) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows of the financial assets;
   (2) The cash flows on specific dates that are generated from the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payments of the principle and interest on the principle amount outstanding.
2. For financial assets measured at amortized cost in transactions that meet regular purchase or sale rules, the Company adopts settlement date accounting to recognize such financial assets.
3. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. In subsequent periods, interest income and impairment loss is recognized using the effective interest method based on amortization procedures during the circulation period. Upon de-recognition, the gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(IX) Accounts Receivable and Notes Receivable

1. Accounts receivables and notes receivables are receivables and notes of which the contractual right to consideration for goods sold or services rendered is unconditional.
2. However, short-term accounts/notes receivables without interest payment, given insignificant effects of their discounting, are subsequently measured at the invoice price.

(X) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company measures the loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost after taking into account all reasonable and proving information (including foreseeing information) at each balance sheet date; where the credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the 12-month expected credit losses; where the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at full lifetime expected credit losses; and where they are accounts receivables or contract assets that do not comprise any significant financing components, the loss allowance is measured at full lifetime expected credit losses.

(XI) De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognizes an asset when its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(XII) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted moving average method. The costs of work in progress and finished goods include the cost of raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and a proportion of manufacturing overheads (based on normal operating capacity), excluding borrowing cost. The item-by-item approach is employed when evaluating the lower of costs and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the balance of estimated selling price in the normal operating course less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(XIII) Investments/Subsidiaries and Associates accounted for using the Equity Method

1. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20% or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.
2. The Company’s share of its associates’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company’s share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate (including any other unsecured receivables), the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

3. Any changes in equity of associates are recognized as “capital surplus” by the Company in proportion to its shareholding ratio, provided that such changes are not attributable to profit or loss, or to other comprehensive income, or affect the Company’s shareholding percentage.
4. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company’s interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates are adjusted, when necessary, to remain consistent with those of the Company.
5. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the accounting treatment for amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are the same as the one required if the relevant assets or liabilities were directly disposed of. That is, if gain/loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income will be reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of relevant assets or liabilities, such gain/loss will be reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the Company loses significant influence over the associate. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.
6. Subsidiaries refer to entities controlled by the Company (including structural entities). Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
7. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are adjusted, when necessary, to remain consistent with those of the Company.
8. The Company’s share of its subsidiaries’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the share of loss from a subsidiary exceeds the carrying amount of Company's interests in that subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize its shares in the subsidiary's loss proportionately.
9. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control (transactions with non-controlling interests) is accounted for as an equity transaction, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.
10. According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the profit or loss of the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss of the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable

to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis.

(XIV) Property, Plant and Equipment

1. Property, plant, and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognized. All other repairs and maintenance are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.
3. Except for land which is not depreciated, other property, plant, and equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. If the property, plant, and equipment comprise any significant components, they are depreciated individually.
4. The Company reviews each assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods at the end of each financial year. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Housing and structures	1 year	~	56 year
Machinery and equipment	1 year	~	11 year
Utility equipment	2 year	~	41 year
Transportation equipment			10 year
Office equipment	1 year	~	10 year
Other equipment	2 year	~	21 year

(XV) Lease Transaction in a Capacity of a Leases - Right-of-Use Assets/Lease Liabilities

1. Leased assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date they are available for use by the Company. When a lease is a short-term lease or involves a low-value asset, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
2. Lease liabilities are recognized at the present value of the future lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate as of the lease commencement date. Lease payments include:
   (1) Fixed payments, net of any lease incentives receivable;
   (2) Lease payments contingent on changes in a particular index or rate;
   (3) The amount the Company expects to pay under the residual value guarantee;
   (4) The penalty payable upon termination of the lease, if during the lease term it reflects that the lessee will exercise the option to terminate the lease.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and interest expense is allocated over the lease term. When a change in the lease term or lease payments occurs due to reasons other than lease modifications, lease liabilities are reassessed and the re-measurements are adjusted to the right-of-use assets.

3. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset should be measured at cost. Cost comprises:
   (1) The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
   (2) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
   (3) Any initial direct costs incurred; and
   (4) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

   A right-of-use asset is subsequently measured using the cost model and depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset and the end of the lease term. When a lease liability is reassessed, the right-of-use asset is adjusted for any re-measurements of the lease liability.

(XVI) Intangible Assets

Computer software is recognized at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years

(XVII) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its 'fair value minus costs to sell' and its 'value in use'. When circumstances contributed to the recognition of impairment loss of an asset in the previous period do not exist or are decreased, the recognized impairment loss is reversed to the carrying amount of an asset to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amount (net of depreciation and amortization) if the impairment loss had not been recognized.

(XVIII) Borrowings

Borrowings are short-term loans borrowed from banks. Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, borrowing expenses are recognized in profit or loss based on the difference amounts between the proceeds (net of any transaction costs) and the redemption value that are amortized over the lives of borrowings using the effective interest method.

(XIX) Account Payable and Notes Payable

1. These refer to liabilities arising from the purchase of raw materials, goods, or services on credit, as well as notes payable arising from both business and non-business activities
2. However, short-term accounts payable and notes payable without interest payment, given insignificant effects of their discounting, are subsequently measured at the invoice price.

(XX) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss refer to financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition:
   (1) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or
   (2) Can be eliminated or has a significant reduction in measurement or being recognition inconsistency; or
   (3) Such are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management policy.
2 Financial assets at value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value with related transaction costs recognized in profit or loss and subsequently measured at fair value with related gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

(XXI) Convertible Bond Payable

The convertible bond issued by the Company was embedded with conversion right (meaning the bondholders can exercise the right to convert the bond into common shares of the Company and the conversion was preset to convert a fixed amount for a fixed number of shares) and call option. At the time of initial issuance, the issue price is classified into financial assets or equity according to the issuance terms and conditions, and the accounting treatment is as follows:

1. Embedded Call Option: At the time of initial recognition, the net amount of the fair value is recorded as "financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss"; then on the balance sheet date, it is evaluated at the current fair value, and the amount difference is recognized as "gains or losses of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss".
2. Host Contract of the Corporate Bond: It is measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition, and the difference between the redemption value, and a premium or discount of corporate bonds payable is recognized when there is a difference between the fair value and the redemption value. The effective interest method is subsequently used to recognize gain or loss within the bond circulation period according to the amortization procedure and is deemed as adjustment to "financial costs”.
3. Embedded Conversion Right (meet the definition of equity): At the time of initial recognition, the residual value after deducting the above mentioned “financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss” and “corporate bond payable” from the

issuance amount is recorded as "capital reserve-stock option" and will not re-evaluate thereafter.

4. Any directly-linked transaction costs of the issuance are allocated in proportion to the elements of each liability and equity based on the above-mentioned element's initial book value.

5. When bondholders convert, the elements of liability on the book (including "corporate bond payable" and "financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss") are treated in accordance with the subsequent measurement of the associated classification, and the book value of the aforementioned liability elements is added with the book value of "capital reserve-stock option" to be the issuance cost of the common stock conversion.

(XXII) The De-Recognition of Financial Liabilities

The Company de-recognizes a liability, when the Company fulfills, cancels or expires the obligations specified in the contract.

(XXIII) The Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities may be offset only when an entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet.

(XXIV) Non-Hedging Derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially measured at the fair value of the date when contracts are executed and presented as financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

(XXV) Employee Benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid and should be recognized as expenses in the period when the employees render service.

2. Pensions

   (1) Defined contribution plan

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

   (2) Defined benefit plans

A. The net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in the current period or prior periods. The amount recognized is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is computed by independent actuaries every year using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate employed is by reference either to the market yields on high quality corporate bonds of which the currency and duration are consistent with the currency and duration of the defined benefit plan, or to the market yields on government bonds (on the balance sheet date) in countries where there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds.

B. The remeasured amount of defined benefit plans is recognized in other comprehensive income as it arises and presented in retained earnings.

(3) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company’s decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognizes expenses at the earlier of when it can no longer withdraw the termination contracts or when it recognizes relevant restructuring costs. Benefits due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

(4) Employees' compensation, and directors’ remuneration

Compensation to employees and remuneration to directors are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligations, and those amounts can be reliably estimated. If the accrued amounts are different from the actual distributed amounts resolved by the shareholders subsequently, the differences should be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

(XXVI) Employee Share-Based Payment

The equity-settled, share-based payment agreement is based on the fair value of the equity instrument given on the grant date to measure the employee services obtained, which are recognized as remuneration costs during the vesting period, and the equity is adjusted accordingly. The fair value of such equity instruments should reflect the impact of market price under vested conditions and non-vested conditions. The recognized remuneration cost is adjusted according to the amount of rewards that are expected to meet the service conditions and non-market vested conditions, until the final recognized amount is recognized based on the vested amount on the date of grant.

(XXVII) Income Tax

1. Income tax expense includes current income tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other

comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2. The income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the shareholders resolve to retain the earnings.
3. Deferred income tax adopts the balance sheet approach. It is recognized as the temporary difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts on the balance sheet at the reporting date. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
4. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
5. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(XXVIII) Share Capital

1. Common shares are classified as equity.
2. When the Company buys back the issued shares, the consideration paid and the directly attributable incremental costs are recognized as a deduction from shareholders' equity (net of tax). On subsequent reissues of the repurchased shares, the difference between the consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental costs and the effect of income taxes, and the carrying amount is recognized as an adjustment to shareholders' equity.

(XXIX) Dividend Distribution

Dividends to be distributed in cash to shareholders of the Company are recognized as liabilities in the financial statements when the dividend plan is resolved in Board of Directors' Meeting; dividends to be distributed in stocks to shareholders of the Company, after the dividend plan being resolved in the shareholders' Meeting, are recognized as stock dividends to be distributed, which is transferred to common share on the date when new shares are issued.

(XXX) Revenue Recognition

1. The Company manufactures and sells consumer related products and recognizes sales revenue when the control of products is passed to customers, i.e. when products are delivered to customers and the Company doesn't have further performance obligations that might affect the acceptance of goods by customers. Goods are deemed delivered when the risk of delivery, obsolescence and loss is transferred to customers and customers has accepted the goods in accordance with the contractual terms, or when any objective evidence suggests that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
2. Sales revenue is recognized at the contract price, net of business tax, and sales returns, discounts and allowances. The payment terms of most sales transaction are usually due within 60~90 days after the shipping date. Since the time interval between when the committed goods or services are transferred to customers and when customers pay is shorter than one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
3. The Company provides allowance for defective products sold and estimates discounts on a historical basis. A refund liability is recognized upon sales of products.
4. Accounts receivable is recognized when goods are delivered to customers because at which time the Company's right to the consideration for contracts from customers is unconditional, except for passage of time.

(XXXI) Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. If a government grant is to compensate the Company's expense, then when the related expenses occur, the grant is recognized as profit or loss on a systematic basis.

V. The Primary Sources of Uncertainties in Major Accounting Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions

When preparing the parent company only financial statement, management of the Company had determined its accounting policies based on its judgments and made accounting estimates and assumptions based on a rational expectation of future events depending on the circumstances at the balance sheet date. If there is any difference between any major accounting estimates and assumptions made and actual results, the historical experience, the impact of COVID-19 and other factors will be taken into account in order to continue assessment and adjustment. Such estimates and assumptions may result in a risk of a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next year. Description of the uncertainties in major accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions is as follows:

(I) Major Judgement in Adopting the Accounting Policies

None.

(II) Major Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

1. Expected credit loss of accounts receivable

   A loss allowance for accounts receivable is provided based on their full lifetime expected credit losses. In measuring the expected credit losses, the Company must use its judgment to identify the factors that affect the future recoverability of the accounts receivable (e.g., customers' operation condition and historical transaction records that may affect customers' ability to pay), and consider the time value of money, and the information that is reasonable and available to prove the forecast of future economic conditions. The said judgments and factors may significantly affect the measurement of the expected credit losses.

   As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the Company's accounts receivable was $3,739,440.

2. Evaluation of inventories

   As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgments and estimates. Due to the rapid technological changes, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on the balance sheet date and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. Since the inventory valuation is estimated based on demands for products in a specific future period, it may be subject to significant changes.

   As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the Company's inventories was $597,742.

VI. Description of Major Accounting Subjects

(I) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 105	$ 238
Checking deposits and demand deposits	611,500	713,103
Cash equivalents – time deposits	408,486	978,375
	$ 1,020,091	$ 1,691,716

1. The Company work with financial institutions having high credit quality. the Company also deals with various financial institutions for credit risk diversification. Therefore, the expected risk of default is low.
2. The above time deposits will be classified as cash equivalents according to the nature of the deposits, if the deposits have a maturity of three months or less and are not pledged

3. No cash or cash equivalents were pledged as collateral by the Company.

(II) Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit/Loss

Item	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Overseas treasury bills	$ 251,410	$ 262,320
Convertible bond agreements	7,396	7,396
Convertible bonds	-	37,299
Valuation adjustments	5,806	(4,297)
	$ 264,612	$ 302,718
Non-Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Private funds	$ 37,166	$ 26,945
Valuation adjustments	9,458	12,946
	$ 46,624	$ 39,891

1. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss recognized in profit or loss are detailed as below:

	2025	2024
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Private funds	($ 3,127)	$ 12,111
Convertible bond redemption right	-	(60)
Convertible bonds	483	519
Overseas treasury bills	10,622	2,580
	$ 7,978	$ 15,150

2. For information on the credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, please refer to Note XII (II).

(III) Financial assets Measured at Amortized Costs

Item	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Current items:		
Time deposits with maturity over 3 months	$ 264,823	$ 264,571
Non-Current items:		
Callable international bonds	$ 64,558	$ 67,837

1. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortized cost was its carrying amount.

2. The Company does not have financial assets at amortized cost pledged as collateral to others.
3. For information on the credit risk of financial assets measured by amortized cost, please refer to Note XII(II). The Company works with financial institutions having high credit quality. Therefore, the expected risk of default is low.

(IV) Notes Receivable and Accounts Receivable

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Notes Receivable	$ 3,836	$ 1,846
Account Receivable	$ 3,747,358	$ 3,377,149
Account receivable - related parties	-	4,764
	3,747,358	3,381,913
Less: Loss Allowance	(7,918)	(1,450)
	$ 3,739,440	$ 3,380,463

1. Aging analysis of account receivable and notes receivable is stated as follows:

	31-Dec-25		31-Dec-24	
	Notes Receivable	Account Receivable	Notes Receivable	Account Receivable
Not Overdue	$ 3,836	$ 3,701,008	$ 1,846	$ 3,231,273
Overdue:				
< 30 days	-	23,346	-	99,160
31-90 days	-	1,605	-	46,158
91-180 days	-	19,234	-	5,308
> 181 days	-	2,165	-	14
	$ 3,836	$ 3,747,358	$ 1,846	$ 3,381,913

The above aging analysis is based on the number of days past due.

2. As of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and January 1, 2024, the Company's account receivable and contract receivable (including notes receivable) amounted to $3,751,194, $3,383,759, and $3,021,019, respectively.
3. Neither account receivables nor notes receivables were pledged as collateral by the Company.
4. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the notes and accounts receivable was its carrying amount.
5. For information on the credit risks of notes receivables and accounts receivables, please refer to Note XII(II).

(V) Inventories

	31-Dec-25		
	Cost	Allowance for price decline	Carrying amount
Raw materials	$ 298,527	($ 58,487)	$ 240,040
Work in progress	15,657	(56)	15,601
Finished goods	377,711	(35,980)	341,731
Inventory in transit	370	-	370
	$ 692,265	($ 94,523)	$ 597,742

	31-Dec-24		
	Cost	Allowance for price decline	Carrying amount
Raw materials	$ 273,970	($ 26,153)	$ 247,817
Work in progress	24,997	-	24,997
Finished goods	331,758	(23,117)	308,641
Inventory in transit	29,637	-	29,637
	$ 660,362	($ 49,270)	$ 611,092

The Company's inventory cost recognized as an expense for the current period:

	2025	2024
Cost for inventories sold	$ 11,710,735	$ 11,875,201
Loss for price decline	45,253	21,846
Disposition loss	6,237	6,384
Others	(7,792)	(9,866)
	$ 11,754,433	$ 11,893,565

(VI) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Item	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Non-Current Items:		
Un-listed Stocks	$ 55	$ 6,055
Valuation Adjustments	-	(3,386)
	$ 55	$ 2,669

1. The Company elected to classify its strategic equity investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $1,116 and $3,623, respectively.
2. The change in the fair value that the Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income/loss in 2025 and 2024, were $8 and ($997), respectively.
3. In 2025, the Company transferred accumulated losses of $3,378 from other equity to retained earnings due to the liquidation of an unlisted company in which it had invested.
4. No financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income was pledged by the Company as collateral.

(VII) Investments accounted for using Equity Method

		31-Dec-25		31-Dec-24
Subsidiaries：				
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	$	1,536,393	$	1,420,570
ADVANCED GROUP INTERNATIONAL (BVI) CO.,LTD.		1,481,486		1,369,433
Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.		1,262,535		871,478
Associates：				
Technology on Prototyping Ultimate Co., Ltd.		18,321		19,466
MUNICH COMPOSITES GmbH		-		-
	$	4,298,735	$	3,680,947

1. Please refer to Note IV(III) to the 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the Company’s subsidiaries.
2. Associates
   (1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any significant associates.
   (2) The carrying amount and operating results of the Company's individually insignificant associates are summarized as follows:

   As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amounts of the Company's individually insignificant associates totaled $18,320 and $19,466, respectively.

		2025		2024
Net Income	$	55	$	118
Other comprehensive income (loss) (net amount after tax)		-		-
Total Comprehensive income	$	55	$	118

   (3) MUNICH COMPOSITES GMBH applied for capital increase in June 2023, and the Company subscribed the shares in accordance with the shareholding ratio. Hence, the Company’s shareholding ratio in the company increased from 27.27% to 30.53%, and is the single largest shareholder of the company. As the Company only holds one out of its four seats of directors, the Company has no practical ability to direct the relevant activities, and thus it is determined that the Company has no control power but only significant influence over the company.
   (4) The Company evaluated MUNICH COMPOSITES GMBH’s recoverable amount for continuous operation according to IFRS 36 using 4.35% discount rate and determined the recoverable amount is less than the company’s carrying amount. Hence, in 2023 the Company recognized an impairment loss of $4,069 listed under the account of “other profit and loss”. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has assessed that there were no significant changes.

(5) The Technology on Prototyping Ultimate Co., Ltd. applied for capital increase in February 2023. The Company did not subscribe the shares in accordance with the shareholding ratio, hence the Company's shareholding ratio in the company was decreased from 25.66% to 21.64% and yet still is the single largest shareholder of the company. As there are other shareholders (non-related party) in aggregate holding more than the Company's shareholding and the Company did not have any board seat in the company, the Company has no practical ability to direct the relevant activities, and thus it is determined that the Company has no control power but only significant influence over the company.

(6) The Company's investment in Technology on Prototyping Ultimate Co., Ltd. was based on the financial report assessment carried out by the accountant entrusted by the company. In 2025 and 2024, the investment gain and loss of the invested companies accounted for using the equity method, including subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, were $55 and $118, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of the investments accounted for using equity method were $18,321 and $19,466, respectively.

3. Please refer to Note X for the major fire incidents occurred at subsidiary, Launch Technologies Co., Ltd (hereinafter referred to as "Launch Technologies").

4. Transaction with the non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

Upon the Board of Directors' resolution on April 15, 2024, and the approval by the Taipei Exchange on September 10, 2024, the Company carried out share exchange with the Company's subsidiary, Launch Technologies Co., Ltd., pursuant to the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act and other relevant regulations at the ratio of 1 share of Launch Technologies' common stock for 0.54 shares of Advanced International Multitech's common stock. The Company, on November 29, 2024 (the record day for conversion), issued 14,419 thousand commons shares in exchange for Launch Technologies' additional 48.35% existing shares to bring the shareholding to 100%. The impact of the transaction to the Company's shareholders are as below:

Consideration paid for non-controlling interests (new shares issued)	$ 1,057,971
Share issuance costs	3,255
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests	(437,755)
Decrease in undistributed earnings	$ 623,471

(VIII) Property, Plant, and Equipment

	Land	Housing & Structure	Machinery	Utility Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Facilities	Other Equipment	Equipment to be inspected & Construction in progress	Total
1-Jan-25									
Cost	$ 162,544	$ 971,984	$ 756,438	$ 73,756	$ 407	$ 18,783	$ 147,554	$ 840	$ 2,132,306
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(322,507)	(479,815)	(30,823)	(142)	(7,686)	(75,981)	-	(916,954)
	$ 162,544	$ 649,477	$ 276,623	$ 42,933	$ 265	$ 11,097	$ 71,573	$ 840	$ 1,215,352
2025									
1-Jan	$ 162,544	$ 649,477	$ 276,623	$ 42,933	$ 265	$ 11,097	$ 71,573	$ 840	$ 1,215,352
Addition	-	44,434	24,092	2,242	-	536	12,786	-	84,090
Re-Classification	-	15,178	7,598	-	-	-	-	720	23,496
Disposition－Cost	-	(17,785)	(58,532)	(2,937)	-	(611)	(19,237)	-	(99,102)
Disposition－Accumulated Depreciation & Impairments	-	17,785	48,479	2,937	-	611	18,034	-	87,846
Depreciation expenses	-	(62,001)	(77,302)	(11,722)	(41)	(3,492)	(20,498)	-	(175,056)
31-Dec	$ 162,544	$ 647,088	$ 220,958	$ 33,453	$ 224	$ 8,141	$ 62,658	$ 1,560	$ 1,136,626
31-Dec-25									
Cost	$ 162,544	$ 1,013,811	$ 729,596	$ 73,061	$ 407	$ 18,708	$ 141,103	$ 1,560	$ 2,140,790
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments	-	(366,723)	(508,638)	(39,608)	(183)	(10,567)	(78,445)	-	(1,004,164)
	$ 162,544	$ 647,088	$ 220,958	$ 33,453	$ 224	$ 8,141	$ 62,658	$ 1,560	$ 1,136,626

	Land	Housing & Structure	Machinery	Utility Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Facilities	Other Equipment	Equipment to be inspected & Construction in progress	Total
1-Jan-24									
Cost	$ 162,544	$ 966,203	$ 798,519	$ 60,033	$ 407	$ 19,964	$ 181,831	$ 26,797	$ 2,216,298
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(282,840)	(481,239)	(20,894)	(101)	(10,372)	(92,207)	-	(887,653)
	$ 162,544	$ 683,363	$ 317,280	$ 39,139	$ 306	$ 9,592	$ 89,624	$ 26,797	$ 1,328,645
2024									
1-Jan	$ 162,544	$ 683,363	$ 317,280	$ 39,139	$ 306	$ 9,592	$ 89,624	$ 26,797	$ 1,328,645
Addition	-	19,303	44,885	5,137	-	5,290	11,480	(10,855)	75,240
Re-Classification	-	8,504	31,436	10,179	-	-	102	(15,102)	35,119
Disposition - Cost	-	(22,026)	(118,402)	(1,593)	-	(6,471)	(45,859)	-	(194,351)
Disposition - Accumulated Depreciation & Impairments	-	22,026	118,402	1,593	-	6,471	45,531	-	194,023
Depreciation expenses	-	(61,693)	(100,715)	(11,522)	(41)	(3,785)	(26,552)	-	(204,308)
Impairment loss (note)	-	-	(16,263)	-	-	-	(2,753)	-	(19,016)
31-Dec	$ 162,544	$ 649,477	$ 276,623	$ 42,933	$ 265	$ 11,097	$ 71,573	$ 840	$ 1,215,352
31-Dec-24									
Cost	$ 162,544	$ 971,984	$ 756,438	$ 73,756	$ 407	$ 18,783	$ 147,554	$ 840	$ 2,132,306
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	-	(322,507)	(479,815)	(30,823)	(142)	(7,686)	(75,981)	-	(916,954)
	$ 162,544	$ 649,477	$ 276,623	$ 42,933	$ 265	$ 11,097	$ 71,573	$ 840	$ 1,215,352

Note: Due to change of partial production lines, the Company adjusted the carrying amount of some machinery and equipment to its recoverable amount and recognized the difference as impairment loss.

1. The Company has no capitalization of borrowing costs in 2025 and 2024.
2. Significant components of the Company's buildings and structures include buildings and air conditioning engineering works, which are respectively depreciated over the periods of 36~ 56 years and 3~21 years.
3. For the information about property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral, please refer to Note VIII for details.

(IX) Lease Transaction – Leases

1. The Company's leased assets comprise lands and buildings, of which the lease term is usually between 2 years to 40 years. Lease contracts are individually negotiated and include various terms and conditions that impose no other restrictions except that the leased assets shall not be collateralized against any borrowings, nor shall they be subleased, co-leased, lent out for others' use, nor the right of lease be transferred to others.

2. Below is the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and their recognized depreciation expenses:

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
	Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount
Land	$ 390,717	$ 402,387
Housing & Structures	11,845	27,014
Machinery Equipment	-	-
	$ 402,562	$ 429,401

	2025	2024
	Depreciation Expense	Depreciation Expense
Land	$ 11,670	$ 11,679
Housing & Structures	15,169	15,125
Machinery Equipment	-	357
	$ 26,839	$ 27,161

3. Additions to the Company's right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31,2025 and 2024 amounted to $0 and $8,866, respectively.

4. Profit or loss items in connection with lease contracts are stated as follows:

	2025	2024
Items that affect current profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liability	$ 6,924	$ 7,056
Expense on leases of low-value assets	1,988	4,282

5. The cash outflow used in the Company's leases for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 totaled $28,719 and $24,874, respectively.

6. The option to extend a lease and the option to terminate a lease

   (1) Contracts of which the underlying assets are types of land, buildings and structure contain a lease extension option exercisable by the Company.

   (2) The Company determines the lease term by taking into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the extension option. The lease term is reassessed if there occur significant events that affect the assessment as

to whether the Company would exercise the option to extend the lease or would not exercise the option to terminate the lease.

(X) Intangibles

	Computer Software	
	2025	2024
1-Jan		
Cost	$ 38,108	$ 26,448
Accumulated Amortization	(18,204)	(13,283)
	$ 19,904	$ 13,165
1-Jan	$ 19,904	$ 13,165
Addition - from separately acquired	33,850	18,220
Derecognition - reduction in cost	-	(6,560)
Derecognition - reduction in amortization expense	-	6,560
Amortization expense	(16,931)	(11,481)
31-Dec	$ 36,823	$ 19,904
31-Dec		
Cost	$ 71,958	$ 38,108
Accumulated Amortization	(35,135)	(18,204)
	$ 36,823	$ 19,904

Amortization of intangible assets is detailed as below:

	2025	2024
Operating costs	$ 3,862	$ 4,586
Administrative expenses	3,561	637
R&D expenses	9,508	6,258
	$ 16,931	$ 11,481

(XI) Short-term Loans

Type of Loans	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Bank Credit Loan	$ 120,000	$ -
Bank-Guaranteed Loan	60,000	-
Loans against letter of credit	52,401	61,936
	$ 232,401	$ 61,936
Range of interest Rates	0%~1.885%	0%

1. For collateral against the said short-term loans, please refer to Note VIII – Pledged Assets.
2. For information on the Company’s interest expense of bank loans recognized in profit or loss, please refer to Note VI(XXV).

(XII) Other Payable

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Payroll and bonus payable	$ 245,791	$ 295,037
Employee and directors remuneration payable	56,677	59,835
Processing fee payable	23,682	28,596
Equipment expenses payable	6,225	9,837
Others	111,131	128,252
	$ 443,506	$ 521,557

(XIII) Other Current Liabilities

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Receipts under custody	$ 34,076	$ 34,708
Contract liabilities – current	3,487	9,006
Others	2,520	1,272
	$ 40,083	$ 44,986

(XIV) Corporate Bond Payable

As of December 31, 2025: None.

	31-Dec-24
Corporate bond payable	$ 603,100
Less: Discount on corporate bond payable	(4,887)
	598,213
Less: Corporate bond expires within 1 year or 1 business operation cycle	(598,213)
	$ -

1. The Company issued the 3rd domestic unsecured convertible bond

   (1) Terms and Conditions

   A. Upon competent authority's approval, the Company issued the third domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond, which was issued at 102% of the face value of $1,000,000. The total amount raised was $1,026,225 with 0% coupon rate. The circulation period is 3 years, starting from July 20, 2022 to July 20, 2025. When the convertible corporate bonds mature, bondholders will be repaid in cash in one lump sum according to the face value of the bonds. The convertible corporate bonds were listed and traded on July 20, 2022 at the OTC Taipei Exchange of the Republic of China.

   B. Except for the period specified in the prospectus or the temporary suspension period required by regulations, starting from the following day (October 21, 2022) of three full months after the bond issuance date till the date of mature, the bondholders can exercise the right to convert into the Company's common stocks, which have the same rights and obligations with the generally issued common stock.

C. The conversion price of this convertible corporate bond is determined according to the pricing model stipulated in the conversion method. The conversion price at the time of issuance was NT$81 per share, which may be adjusted following the pricing model stipulated in the conversion method if there is circumstance of anti-dilution; subsequently, on the base date stated on the conversion method, the Company will re-adjust the conversion price based on the pricing model stipulated in the conversion method. If the adjusted price is higher than the initially set conversion price, then the conversion price will not be adjusted. As of July 20, 2025, the conversion price has been adjusted to NT$65.3 per share.

D. Within the period starting from the day following the 3 full months of the issuance date of the convertible bonds (October 21, 2022) to forty days before the expiration of the issuance period (June 10, 2025), if the closing price of the Company's common stock exceeds 30% of the initially set conversion price for consecutive 30 transaction days, the Company is able to notify bondholders and buyback all the bonds in cash with the face value stated on the bond within 30 business days. Or within the period starting from the day following the 3 full months of the issuance date of the convertible bonds (October 21, 2022) to forty days before the expiration of the issuance period (June 10, 2025), if the amount of the remaining outstanding bonds is lower than 10% of the total issuance amount, the Company may buy back all the remaining outstanding bonds in cash with the face value stated on the bonds at any time.

E. According to the conversion method, all the converted corporate bonds that the Company has collected (including repurchased from the OTC), repaid or converted will be canceled, and all the rights and obligations attached to the bonds will also be extinguished, and will no longer be issued.

(2) Up until s of July 20, 2025, the convertible corporate bonds with a face value of $552,700 were converted into 7,255 thousand ordinary shares, accounting for an ordinary share capital of $72,550 and a capital reserve-convertible bond conversion premium of $501,088.

(3) When issuing convertible corporate bonds, the Company separated equity type conversion rights from all the liabilities components and recorded $65,084 in the account of “Capital Reserve-Stock Option” according to IAS 32 “Financial Instrument - Presentation”. As of July 20, 2025, after conversion and reversal, the balance of the above-

mentioned "capital reserve - stock options" was $0. Besides, according to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, the embedded call right is treated separately when the liability product’s financial character and risk is not closely linked; hence, the net value is recorded as “financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss”. After the separation, the effective interest rate of the liability on the main contract is 1.4745%.

(4) The aforementioned corporate bonds matured on July 20, 2025. A total of 4,473 bonds were not converted upon maturity, and the Company has repaid the creditors in a single lump-sum cash payment based on the face value of the bonds (NT$100,000 per bond).

(XV) Long-Term Loan

Nature of the Loan	Loan term and Repayment Method	Range of interest rates	Collateral	31-Dec-25
Long-term bank loan				
Credit loan	From July 2025 to April 2029, interest are paid monthly and principal is repaid in installment.	1.98%	None	$ 298,200
Less: Long-term loans maturing within one year or one operating cycle				-
				$ 298,200

As of December 31, 2024: None.

(XVI) Pensions

1.

a) In compliance with the requirements set forth in the “Labor Standards Act”, the Company has stipulated a defined benefit pension plan, which is applicable to the years of service rendered by regular employees prior to, and after (if employees elect to continue to apply the Labor Standards Law), the implementation of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005. Pension payments for employees qualified for the aforementioned retirement criteria are calculated in accordance with the years of service rendered and the average salaries or wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. Two base points are given for each full year of service over the first 15 (including) years, and one base point is given for an additional year of service thereafter, provided that the total base points shall not exceed forty-five (45) point. The Company contributes, on a monthly basis, 2% of the total salary (wages) as the pension fund, which is deposited into a designated account with the Bank of Taiwan under the name of the Supervisory Committee of Workers’ Retirement Fund. Prior to the end of each annual period, the Company would assess the balance of the aforementioned designated pension fund account, and if the balance is determined insufficient to pay off the pension amount computed by the aforementioned approach for employees qualified for retirement in the next year, the Company will make a lump sum contribution to make up the shortfall before the end of March in the following year.

b) The recognized amounts on the balance sheet are listed as below:

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Present value of the net defined obligation	$ 101,437	$ 101,783
Fair value of the planned assets	(74,342)	(69,876)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 27,095	$ 31,907

c) Changes in net defined liabilities are as follows:

	Present Value of Net Defined Obligation	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
2025			
Balance as of January 1	$ 101,783	($ 69,876)	$ 31,907
Service cost in the current period	135	-	135
Interest expense (income)	1,629	(1,118)	511
	103,547	(70,994)	32,553
Re-Measurements:			
Return on plan assets (exclude interest income or expense)			
Changes in financial assumptions	1,928	-	1,928
Experience adjustment	(507)	(4,736)	(5,243)
	1,421	(4,736)	(3,315)
Provision of Pension Fund	-	(2,143)	(2,143)
Pension Paid	(3,531)	3,531	-
Balance as of December 31	$ 101,437	($ 74,342)	$ 27,095
2024			
Balance as of January 1	$ 102,305	($ 61,753)	$ 40,552
Service cost in the current period	137	-	137
Interest expense (income)	1,227	(741)	486
	103,669	(62,494)	41,175
Re-Measurements:			
Return on plan assets (exclude interest income or expense)			
Changes in financial assumptions	(2,891)	-	(2,891)
Experience adjustment	1,652	(4,627)	(2,975)
	(1,239)	(4,627)	(5,866)
Provision of Pension Fund	-	(3,402)	(3,402)
Pension Paid	(647)	647	-
Balance as of December 31	$ 101,783	($ 69,876)	$ 31,907

d) The Company's defined benefit pension plan (the "Fund") is entrusted to the Bank of Taiwan, which manages, or entrusts others to manage, the Fund in accordance with entrusted items enumerated in Article 6 of the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund (i.e. deposit in domestic or foreign institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, and investment in domestic or foreign real estate and its securitization products) to the extent of limitations on investment percentage and amount as stipulated in the Fund's annual utilization plan. The status of utilization of the Fund is subject to supervision by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. With regards to the utilization of the Fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. In case any deficiency in the earnings arises, Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. Since the Company has no right to participate in the operation and management of the Fund, it is not able to disclose the classification of the fair value of plan assets as required in IAS 19 paragraph 142. For the fair value of the total retirement fund as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to the Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report published by the government each year.

e) Actuarial assumptions on pensions are summarized as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount Rate	1.30%	1.60%
Future Salary Increase	2.50%	2.50%

Future mortality rate is estimated based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Analysis of the present value of defined benefit obligation affected by changes in primary actuarial assumptions is as follow:

	Discount Rate		Future Salary Increase Rate	
	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
31-Dec-25				
Effect on the present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,611)	$ 1,654	$ 1,386	($ 1,359)

	Discount Rate		Future Salary Increase Rate	
	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
31-Dec-24				
Effect on the present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,743)	$ 1,792	$ 1,525	($ 1,493)

The sensitivity analysis presented above is an analysis of effects resulted from changes in a single assumption while other assumptions are held constant. In practice, quite a few changes in assumptions are correlated. The method employed for sensitivity analysis is the same as the method used to calculate the net pension liability presented on the balance sheet.

The method and assumptions used for the preparation of the sensitivity analysis for the current period are the same as those used in the previous periods.

f) The Company expects to make contributions of $2,092 to the pension plans within one year.

g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 7 years.

2.

a) Starting from July 1, 2005, the Company and domestic subsidiaries have set up a defined contribution plan for all employees with ROC citizenship in accordance with the Labor Pension Act. Where the employees have elected to apply the labor pension system as stipulated in the Labor Pension Act, the Company and subsidiaries make a contribution in an amount equal to 6% of the employees' monthly salaries or wages to their individual accounts in the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Payment of the pension fund will be paid in a monthly basis or in a lump sum with the amounts calculated based on the pension fund account balance and the accrued benefits accumulated over the years.

b) In 2025 and 2024, the pension costs recognized by the Company in accordance with the aforementioned contribution plans were $37,524, and $35,772, respectively.

(XVII) Capital

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had an authorized capital in the amount of $1,800,000 with 180,000 thousand shares (including 5,000 thousand shares held for the exercise of stock option certificates, bonds with attached warrants, and preferred stocks with warrants), and a paid-in capital in the amount of $1,569,865 with each share priced at NT$10. Share payments for the Company's issued stocks have been collected in full.

1. Number of the Company's outstanding common shares at the beginning of periods and at the end of the periods were adjusted as below (in thousand shares):

	2025	2024
January 1	152,005	137,571
Issuance of new shares in exchange for shares of subsidiaries (Note 1)	-	14,419
Corporate Bond Conversion (Note 2)	2,353	15
December 31	154,358	152,005

Note 1: On April 15, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to acquire 100% of the shares of Launch Technologies by issuing new shares in consideration of a share exchange at a ratio of 1 share of Launch Technologies' common stock for 0.54 shares of the Company's common stock, with the record date of the exchange on November 29, 2024, and the registration of the change has been completed.

Note 2: The Company's corporate bonds were converted into 2,353 thousand ordinary shares in 2025, and the Board of Directors of the Company, on August 4, 2025, approved and resolved to set the date as the record date for the conversion and issuance of new shares, and the related procedures for registration of the conversion are underway. The Company's convertible corporate bonds were converted into 15 thousand ordinary shares in 2024, which has been approved and resolved in the Board Meeting on February 27, 2025 to set the day as the record date for the conversion and issuance of new shares, and the related registration were completed.

2. Treasury Stock

(1) Reasons for recovery of shareholding and the quantity of recovery:

		31-Dec-25	
Name of Investor Company	Reasons for Recovery	Number of Shares (in thousand sahres)	Carrying Amount
The Company	Available for transfer of shares to employees (Note)	2,629	$ 200,920

		31-Dec-24	
Name of Investor Company	Reasons for Recovery	Number of Shares (in thousand sahres)	Carrying Amount
The Company	Available for transfer of shares to employees (Note)	2,629	$ 200,920

Note: On September 22, 2021, the Company's board of directors resolved to buy back treasury stocks; it was estimated to buy back 6,700 thousand shares in total and the execution period started from September 23, 2021 to November 22, 2021. In consideration of fund planning and effective utilization, the Company bought back shares in batches depending on the changes of the Company's stock price. Hence, the treasury buyback plan this time wasn't fully executed and the actual shares repurchased totaled 3,379 thousand shares. On January 13, 2023, and January 20, 2022, the board resolved to transfer 350 thousand and 400 thousand treasury stock respectively to employees of the Company and the Company's subsidiary with the set average buyback price of NT$76.42. As of December 31, 2025, there were totaled 750 thousand shares being transferred to employees of the Company and the Company's subsidiary.

(2) The Securities and Exchange Act stipulates that the proportion of the Company's repurchase of outstanding shares shall not exceed 10% of the Company's total issued shares, and the total amount of shares purchased shall not exceed the retained earnings plus the premium of issued shares and the amount of realized capital reserve.

(3) The treasury stocks held by the Company shall not be pledged in accordance with the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Act and shall not be entitled for shareholder rights before being transferred.

(4) According to the regulations stated in the Securities and Exchange Act, the shares re-purchased for the transfer of shares to employees shall be transferred within five years on the date of the repurchase. Those are not transferred within the time limit shall be deemed to have not issued by the Company and shall be written off and removed from the registration.

(XVIII) Capital Reserve

1. Under the Company Act, capital surplus arising from shares issued at premium or from donation may be used for offsetting the deficit. Furthermore, if the Company has no accumulated loss, the capital surplus may be used for issuing new shares or distributing cash in proportion to shareholders' original holdings. In addition, according to the regulations stated in the Securities and Exchange Act, when the above-mentioned capital surplus is used for capitalization, the total amount every year shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital. The Company may use the capital surplus to offset loss only when the number of earnings and reserves are insufficient to offset the loss.

2. On February 29, 2024, the board of directors resolved to distribute cash of NT$1.1 per share, totaling $151,328, with capital reserve, and the distribution plan were reported in the Shareholders' Meeting on May 27, 2024.

(XIX) Retained Earnings

1. The Articles of Incorporation requires that earnings after the final account, if any, shall be used in the first place to pay off the profit-seeking enterprise income tax and to offset the previous deficits according to law; and 10% of the remainder, if any, shall be set aside as its legal reserve, except in cases when the legal reserve has reached the capital amount. If there are any remaining

earnings, a special reserve shall be provided or reversed in accordance with laws or regulations imposed by the competent authority; the remaining amount, if any, shall be added up to the undistributed earnings accumulated from the prior periods to serve as the distributable earnings, of which the amount of distribution and retention shall be indicated in the earnings distribution proposal which is made by the Board of Directors before submitting to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval. The cash dividends distributed shall not less than 10% of the total dividends distributed of the same year.

The Company, following the regulations in the Company Act, authorizes the dividends, bonuses, capital reserve or legal reserve in whole or in part may be paid in cash after a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, and there to a report shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. The provisions of the preceding paragraph regulating that must be resolved by the shareholders' meeting are not applicable.

2. The Company's dividend policy is stated as below: for continuous operation and profit enhancement, the Company adopts a residual dividend policy.
3. Legal reserves may only be used for offsetting deficits and issuing new shares or distributing cash in proportion to shareholders' original holdings. However, when new shares are issued or cash is distributed, the amount shall be limited to 25% of the reserves in excess of the paid-in capital.
4. The Company may allocate earnings only after providing a special reserve for debit balance in other equity on the date of the balance sheet, and the reversal of debit balance in other equity, if any, may be stated into allocable earnings.
5. On February 27, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to distribute a cash dividend of NT$4.1 per share from the Company's 2024 earnings. Due to the effect of the conversion of the 3rd domestic unsecured convertible bonds, the dividend per share is adjusted to MT$4.09, for a total of $624,018; and the resolution has been reported in the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 29, 2025. On February 29, 2024, the board of directors resolved to distribute 2023 earnings of $0.50 per share, for a total dividend of $68,786, which was reported to the stockholders on May 27, 2024.

   The resolution of the aforementioned earning distribution proposal in the general shareholders' meeting may be looked up on the website of the Market Observation Post System.
6. On March 3, 2026, the 2025 earnings distribution plan was resolved by the board of directors, which was planned to distribute NT$4 for per holding share, and the total dividend planned to distribute was NT$617,430.

(XX) Operating Revenue

1. Analysis of customer contracts

All the Company's revenue comes from contracts with customers under which revenue is generated by transferring goods at a certain point of time. Revenue can be sub-divided by geographical areas as follows:

Customer by geographical areas	2025	2024
Americas	$ 10,014,449	$ 9,871,316
Asia	2,727,705	3,008,036
Other Area	183,128	205,441
	$ 12,925,282	$ 13,084,793

2. Contract liabilities

a) The contract liabilities in relation to contracts with customers recognized by the Company are as follows:

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	1-Jan-24
Consumer Products	$ 3,487	$ 9,006	$ 6,848

b) Income recognized during the period from contract liabilities in the beginning of the period:

	2025	2024
Consumer Products	$ 7,986	$ 5,412

(XXI) Other Income and Expense – Net

	2025	2024
Income from molds	$ 41,507	$ 57,176
Income from samples	26,111	39,732
Other income	71,967	62,023
	$ 139,585	$ 158,931

(XXII) Interests Income

	2025	2024
Interests on Bank Deposits	$ 49,691	$ 76,760
Others	20,736	38,775
	$ 70,427	$ 115,535

(XXIII) Other Income

	2025	2024
Government subsidy income	$ 2,691	$ 8,370
Others	21,649	16,569
	$ 24,340	$ 24,939

(XXIV) Other Gains and Losses

	2025	2024
Net income from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit/loss	$ 7,978	$ 15,150
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	158	21
Gain (loss) from foreign exchange – net	(124,468)	232,548
Impairment loss of property, plant, and equipment	-	(19,016)
Claim income	-	6,163
Others	(709)	(150)
	($ 117,041)	$ 234,716

(XXV) Finance Costs

	2025	2024
Interest Expense		
Bank loans	$ 4,030	$ -
Interest on lease liabilities	6,924	7,056
Amortization of the discount on corporate l	4,591	8,707
	$ 15,545	$ 15,763

(XXVI) Additional Information regarding the Nature of Expenses

	2025	2024
Employee benefits expense	$ 1,007,276	$ 1,040,977
Depreciation expenses	201,895	231,469
Amortization expenses	30,948	37,304

(XXVII) Employee Benefit Expenses

	2025	2024
Salary and wages	$ 826,669	$ 871,676
Labor and health insurance premiums	82,850	76,611
Pension expense	38,170	36,395
Remuneration to directors	9,440	10,580
Other personnel cost	50,147	45,715
	$ 1,007,276	$ 1,040,977

1. The Articles of Incorporation requires that the Company allocate no less than one percent (1%) of its annual earnings as employee compensation, and no greater than five percent (5%) of its annual earnings as remuneration for directors. However, if the Company still has an accumulated deficit, the earnings should be used to make up the loss.

2. In 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized compensation to employees in the accrued amounts equal to $47,600 and $49,749 respectively; remuneration to directors in the accrued amounts equal to $9,000 and $9,900 respectively, and the above mentioned amounts were presented under payroll expense.

   In 2025, it is estimated at a certain proportion based on the profit as of the current period.

   The amounts of compensation to employees and remuneration to directors for 2024 that had been resolved by the Board of Directors are the same as the amounts stated on the 2024 financial statements. The above-mentioned employee compensation was distributed in cash.

   Information about employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors approved by the Board of Directors is available on the Market Observation Post System.

(XXVIII) Income Tax

1. Income tax expenses

   (1) Components of income tax expenses:

	2025	2024
Current income tax:		
Income tax in the current period	$ 88,004	$ 141,638
Surtax on undistributed earnings	24,940	-
Overestimation of prior year's income taxes	(34,360)	(27,499)
Total current income tax	78,584	114,139
Deferred income tax:		
Originating and reversed temporary differences	50,996	85,184
Income tax expense	$ 129,580	$ 199,323

   (2) Income tax associated with other comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	$ 663	$ 1,173

2. The relations of income tax expenses and accounting profits

	2025	2024
Income tax calculated by applying the statutory tax rate to net income before tax	$ 215,807	$ 248,398
Effects from items prohibited from being recognized by laws and regulations	(76,807)	(21,576)
Over-estimation of prior year's income taxes	(34,360)	(27,499)
Surtax on undistributed earnings	24,940	-
Income tax expense	$ 129,580	$ 199,323

3. Deferred income tax assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences are stated as follows:

	2025			
	January 1	Recognized in Profit/Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
Deferred income tax assets:				
Inventory value decline and & obsolescence loss	$ 9,854	$ 9,050	$ -	$ 18,904
Pensions	6,381	(299)	(663)	5,419
Unrealized exchange losses	-	-	-	-
Others	19,334	(2,928)	-	16,406
	35,569	5,823	(663)	40,729
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Differences in investment gains or losses recognized	(320,080)	(55,706)	-	(375,786)
Liability of land value increment tax	(11,598)	-	-	(11,598)
Unrealized exchange gain	(9,801)	1,011	-	(8,790)
Others	(516)	(2,124)	-	(2,640)
	(341,995)	(56,819)	-	(398,814)
	($ 306,426)	($ 50,996)	($ 663)	($ 358,085)

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in Profit/Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
Deferred income tax assets:				
Inventory value decline and & obsolescence loss	$ 5,485	$ 4,369	$ -	$ 9,854
Pensions	8,110	(556)	(1,173)	6,381
Unrealized exchange losses	16,294	(16,294)	-	-
Others	16,804	2,530	-	19,334
	46,693	(9,951)	(1,173)	35,569
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Differences in investment gains or losses recognized	(255,164)	(64,916)	-	(320,080)
Liability of land value increment tax	(11,598)	-	-	(11,598)
Unrealized exchange gain	-	(9,801)	-	(9,801)
Others	-	(516)	-	(516)
	(266,762)	(75,233)	-	(341,995)
	($ 220,069)	($ 85,184)	($ 1,173)	($ 306,426)

4. The profit-seeking enterprise income tax of the Company is approved by the taxation authority through 2023.

(XXIX) Earnings Per Share

	2025		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings Per Share (NT$1)
Basic earnings per share			
Net income attributable to common shares shareholders	$ 949,453	153,526	$ 6.18
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income attributable to common shares shareholders	$ 949,453	153,526	
Effect of potentially dilutive common stocks			
Convertible bonds	4,591	3,772	
Convertible bonds -subsidiary	2,061	931	
Employee remuneration	-	782	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus potential effect on common stocks	$ 956,105	159,011	$ 6.01

	2024		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings Per Share (NT$1)
Basic earnings per share			
Net income attributable to common shares shareholders	$ 1,042,666	138,872	$ 7.51
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income attributable to common shares shareholders	$ 1,042,666	138,872	
Effect of potentially dilutive common stocks			
Convertible bonds	8,767	8,766	
Convertible bonds -subsidiary	358	110	
Employee remuneration	-	689	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus potential effect on common stocks	$ 1,051,791	148,437	$ 7.09

(XXX) Additional Information regarding Cash Flows

1. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	2025	2024
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 84,090	$ 75,240
Add: Equipment payable, beginning of period (list in Other Payable)	9,837	12,337
Less: Equipment Payable, end of period (list in Other Payable)	(6,225)	(9,837)
Amount Paid in Cash - Current Period	$ 87,702	$ 77,740

2. Investing activities that do not affect cash flows:

	2025	2024
Equipment prepayments transferred to property, plant, and equipment	$ 23,496	$ 35,119

(XXXI) Changes in Liabilities from Financing Activities

	Short-term loans	Corporate bonds payable (include 1-year due)	Long-term loans (include 1-year due)	Lease Liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2025	$ 61,936	$ 598,213	$ -	$ 476,032	$ 1,136,181
Changes in financing cash flows	170,465	(447,300)	298,200	(19,807)	1,558
Other non-cash changes	-	(150,913)	-	-	(150,913)
December 31, 2025	$ 232,401	$ -	$ 298,200	$ 456,225	$ 986,826

	Short-term loans	Corporate bonds payable (include 1-year due)	Long-term loans (include 1-year due)	Lease Liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2024	$ 22,676	$ 590,498	$ -	$ 480,702	$ 1,093,876
Changes in financing cash flows	39,260	-	-	(13,536)	25,724
Other non-cash changes	-	7,715	-	8,866	16,581
December 31, 2024	$ 61,936	$ 598,213	$ -	$ 476,032	$ 1,136,181

VII. Related Parties Transactions

(I) Name and Relationship of Related Parties

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	Subsidiary of the Company
Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company
Munich Composites GmbH	Associates of the Company
Technology on Prototype Ultimate Co., Ltd.	Associates of the Company
Ming Feng Investment Co., Ltd.	Other related party of the Company

(II) Important Transactions with related parties

1. Operating sales

	2025	2024
Merchandise Sales:		
Ming Feng Investment Co., Ltd.	$ 476	$ -

The transaction price and payment terms of the above merchandise sales do not have significant difference from transactions with non-related parties.

2. Purchases

	2025	2024
Purchase of Inventories:		
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	$ 6,031,288	$ 5,455,325
Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	5,309,778	5,644,940
Munich Composites GmbH	-	51
Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	-	8,732
	$ 11,341,066	$ 11,109,048

(1) In preparation of the parent company only financial statements, the sales revenue (sales of raw materials and work-in-progress) and operating costs (purchase of goods) in relation with the Company's sales to its subsidiaries is offset, and the eliminated amount in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $1,745,549 and $1,411,752, respectively.

(2) The Company's purchase price with the related parties is negotiated and agreed by both parties. Because there is no similar product transaction, it is unable to compare with other general transactions.

3. Operating expenses

	2025	2024
Research and Development Expense:		
Munich Composites GmbH	$ -	$ 670

4. Other income

	2025	2024
Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	$ 2,700	$ 5,453

5. Receivable from Related Parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Account Receivable:		
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	$ -	$ 2,487
Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	-	2,277
	-	4,764
Other Receivable:		
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	$ 480,658	$ 342,051
Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	473	-
	481,131	342,051
	$ 481,131	$ 346,815

The receivable from related parties mainly includes services, receipts under custody, payment on behalf of others, loans and the interest receivable, and the payment terms for services related transaction are 60 days in monthly settlement. The receivable is not pledged and bear no interest except for loans. There is no allowance for loss on such receivable.

6. Payable to Related Parties

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Account Payable:				
Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	$	1,897,821	$	1,923,591
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.		412,835		354,073
		2,310,656		2,277,664
Other Payable				
Technology on Prototype Ultimate Co., Ltd.		4,833		-
	$	2,315,489	$	2,277,664

Payables to related parties primarily arise from purchases of inventory and computer software. Payment terms are either due two months after the end of the month or as otherwise agreed upon by both parties. These payables do not accrue interest.

7. Property Transaction

(1) Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment

	2025		2024	
Munich Composites GmbH	$	-	$	1,817

(2) Disposition of property, plant, and equipment

	2025				2024			
	Proceeds from Disposal		Gain on Disposal		Proceeds from Disposal		Gain on Disposal	
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	$	11,414	$	158	$	-	$	-

(3) Acquisition of intangible assets

	2025		2024	
Technology on Prototype Ultimate Co., Ltd.	$	7,250	$	-

8. Funds Lending to Related Parties

(1) Loans to related parties

A. Balance at the end of the period:

	2025	2024
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	$ 471,450	$ 327,850

B. Interest income

	2025	2024
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	$ 7,843	$ 12,813

The terms of the loan to ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD. are that the loan will be repaid in one lump sum upon maturity, and the interest for the year of 2025 and 2024 are collected at an annual interest rate of 2% and 5.259%, respectively.

9. ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD., the Company's investment accounted for using equity method, increased capital by cash in the amount of $563,400 in 2024, and there was no such issue in 2025.

(III) Information about remuneration paid to major management

	2025	2024
Salary and other employee benefits	$ 63,670	$ 46,657

VIII. Pledged Assets

Assets pledged as collateral by the Company are enumerated as follows:

	Carrying Amount		
Assets	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Purpose of the Guarantee
Land	$ 125,648	$ 125,648	Short-term loans
Building & Structures	15,935	20,909	Short-term loans
Pledged Time Deposit (listed in "Other Non-Current Assets")	7,594	7,596	Lease deposits, others
	$ 149,177	$ 154,153	

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and Unrecognized contractual commitment

(I) Contingency

Please refer to Note X for details.

(II) Commitments

1. Balance of outstanding letter of credit

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw Materials Import	$ 57,931	$ 47,339

2. Capital expenditures committed but yet to incur

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant, and equipment	$ 11,265	$ 49,194

3. Operating lease agreement

   Please refer to Note VI(IX) for explanations.

4. The Company signed a partnership agreement with Taishin Health Investment Ltd. on August 31, 2021 to establish a limited partnership of Taishin Health. The purpose is to invest in domestic and foreign biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries with development potential. The Company promised to invest in $55,000 according to the agreement. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has invested $37,166.

X. Significant loss from Disaster

Launch Technologies incurred a major fire incident on September 22, 2023. Its Plant I has not yet applied to resume operation and is still suspended in operation by order of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and is now cooperating with the investigation of relevant administrative and judicial government departments to clarify the cause and responsibility of the accident. The explanation is as follows:

(I) Due to the above-mentioned fire incident, Launch Technologies recognized a total of $1,329,360 disaster loss in 2023. A reversal gain of $7,690 was recognized due to change in estimates in 2024. Up until December 31, 2025, a total of $1,321,670 disaster losses was recognized. The details are listed as below:

Item	Amount	Explanation
Inventories	$252,713	Mainly are the carrying value of the fully destroyed inventories.
Property, plant, and equipment	$598,506	Mainly are the carrying value of the fully destroyed property, plant and equipment in Plant I.
Other assets	$2,711	
Indemnification loss	$467,740	1. Disaster indemnification for nearby factories and other units, residential buildings, and casualties. Except for those have been settled, the amount is the best estimated amount with the evidence available as of the reporting date. Nevertheless, the actual compensation amount is yet to be negotiated, so there may be contingent liabilities that cannot be reasonably estimated and not yet be recorded. 2. Launch Technologies has allocated funding of $250,000 each on Sept. 27 and Oct. 4, 2023, for a total funding amount of $500,000, to the trust account of Launch Technologies to meet related indemnification. Up until November 6, 2024, indemnification for injuries and deaths of officers has been fully settled and charged to the trust account.
Total	$1,321,670	

(II) In connection with the aforementioned disaster-related losses to inventory and property, plant, and equipment, Launch Technologies received and recognized property insurance claim proceeds of $300,000 in 2024 and $372,481 in March 2025; the insurance company has fully settled the claim. In addition, Launch Technologies received and recognized $28,575 in liability insurance claims income in 2024.

(III) As of December 31, 2025, Launch Technologies' unused bank loan amount totaled $968,500, and the Company will also provide necessary support to Launch Technologies. In addition, Launch Technologies, on May 24, 2024, received a letter of approval for the resumption of operation at Plant II from the Bureau of Industrial Park, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Kao-Ping Branch; Launch Technologies will devote all its efforts to the reconstruction of the plant in order to resume normal operation as soon as possible. Besides, subsidiary Launch Technologies has signed an OEM contract with ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD. on February 20, 2024 to maintain overall operational efficiency and shareholders’ equity.

(IV) On February 5, 2024, Launch Technologies received an indictment from the prosecutor of the Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office for violating the Occupational Safety and Health Act and was required to be fined with a maximum statutory penalty of NT$300,000. Launch Technologies will fully cooperate with the court's investigation and wait for the trial

(V) Securities and Futures Investors Protection Center on October 18, 2024 filed a lawsuit for criminal and civil damages against Launch Technologies' director, An-Hao Liu, Ying-cheng Lu, and Shao-Ting Cheng, for a total amount of $1,321,670. Launch Technologies will deal with the matter in accordance with the law in order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of Launch Technologies and its shareholders.

XI. Significant Subsequent Event

On March 3, 2026, the board of directors resolved on the 2025 earnings distribution plan. Please refer to Note VI(XIX) for explanations.

XII. Others

(I) Capital Management

The objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that the Company can continue as a going concern, that an optimal capital structure is maintained to lower the cost of capital, and that rewards are provided to shareholders. To sustain or adjust the capital structure, the Company might adjust dividends paid to shareholders, refund capital to shareholders, or issue new shares or dispose of assets in order to lower its debt. The Company monitors its capital by looking at the debt-to-capital ratio, which is calculated by dividing the total debt by the total capital.

The Company's strategies employed for 2025 were the same as those for 2024, i.e., striving to strike a balance for the overall capital structure. The Company's debt-to-capital ratios as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are stated below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total Liabilities	$ 4,501,118	$ 4,665,831
Total Assets	$ 12,502,052	$ 12,233,820
Debt to Capital Ratio	36	38

(II) Financial Instruments

1. Types of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial Assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 311,236	$ 342,609
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Election of the designated equity instrument investment	55	2,669
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,020,091	1,691,716
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	329,381	332,408
Notes receivable	3,836	1,846
Accounts receivable	3,739,440	3,380,463
Other receivable (including from related parties)	489,391	355,532
Refundable deposits	10,239	10,242
	$ 5,903,669	$ 6,117,485

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Short-term loans	$ 232,401	$ 61,936
Notes payable	410	405
Account payable	120,388	204,452
Account payable - related parties	2,310,656	2,277,664
Other payable	443,506	521,557
Long-term loans (including within one-year due)	298,200	-
Corporate bonds payable	-	598,213
	$ 3,405,561	$ 3,664,227
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	$ 456,225	$ 476,032

2. Risk management policy

(1) The Company’s daily operations are affected by various financial risks, e.g. market risks (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company’s overall risk management policy focuses on unpredictable matters on the financial markets, seeking to lower the potential adverse effects on the Company’s performance.

(2) Risk management is carried out by the Company’s finance department in compliance with relevant policies. Through close cooperation with the Company's operating units, the finance department is responsible for identifying, evaluating and hedging financial risks. With respect to the

overall risk management, the Company has established principles in writing, as well as policies in writing concerning specified scope and matters, e.g. exchange risk, credit risk, utilization of derivatives and non-derivatives, and investment of residual working capital.

3. The nature and degree of significant financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange Rate Risks

A. The Company operates across borders and is therefore subject to exchange rate risks arising from multiple currencies, mainly the US dollars, RMB and Euros. Relevant exchange rate risks come from future business transactions, recognized assets and liabilities, and net liabilities to foreign operating institutions.

B. The Company's management has established policies that require the Company to manage its exchange rate risk relative to its functional currency. Companies should hedge their overall exchange rate risks through the finance department. In order to manage exchange rate risks arising from future business transactions and recognized assets and liabilities, the Company uses forward foreign exchange contracts through the finance department. Exchange rate risk arises when recognized assets or liabilities for future business transactions are denominated in a foreign currency that is not the functional currency of the entity.

C. The Company’s business involves the use of various non-functional currencies; consequently, it is subject to effects arising from currency rate fluctuations. The table below shows information regarding assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency and may significantly being affected by the changes in exchange rates:

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign currency (in thousand dollar)	Currency Rate	Carrying amount (NTD)
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 149,538	31.430	$ 4,699,979
Non-Monetary item			
USD : NTD	48,883	31.430	1,536,393
RMB : NTD	329,512	4.496	1,481,486
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	59,822	31.430	1,880,205

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency (in thousand dollar)	Currency Rate	Carrying amount (NTD)
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 148,483	32.785	$ 4,868,015
Non-Monetary item			
USD : NTD	43,330	32.785	1,420,570
RMB : NTD	305,814	4.478	1,369,433
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	62,977	32.785	2,064,701

D. The monetary items of the Company are significantly affected by currency fluctuations; in 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized a total exchange gain (loss) of ($124,468) and $232,548, respectively

E. The table below illustrates assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of which the values were materially affected by the exchange rate volatility:

	2025		
	Sensibility Analysis		
	Range of fluctuation	Effects on profit or loss	Effects on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary item:			
USD : NTD	1%	$ 47,000	$ -
Non-Monetary item:			
USD : NTD	1%	-	15,364
RMB : NTD	1%	-	14,815
Financial liabilities			
Monetary item:			
USD : NTD	1%	18,802	-

	2024		
	Sensibility Analysis		
	Range of fluctuation	Effects on profit or loss	Effects on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary item:			
USD : NTD	1%	$ 48,680	$ -
Non-Monetary item:			
USD : NTD	1%	-	14,206
RMB : NTD	1%	-	13,694
Financial liabilities			
Monetary item:			
USD : NTD	1%	20,647	-

Price Risks

The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk. he Company is not exposed to price risk from products.

Cash Flow Interest Rate Risk and Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

The Company's short-term borrowings are all instruments with fixed interest rate, and are consequently not exposed to any significant cash flow interest rate risk.

(2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by customers or counter-parties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The internal risk control assesses customers' credit quality by taking into account their financial position, historical experience, and other factors.

Cash and cash equivalents and financial derivatives

Required by the transaction policy adopted, the Company trades only with counter-parties having good credit ratings, and so there hasn't been any default on cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, or financial derivatives.

Accounts receivable

A. The Company has established a specific internal credit policy, which requires entities within the Company to manage and conduct credit analysis on every new customer before stipulating the terms and conditions for payments and delivery. The internal risk control assesses customers' credit quality by taking into account their financial position, historical experience, and other factors.

B. The Company adopts the presumption that the credit risk of a financial asset is deemed significantly increased since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, and that a default is deemed to have occurred when the contractual payments are more than 180 days past due.

C. The Company's accounts receivables are due from ordinary enterprises. the Company assesses the credit quality of an individual customer by type by taking into account such customer's financial position, historical transaction records, and current economic status, and estimates the expected credit losses on the basis of the provision matrix using the simplified approach.

D. After the recourse process, the Company writes off the financial asset to the extent of the recovery amount that can not be reasonably expected; nonetheless, the Company will keep legal recourse to secure its creditor's rights.

E. Expected credit losses on the Company's accounts receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		Overdue						
	Not past due	Within30 days	31~ 60 days	61~ 90 days	91~ 120 days	121~ 150 days	151~ 180 days	More than 180 days
December 31, 2025	0.01%	0.13%	0.74%	3.26%	7.45%	26.90%	67.14%	100%
December 31, 2024	0.00%	0.06%	0.75%	2.32%	5.00%	17.98%	46.60%	100%

The Company's balance of accounts overdue for 31 days and more as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 accounted for approximately 0.61% and 1.52% of the total amount respectively.

F. Changes in loss allowance for notes receivable and accounts receivable using the simplified approach are stated as follow

	2025	
	Notes Receivable	Accounts Receivable
January 1	$ -	$ 1,450
Appropriation for impairment loss	-	6,468
December 31	$ -	$ 7,918

	2024	
	Notes Receivable	Accounts Receivable
January 1 (and December 31)	$ -	$ 1,450

(3) Liquidity risk

A. Cash flows forecasting is carried out by the Company's Office of Finance and Accounting in order to ensure that sufficient funds are readily available, both for the operating needs and for the unused loan commitments.

B. The Company's remaining cash in excess of its operating needs is invested in demand deposits bearing interests, time deposits, bonds sold under repurchase agreements, and marketable securities, all of which are instruments either with appropriate maturity or with sufficient liquidity so as to satisfy the said forecasting and provide sufficient position for dispatching of funds. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had a money market position in the amounts equal to $1,019,986 and $1,691,478, respectively.

C. The table below shows an analysis of the non-derivative financial liabilities held by the Company with defined repayment terms based on maturity dates and un-discounted payment at maturity.

	December 31, 2025		
	Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	More than 2 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Short-term loans	$ 234,264	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	410	-	-
Accounts payable	120,388	-	-
Accounts payable -related parties	2,310,656	-	-
Other payable	443,506	-	-
Long-term loans	5,904	123,905	181,429
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	25,457	13,585	555,160
Derivative financial liabilities: none			

	December 31, 2024		
	Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	More than 2 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Short-term loans	$ 61,936	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	405	-	-
Accounts payable	204,452	-	-
Accounts payable -related parties	2,277,664	-	-
Other payable	521,557	-	-
Corporate bonds payable (including due within 1 year or 1 business cycle)	603,100	-	-
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	26,732	25,457	568,745
Derivative financial liabilities: none.			

D. The Company does not expect a maturity analysis of which the cash flows timing would be significantly earlier, or the actual amount would be significantly different.

(III) Information on Fair Value

1. Below states the definition of different levels of valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments:

   Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

   Level 2: Assets or liabilities' direct or indirect observable input value, however, this does not include the quoted price as stated in Level 1. The fair value of the Company's investment in derivatives is all Level 2 inputs.

   Level 3: Un-observable inputs of assets or liability. the Company's investment in privately offered fund, hybrid instruments, convertible bond's redemption rights, and equity instruments in non-active markets are all Level 3 inputs.

2. Financial instrument not measured at fair value

   The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposit, short-term loan, notes payable, accounts payable, other payable, and lease liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair value.

   As of December 31, 2025: None.

	December 31, 2024			
		Fair Value		
	Carrying Amount	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Liabilities:				
Corporate bond payable	$ 598,213	$ -	$ 600,627	$ -

   Binomial tree model is used to assess the fair value of above convertible bonds.

3. For financial instruments measured at fair value, the Company carries out basic classification based on the nature of assets and liabilities, character risk and the defined level of fair value, and summarizes the information as below:

1) Classified by nature of assets or liabilities:

December 31, 2025	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Privately offered funds	$ -	$ -	$ 46,624	$ 46,624
Overseas treasury bills	-	264,612	-	264,612
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	1,116	1,116
	$ -	$ 264,612	$ 47,740	$ 312,352

December 31, 2024	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Privately offered funds	$ -	$ -	$ 39,891	$ 39,891
Convertible bond	-	37,818	-	37,818
Overseas treasury bills	-	264,900	-	264,900
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	3,623	3,623
	$ -	$ 302,718	$ 43,514	$ 346,232

2) Methods and assumptions adopted by the Company for measurement of fair value are stated as follows:

i. The fair value of equity instruments without active market transactions (such as shares of non-listed companies) is estimated using the market method, which is based on the price and other relevant information generated by the market transactions of the same or comparable company equity instruments (such as the discount factor of lacking of liquidity, or input values like stock market's price-to-earnings ratio or price-to-book value ratio) to estimate the fair value. In addition, for equity instruments that lack sufficient or appropriate observable market information and comparable objects, the Company adopts the net asset value method to have a better view on the current profitability of the investment target.

ii. The evaluation of derivative financial instruments is based on evaluation models widely accepted by market users, such as discount method and option pricing model.

iii. Please refer to Note XII(III)7 for explanation of the impact of non-market-observable parameters on the evaluation of financial instruments.

iv. There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for the periods in the years of 2025 and 2024.

v. The following table shows the Level 3 changes in the year of 2025 and 2024.

	2025				
	Private funds	Hybrid instrument	Derivative instrument	Equity securities	Total
January 1	$ 39,891	$ -	$ -	$ 2,669	$ 42,560
Invest - current	16,323	-	-	-	16,323
Decrease - current	(6,463)	-	-	(2,622)	(9,085)
Profit(Loss) recognized in profit/loss					
Record as Non-Operating income and expenses	(3,127)	-	-	-	(3,127)
Loss record in Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-	8	8
December 31	$ 46,624	$ -	$ -	$ 55	$ 46,679

	2024				
	Private funds	Hybrid instrument	Derivative instrument	Equity securities	Total
January 1	$ 27,876	$ -	$ 60	$ 3,666	$ 31,602
Invest - current	4,105	-	-	-	4,105
Decrease - current	(4,201)	-	-	-	(4,201)
Profit(Loss) recognized in profit/loss					
Record as Non-Operating income and expenses	12,111	-	(60)	-	12,051
Loss record in Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-	(997)	(997)
December 31	$ 39,891	$ -	$ -	$ 2,669	$ 42,560

vi. Valuation process regarding the fair value of Level 3 is conducted by the Company’s finance department, by which the independence of fair value of financial instruments is verified through the use of independent data source in order that such valuation results are close to market conditions, and that the data source is independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and representative of the exercisable price. In addition, multiple actions are regularly taken to ensure the reasonableness of the fair value valuation, e.g., calibrating the valuation model, conducting retrospective testing, updating the inputs and data for the valuation model, and making any necessary fair value adjustments.

vii. Below states the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs of the valuation model used in the measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as well as the sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs:

	December 31, 2025 Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)	Relations between input value and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Shares of venture capital company	1,116	Net asset value method	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Privately offered fund investment	46,624	Net asset value method	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Shares of non-listed companies	-	Net asset value method	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Hybrid instrument:					
Convertible bond contract	-	Discounted Cash Method	Discount rate	Not Applicable	Higher the discount rate, lower the fair value

	December 31, 2024 Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)	Relations between input value and fair value
Derivative instrument:					
Convertible bond embedded option	$ -	Binominal tree evaluation model	Volatility	17.14%~26.81%	Higher the volatility, higher the fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Shares of venture capital company	1,010	Net asset value method	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Privately offered fund investment	39,891	Net asset value method	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Shares of non-listed companies	2,613	Net asset value method	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Hybrid instruments:					
Convertible bond contract	-	Discounted Cash Method	Discount rate	Not Applicable	Higher the discount rate, lower the fair value

viii. The Company elects to adopt the valuation model and valuation parameters through cautious assessment. Nonetheless, using different valuation models or valuation parameters may lead to different valuation results. For financial assets categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, changes in valuation parameters will not have a significant influence on either profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

XIII. Additional Disclosures

(I) Information about significant transaction

1. Loans to Others: Please refer to Table 1.
2. Endorsements and Guarantees: None.
3. Marketable Securities Held at the End of the Period (Excluding Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures): Please refer to Table 2.
4. Purchases from and Sales to Related Parties Amounting to at Least NT$100 Million or Exceeding 20% of Paid-in Capital: Please refer to Table 3.
5. Receivables from Related Parties Amounting to At Least NT$100 Million or Exceeding 20% of Paid-in Capital: Please refer to Table 4.
6. Parent-Subsidiary and Subsidiary-Subsidiary Business Relations and Significant Transactions and Amounts Thereof: Please refer to Table 5.

(II) Information about reinvestment

Name, Location, and Information on Investee Companies (Excluding Investee Companies in China): Please refer to Table 6.

(III) Information about Mainland China Investment

1. Basic Information: Please refer to Table 7.
2. Significant Transactions between the Company and Investees in Mainland China Directly or Indirectly through Entities in a Third Area: Please refer to Table 8.

XIV. Segment Information

Not applicable.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Fund Lending to Others

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 1

Unit: NT$1,000
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Account	Related Party	Highest Amount Of the Period (Note 1)	Balance at the end of the period	Actual Spending Amount	Range of Interest rate	Loan Type	Amount of Business Transactions	Reasons for the need for Short Term Financing	Allowance made for Loss	Collateral Name	Collateral Value	Loan Limit for Individual Object (Note 2)	Total Loan Limit (Note 2)	Note
0	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH	Other Receivable - Related Parties	Yes	$ 471,450	$ 471,450	$ 471,450	2%	For short-term financing needs	$ -	As working capital	$ -	-	$ -	$ 1,600,186	$ 3,200,373	
1	Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH	Other Receivable - Related Parties	Yes	94,290	94,290	94,290	2%	For business dealings	497,617		-	-	-	126,253	505,014	

Note 1: Decscription of the No. filed:
(1) Issuer: 0.
(2) Investee companies are numbered sequentially starting from the Arabic numeral 1.

Note2: (1)According to the Company's "Operating procedure for lending funds to others", the total amount of the Company's funds lent to others should not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth as shown in the latest financial statement. And the total fund lend to individual object shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth as shown in the latest financial statement.
(2) According to Launch Technologies's "Operating procedure for lending funds to others", the total amount of the company's funds lent to others should not exceed 40% of Launch Technologies Co. Ltd.'s net worth as shown in the latest financial statement, and the total fund lend to individual object shall not exceed 10% of Lauch Technologies Co., Ltd's net worth as shown in the latest financial statement.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Marketable Securities Held at the End of the Period (Excluding Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates, and Joint Ventures)

December 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: NT$1,000

(Unless Otherwise Specified)

Investor	Type and Name of Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	General Ledger Account	End of the Period				Remark
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Shareholding Ratio	Fair Value	
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Taishin Health Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	-	$ 46,624	6.04%	$ 46,624	Note
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	UBS Manage Premium - U.S. Treasury Bill Portfolio	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	-	264,612	-	264,612	
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Westpac Banking Corporation Zero Coupon Callable Instruments	None	Financial assets at amortized costs - non-current	-	64,558	-	-	

Note: The shareholding ratio is calculated based on the proportion of the fund invested.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Purchases from and Sales to Related Parties Amounting to at least $100 Million or Exceeding 20% of the Paid-in-Capital

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 3

Unit: NT$1,000

(Unless Otherwise Specified)

Name of Company	Name of the Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details				Situation and Reason of Why Trading Conditions are Different from General Trading		Note and Account Receivable (Payable)		Remark
			Purchase/ Sales	Amount	Ratio to Total Purchase (Sales)	Loan Period	Unit Price	Loan Period	Balance	Ratio to Total Note or Account Receivable (Payable)	
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	Second-tier subsidiary	Purchases	$ 5,309,778	45%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	($ 1,897,821)	78%	Note 2
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	Subsidiary	Purchases	6,031,288	51%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(412,835)	17%	Note 2
Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	Sister company	Purchases	831,233	35%	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	(43,166)	35%	
Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent company	Sales	(5,309,778)	100%	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4	1,897,821	100%	
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Sales	(6,031,288)	88%	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4	412,835	91%	
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	(831,233)	12%	Note 5	Note 5	Note 5	43,166	9%	

Note 1: The prices and terms of payment of the Company's purchases from Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. and ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD. were agreed by both parties and were not comparable to the general transactions as there were no transactions of similar products.

Note 2: The purchase (sales) amount comprises the sales revenue (sales of raw materials and processed goods) to its subsidiaries and sub-subsidiaries, offsetted by its operating costs (purchase of goods) arising from the related transaction. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, the offset amount were $1,745,549.

Note 3:The prices and terms of payment of Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.'s purchases from ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD. were agreed by both parties and were not comparable to the general transactions as there were no transactions of similar products.

Note 4: The prices and terms of payment of the company's sales to Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. were agreed by both parties and were not comparable to the general transactions as there were no transactions of similar products.

Note 5: The prices and terms of payment of the company's sales to Launch Technology Co., Ltd. were agreed by both parties and were not comparable to the general transactions as there were no transactions of similar products.

<u>Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries</u>

<u>Receivable from Related Parties Amounting to at least NT$100 Million or Exceeding 20% of the Paid-in-Capital</u>

<u>December 31, 2025</u>

Table 4

Unit: NT$1,000
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

Name of Company	Name of the Counterparty	Relationship	Balance of Receivable from Related Party	Turnover Rate	Overdue Receivable from Related Party		Amount of Receivable from Related Parties received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Doubtful Account	Remark
					Amount	Action Taken			
Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent company	$ 1,897,821	2.27	$ -	-	$ 932,570	$ -	
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent company	412,835	13.73	-	-	412,835	-	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Parent-Subsidiary and Subsidiary-Subsidiary Business Relations and Significant Transactions and Amounts Thereof

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 5

Unit: NT$1,000
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

No. (Note1)	Name of Company	Name of the Transaction Counterparty	Relationship with Counterparty (Note2)	Condition of Transactions			
				General Ledger Account	Amount	Transaction Terms	Ratio to Consolidated Total Revenue or Total Assets (%)
0	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	$ 5,309,778	Handled in accordance with the agreement between both parties	34%
0	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	1	Account payable	1,897,821	Handled in accordance with the agreement between both parties	13%
0	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	1	Purchase	6,031,288	Handled in accordance with the agreement between both parties	39%
0	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	1	Account payable	412,835	Handled in accordance with the agreement between both parties	3%
0	Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	1	Other receivable	477,659	Handled in accordance with the agreement between both parties	3%
3	Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	3	Purchase	831,233	Handled in accordance with the agreement between both parties	5%
3	Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	3	Account payable	43,166	Handled in accordance with the agreement between both parties	0%
3	Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	3	Other receivable	95,483	Handled in accordance with the agreement between both parties	1%

Note 1: The information of transactions between the Company and the consolidated subsidiaries should be noted in "Number" colum as below:

(1) Parent company is coded "0".

(2)The subsidiaries are coded from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Three kinds of relationship with counterparties are as follows:

(1)Parent company to subsidiary.

(2)Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Name, Location, and Information on Investee Companies (Excluding Investee Companies in Mainland China)

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 6

Unit: NT$1,000
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

Investor	Name of Investee Company	Location	Primary Business	Initial Investment Amount		Ownership, End of the Period			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee Company	Recognized Investment Gain(Loss) for the Period	Remark
				End of the Period	End of Last Year	Number of Shares	Ownership %	Carrying Amount			
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED GROUP INTERNATIONAL (BVI) CO., LTD.	British Vergin Islands	Investment in other regions	$ 149,434	$ 149,434	4,584,815	100	1,481,486	$105,872	$ 105,329	Note 1
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	Vietnam	Engaged in the production and sales of various golf club shafts and heads, and golf sets.	1,010,731	1,010,731	32,000,000	100	1,536,393	174,872	173,200	Note1
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Engaged in production of sports products, other plastic products and international trade.	1,324,466	1,324,466	55,219,989	100	1,262,535	390,891	391,057	
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Munich Composites GmbH	Germany	Engaged in design, research, development and production of carbon fiber bicycle wheels and Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymer products.	53,077	53,077	69,003	30.53	-	-	-	Note 2
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.	Technology on Prototyping Ultimate Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	System integration engineering design services for aerospace, vehicles, national defense, machinery, energy, electronics, medical, materials and process equipment.	15,600	15,600	1,200,000	21.64	18,321	1,799	55	
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	Maya Metal Technologies Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Engaged in the OEM production of golf head, shaft, and golf sets.	22,290	22,290	750,000	30	-	(56,769)	-	

Note 1: The difference in the profit or loss of the investee for the period and the investment profit or loss recognized by the Company is the unrealized gain or loss arising from inter-company transactions.

Note 2: According to "IAS 36", the recoverable amount of Munich Composites GmbH continuing operations is estimated to be 0. It was accessed to have none significant changes during the year.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Investments in Mainland China - Basic Information

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 7

Unit: NT$1,000

(Unless Otherwise Specified)

Name of the Investee Company in Mainland China	Primary Business	Paid-in-Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Investment Amount from Taiwan, Beginning of the Period	Remittance or Recovery of Investment Amount, current period		Accumulated Investment Amount from Taiwan, End of the Period	Profit or Loss of the Investee Company	Direct or Indirect Ownership of the Company (%)	Investment Gain (Loss) Recognized of the Period	Carrying Amount of the Investment, End of the Period	Investment Income Repatriated, End of the Period	Remark
					Remittance	Recovery							
Advanced Group International (BVI) Co.,Ltd.：Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	Engaged in the production and sales of carbon fiber prepreg materials and sports products	$ 149,446	2	$ 149,434	$ -	$ -	$ 149,434	$ 105,873	100	$ 105,873	$ 1,482,750	$ 948,328	Note 1, Note 2
Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.: Baoji Zatech Material Co., Ltd.	Engaged in the production of materials	17,796	3	-	-	-	-	1,983	25	495	3,414	-	Note 1, Note 3, Note 4, Note 5

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following four methods:

1. Remittance to Mainland China through a third region
2. Investment in Mainland China company through company invested and established in a third region
3. Investment in Mainland China company through reinvestment in an existing company in a third company
4. Through other methods

Note 2: Investment gain or loss recognized in accordance with the financial statements reviewed by the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 3: Investment gain or loss recognized in accordance with the investee company's self-compiled financial statements.

Note 4: The amount of paid-in-capital is converted based on the RMB4,000 thousand at exchange rate of 4.449.

Note 5: It is an investment directly made by the Company's 2nd tier subsidiary, Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd., and the Company did not make actual remittance for the investment.

Name of the Company	Accumulated investment amount remitted to China from Taiwan, end of the period	Investment amount approved by the MOEAIC	Upper limit on investment authorized by the MOEAIC
Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. (Note 6, Note 7, Note 8)	$ 149,434	$ 143,855	$ 4,800,560

Note 6: Accumulated outward remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period of US$4,577 thousand is translated at the spot exchange rates at the time of the remittance.

Note 7: The approved investment amount of US$4,577 thousand by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) is translated using the USD exchange rate of 31.43 at the balance sheet date.

Note 8: According to the quota stipulated in Correspondance Jing-Shen-Zi-Di-No.09704604680 issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on August 29, 2008.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Investment in Mainland China - Significant Transactions between the Company and Investee Companies in Mainland China Directly or Indirectly through Entities in a Third Region

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 8

Unit: NT$1,000
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

Name of Investee Company in Mainland China	Purchase (Sales)		Property Transaction		Account Receivable (Payable)		Endorsement, Guarantee or Collateral Provided		Financing				Others
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance	%	Balance, end of the period	Purpose	Highest Balance	Balance, end of the period	Range of Interest Rates	Interest Rate, current period	
Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	($ 5,309,778)	45%	$ -	-	($ 1,897,821)	78%	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	-	$ -	Note

Note: The purchase (sales) amount comprises the sales revenue (sales of raw materials and work-in-progress) offsetted by operating costs (purchase of goods) arising from related processing of the Company's sales to Advanced Sporting Goods (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. The offset amount during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025 was $977,903.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Cash and Cash equivalents

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$1,000

Statement 1

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash on hand and Revolving cash		$ 105
Check deposits		9
Demand deposit	Demand deposit - NTD	153,632
	Demand deposit -USD (USD14,342 thousand dollars ; exchange rate:31.43)	450,757
	Demand deposit – in other foreign currencies	7,102
Cash equivalents		
Time deposit -(NTD)	Interest rate range: 1.58~1.65%	400,000
	Maturity: Jan. 9, 2026 to Feb. 4, 2026	
Time deposit -(USD)	Interest rate range: 3.80%(USD270 thousand dollars ; exchange rate:31.43)	8,486
	Maturity: Mar. 11, 2026	
		$ 1,020,091

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Current

December 31, 2025

Statement 2

Unit: NT$1,000

Name of Financial Tools	Summary	Shares (Unit)	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value Unit Price($1)	Fair Value Amount	Remark
Overseas treasury bills	UBS Manage Premium US treasury bill portfolio	-	$ 251,440	-	$ 264,612	Note
Convertible bonds contracts	ESE convertible promissory note-CB	-	7,396	-	-	Note
			$ 258,836		$ 264,612	

Note: The number of shares and unit price are not available because they are investment portfolio products.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Costs - Current

December 31, 2025

Statement 3

Unit: NT$1,000

Name	Summary	Number of shares	Face Value	Total Amount	Interest Rate	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Impairments	Remark
Time deposit - foreign currency	USD 8,426 thousand dollars, exchange rate: 31.43. Maturity: February 2026	NA	$ 264,823	$ 264,823	4.10%	$ 264,823	$ -	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Net Accounts Receivable

December 31, 2025

Statement 4 Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
General Customers			
Customer 10986	Account receivable from customers	$ 2,262,018	
Customer 10008	Account receivable from customers	674,904	
Customer 10001	Account receivable from customers	247,485	
Others (the balance not exceed 5% of this account)	Account receivable from customers	562,951	
Total		3,747,358	
Less: Loss Allowance		(7,918)	
		$ 3,739,440	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Inventories

December 31, 2025

Statement 5 Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net Realized Value	Remark
Raw materials		$ 287,112	$ 283,131	Note
Other materials		11,415	11,400	Note
Work in progress		15,657	15,601	Note
Finished goods		377,711	377,616	Note
Inventories in transit		370	370	
		692,265	$ 688,118	
Less: Allowance for valuation and obsolescence loss：		(94,523)		
		$ 597,742		

Note: The net realizable value of raw materials refers to its replacement cost. The net realizable value of work in progress and finished goods refers to the estimated selling price in the normal operating course less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Statement 6

Unit: NT$1,000

Name of company	Balance in the Beginning of the Period		Increase amount for the period (Note)		Decrease amount for the period (Note)		Ending Balance			Market value / Net Equity value		Guarantee or as Pledged	Remark
	Thousand shares	Amount	Thousand shares	Amount	Thousand shares	Amount	Thousand shares	Shareholding Ratio	Amount	Unit price ($1)	Total		
ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL MULTITECH (VIETNAM) CORPORATION LTD.	32,000	$ 1,420,570	-	$ 115,823	-	$ -	32,000	100%	$ 1,536,393	48.12	$ 1,539,687	None	
ADVANCED GROUP INTERNATIONAL (BVI) CO., LTD.	4,585	1,369,433	-	112,053	-	-	4,585	100%	1,481,486	323.40	1,482,770	None	
Launch Technologies Co., Ltd.	55,220	871,478	-	391,057	-	-	55,220	100%	1,262,535	22.86	1,262,535	None	
Technology on Prototyping Ultimate Co., Ltd.	1,200	19,466	-	-	-	(1,145)	1,200	21.64%	18,321	15.54	18,643	None	
MUNICH COMPOSITES GMBH	69	-	-	-	-	-	69	30.83%	-	-	-	None	
		$ 3,680,947		$ 618,933		($ 1,145)			$ 4,298,735		$ 4,303,635		

Note: including increased holding shares in subsidiary, investment gain(loss) recognized, realized (unrealized) sales gain(loss), and differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Changes in the Cost of Right-Of-Use Assets

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Statement 7

Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Balance, beginning of the period	Increase - current	Decrease - current	Balance, end of the period	Remark
Land	$ 458,627	$ -	$ -	$ 458,627	
Building & Structure	62,548	-	-	62,548	
	$ 521,175	$ -	$ -	$ 521,175	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Accumulated Depreciation of Right-Of-Use Assets

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Statement 8

Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Balance, beginning of the period	Increase - current	Decrease - current	Balance, end of the period	Remark
Land	$ 56,240	$ 11,670	$ -	$ 67,910	
Building & Structure	35,534	15,169	-	50,703	
	$ 91,774	$ 26,839	$ -	$ 118,613	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Short-Term Loans

December 31, 2025

Statement 9

Unit: NT$1,000

Type of Loans	Explanation	Balance at the end of the period	Loan Period	Range of Interest Rate	Financing Limit	Guarantee or pledge	Remark
Credit loan	Shanghai Commercial Bank Kaohsiung Branch	$ 120,000	2025/07~2026/07	1.885%	USD 40,000 thousand	None	-
Secured loan	Taiwan Bank Kaohsiung Export Processing Zone Branch	60,000	2025/02~2026/02	1.750%	TWD 150,000 thousand	Land, housing & structure	-
Loan against letter of credit	Taiwan Bank Kaohsiung Export Processing Zone Branch	40,395	2025/02~2026/02	0%	USD 9,000 thousand	Land, housing & structure	-
Loan against letter of credit	Shanghai Commercial Bank Kaohsiung Branch	12,006	2025/07~2026/07	0%	USD 40,000 thousand	None	-
		$232,401					

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Account Payable

December 31, 2025

Statement 10 Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
General suppliers:			
Supplier 102568	Account payable	$ 17,452	
Supplier 100314	Account payable	16,296	
Supplier 100621	Account payable	14,793	
Supplier 103356	Account payable	8,491	
Others (the balance did not exceed 5% of this account)	Account payable	63,356	
		$ 120,388	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Lease Liabilities

December 31, 2025

Statement 11 | Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Summary	Lease Term	Discount Rate	Balance at the end of the period	Remark
Land	Land lease of He Fa Factory	Jul. 1, 2020 ~ Jun. 30, 2060	1.51%	$ 442,603	
Land	Land lease of Gao Jia I Factory	Dec. 1, 2007 ~ Nov. 30, 2029.	1.26%	1,604	
Building & Structure	Plant lease of Gao Jia III Factory	Apr. 1, 2024 ~ Mar. 31, 2026.	1.86%	1,125	
Building & Structure	Plant lease of Gao Jia IV Factory	Jan. 1, 2022 ~ Dec. 31, 2026	0.76%	10,893	
				456,225	
		Less: Due in 1 Year		(18,767)	
				$ 437,458	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Long-Term Loans

December 31, 2025

Statement 12 | Unit: NT$1,000

Creditor Banks	Summary	Borrowing Amount	Loan Period	Interest Rate	Pledge or Guarantee	Remark
The Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank Ltd. Kaohsiung Branch	Credit loan	298,200	2025/07 ~ 2029/04	1.98%	None	Interest paid monthly; principal repaid in installments
	Less: due within 1 year	-				
		$ 298,200				

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Operating Revenue

2025

Statement 13 Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Quantity	Amount	Remark
GOLF	11,238 thousand pcs	$ 11,499,168	
Composite Products	37,648 thousand units	1,508,155	
		13,007,323	
Less: Sales return and discounts		(82,041)	
		$ 12,925,282	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Operating Costs

2025

Statement 14

Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Amounts	
	Subtotal	Total
Goods at the beginning of the period	$ -	
Add: Purchase of goods	738,558	
Goods at the end of the period	-	
Operating costs - goods		$ 738,558
Raw materials at the beginning of the period	303,607	
Add: Purchase of raw materials	1,066,921	
Less: Loss from retirement of raw materials	(162)	
Others	(9,187)	
Materials at the end of the period (including inventories in transit)	(298,897)	
Consumption of raw materials in the period		1,062,282
Direct labour cost		371,375
Manufacturing overheads		727,239
Manufacturing costs		2,160,896
Work in process, beginning of period		24,997
Work-in-process, end of the period		(15,657)
Cost of finished goods		2,170,236
Finished goods, beginning of period		331,758
Add: Purchase during the period		8,875,236
Less: Loss from retirement of finished goods		(6,075)
Others		(21,267)
Finished goods, end of period		(377,711)
Operating costs - finished goods		10,972,177
Loss on inventory price decline		45,253
Loss on disposal of inventories		6,237
Other operating costs		(7,792)
Operating costs		$ 11,754,433

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Manufacturing Overheads

2025

Statement 15 Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Salary		$ 114,183	
Processing fee		128,494	
Depreciation expenses		135,170	
Water, electricity, and gas		90,883	
Miscellaneous purchases		80,253	
Other (the balance did not exceed 5% of this account)		178,256	
		$ 727,239	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Sales and Marketing Expenses

2025

Statement 16 Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Salary		$ 59,056	
Shipping expenses		26,136	
Export expenses		21,064	
Insurance		7,011	
Other (the balance did not exceed 5% of this account)		24,023	
		$ 137,290	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of Management and Administration Expenses

2025

Statement 17 Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Salary		$ 153,018	
Depreciation expenses		18,928	
Insurance expenses		19,135	
Software repair and maintainance expenses		19,794	
Other (the balance did not exceed 5% of this account)		95,294	
		$ 306,169	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Statement of R&D Expenses

2025

Statement 18 Unit: NT$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Salary		$ 229,355	
Depreciation		44,012	
Materials for testing		22,694	
Insurance		21,752	
Other (the balance did not exceed 5% of this account)		95,484	
		$ 413,297	

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Summary Statement of Employee Benefits, Depreciation and Amortization Expenses Incurred during the Current Period (continued)

2025

Statement 19 | Unit: NT$1,000

	2025			2024		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses (Note 1 and 2)						
Salary and wages	$ 385,240	$ 441,429	$ 826,669	$ 427,981	$ 443,695	$ 871,676
Labor and health insurance premiums	41,484	41,366	82,850	39,411	37,200	76,611
Pension expense	17,676	20,494	38,170	16,962	19,433	36,395
Remuneration to directors	-	9,440	9,440	-	10,580	10,580
Other employee benefits and expenses	27,750	22,397	50,147	25,899	19,816	45,715
Total	$ 472,150	$ 535,126	$ 1,007,276	$ 510,253	$ 530,724	$ 1,040,977
Depreciation expenses	$ 135,170	$ 66,725	$ 201,895	$ 148,381	$ 83,088	$ 231,469
Amortization expenses	$ 13,185	$ 17,763	$ 30,948	$ 18,413	$ 18,891	$ 37,304

Note 1: For this fiscal year and the previous year, the number of employees was 1,051 and 1,095, respectively, of which the number of directors who were not concurrently employees was 4 and 4, respectively.

Note 2: For companies whose shares are listed on the TWSE/TPEx, the following information should also be disclosed:

(1) For this fiscal year, average employee benefits amounted to $953. In 2024, the average employee benefits amounted to $944.

(2) For this fiscal year, average employee salary amounted to $790. In 2024, the average employee salary amounted to $799.

(3) Adjustments to Average Employee Compensation Costs (1%).

(4) The Company has set up Audit Committee, so in 2025 and 2024, there were no remuneration paid to supervisors.

Advanced International Multitech Co., Ltd.

Summary Statement of Employee Benefits, Depreciation and Amortization Expenses Incurred during the Current Period (continued)

2025

Statement 19 Unit: NT$1,000

(5) Remuneration policy of the Company (including directors, supervisors, managers, and employees) is as follows:

1. Directors' remuneration distribution policy:

In addition to the distribution of no more than 5% of the Company's earnings as required by the Company's Articles of Association, the remuneration paid to the directors and supervisors of the Company shall be based on the Company's overall actual operating results, future business risks and development, and industry standards. The distribution of remuneration is subject to the review by the Remuneration Committee, resolution by the Board of Directors, and report at the shareholders' meeting.

2. Managers' remuneration policy:

(1) The policies, standards, and packages of the remunerations

Remuneration policies, standards, and packages the remuneration paid by the Company to the managers includes salaries, bonuses, and employee remuneration, which are approved in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Company, and is subject to review by the Remuneration Committee and resolution by the Board of Directors. Employee remuneration is payable after it is reported at the shareholders' meeting. The compensation policy varies based on the company's overall operational performance and the individual's contribution to the company's results.

(2) Procedures for determining remuneration:

The remuneration received by the managers is based on their education, experience, working experience, job nature, as well as the actual operating performance and contribution of the Company each year, which shall be implemented in accordance with the Company's "Remuneration Management Procedures," "Year-End Bonus Distribution Procedures," "Performance Evaluation Procedures," as well as "Employee, Directors, and Supervisors Remuneration Distribution Regulation." The distribution of the remuneration of the Company's managers is subject to review by the Remuneration Committee and approval by the Board of Directors.

(3) Relevance to business performance and future risks

The remuneration of the Company's managers is determined with reference to the operation of the Company as a whole, future business risks and development, as well as general standards of the industry or market and its operational management responsibilities, contribution and performance. The management of the Company and the Remuneration Committee will review regularly and make appropriate adjustments, which should be sufficient to reflect their responsibilities and risks.

3. Employee remuneration policy:

The employee remuneration approval standards are based on employees' education and experience, job responsibilities, skills, job difficulties and environmental hazards, which shall be implemented in accordance with the Company's "Remuneration Management Procedures," "Year-End Bonus Distribution Procedures," "Performance Evaluation Procedures," as well as "Employee, Directors, and Supervisors Remuneration Distribution Regulation."