

Wieson Technologies Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements & Independent Auditor's Report For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Notice to Readers: The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Representation Letter

We hereby declare that we have confirmed the entities which shall be included in the consolidated financial statements of the affiliates and the ones which shall be included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10 are identical; the related information has been disclosed in consolidated financial statements and will hence not be included in consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises for the year ended December 31, 2025 (from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025) in accordance with "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports and Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises."

Declared by

Company Name: WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.

Responsible Person: Hung-Chin Chen

March 11, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.:

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and its subsidiaries (WIESON GROUP) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, consolidated statements of cash flows, and notes to the consolidated financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies) for the years then ended.

In our opinion, based on our audits, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WIESON GROUP as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the paragraph on the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of our report. The staff of the CPA firm subject to the requirement for independence have maintained independence from WIESON GROUP in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants, and have fulfilled other responsibilities under the Norm. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of WIESON GROUP for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the consolidated financial statements of WIESON GROUP for the year ended December 31, 2025 are stated as follows:

Authenticity of the occurrence of sales revenues from certain specific sales customers

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.'s principal source of revenues is the sale of interconnect components and automotive components. Since changes in major sales customers have a significant impact on the financial statements and sales revenues are inherently of high risk, we identified customers whose sales revenue meet certain criteria and listed the assessment of the authenticity of shipments of the sales revenue transactions of these customers to be a key audit matter. Please refer to Note 4(13) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the accounting policy on revenue recognition.

We performed the following audit procedures:

1. Obtained an understanding of the design of internal controls related to sales revenue recognition, and evaluated and tested their design and the effectiveness of implementation.
2. Reviewed relevant supporting documents and tested the collection status of the revenues from the aforementioned specific sales customers to confirm the authenticity of sales transactions.

Other Matters

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. has prepared the parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, to which we have also issued an independent auditor's report with unqualified opinion on record for reference.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the management is responsible for also evaluating the ability of WIESON GROUP to continue as going concerns and disclosing related matters and adopting the accounting basis for going concerns, among others, unless management intends to liquidate WIESON GROUP or discontinue operation or there are no other actually feasible solutions than liquidation or discontinued operation.

Those charged with governance, including the Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of WIESON GROUP.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. The term of "reasonable assurance" refers to high level of assurance. Nevertheless, the audit performed according to the Auditing Standards cannot guarantee the discovery of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements 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 the consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error, design and adopt appropriate countermeasures for the risks assessed, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in order to be used as the basis for the opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of WIESON GROUP.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management level.
4. Reach a conclusion with regard to the adequacy of the accounting basis adopted to continue with operation by the management and whether significant uncertainties of events or conditions that might result in significant concerns about the ability of WIESON GROUP to continue with operation exist or not according to the evidence obtained from the audit. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's

report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. Future events or circumstances may cause WIESON GROUP to cease to have the ability to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including relevant notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities of the GROUP, and express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the GROUP. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

Deloitte Taiwan

CPACHU, SHIH-LAN

CPACHIH, JUI-CHUAN

Financial Supervisory Commission
Approval Document No.

Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi
1060023872

Securities and Futures Bureau Approval
Document No.

No. Tai-Cai-Zheng-VI-Zi No. 0920123784

March 16, 2026

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Code	Assets	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Amount (NT\$)	%	Amount (NT\$)	%
Current Assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 6 and 30)	\$ 594,014	13	\$ 116,526	3
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 8, 9, 30 and 32)	3,081	-	119,366	3
1150	Notes receivable (Notes 10, 30 and 32)	337,885	8	240,975	7
1170	Accounts receivable (Notes 10, 23 and 30)	1,042,223	24	1,098,033	29
1200	Other receivables (Notes 30)	2,413	-	9,274	-
1220	Current income tax assets (Note 25)	725	-	722	-
130X	Inventories (Note 11)	686,746	16	618,535	16
1410	Prepayments (Note 17)	39,370	1	72,015	2
1479	Other current assets (Note 17)	1,345	-	3,290	-
11XX	Total current assets	<u>2,707,802</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>2,278,736</u>	<u>60</u>
Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 7 and 30)	32,272	1	24,627	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 13, 31 and 32)	1,305,604	30	1,154,342	30
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 14, 31 and 32)	129,932	3	150,667	4
1760	Investment property (Notes 15 and 32)	29,783	1	39,138	1
1780	Intangible assets (Note 16)	87,524	2	64,778	2
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 25)	21,309	-	43,754	1
1915	Prepayments for equipment (Notes 17 and 33)	32,742	1	30,936	1
1920	Refundable deposits (Notes 30 and 31)	15,696	-	15,207	-
1975	Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Note 21)	-	-	3,114	-
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 17)	596	-	339	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	<u>1,655,458</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>1,526,902</u>	<u>40</u>
1XXX	Total assets	<u>\$ 4,363,260</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,805,638</u>	<u>100</u>
Liabilities and equity					
Current Liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans (Notes 18, 30 and 32)	\$ 386,597	9	\$ 359,565	10
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Note 23)	6,136	-	24,876	1
2150	Notes payable (Note 30)	-	-	207	-
2170	Accounts payable (Note 30)	750,775	17	798,514	21
2200	Other payables (Notes 19 and 30)	214,987	5	181,717	5
2230	Current income tax liabilities (Note 25)	20,067	1	12,657	-
2250	Provision for liabilities - current (Note 20)	4,444	-	4,119	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 14, 30 and 31)	1,214	-	10,547	-
2320	Long-term loans due within one year (Notes 18, 30 and 32)	94,264	2	75,903	2
2399	Other current liabilities	48,281	1	41,895	1
21XX	Total current liabilities	<u>1,526,765</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,510,000</u>	<u>40</u>
Non-current Liabilities					
2540	Long-term loans (Notes 18, 30 and 32)	496,455	11	606,229	16
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 25)	205,836	5	168,014	4
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 14, 30 and 31)	1,069	-	1,602	-
2630	Long-term deferred revenue	12,056	-	6,261	-
2645	Deposits received (Notes 30 and 31)	1,034	-	1,058	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	<u>716,450</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>783,164</u>	<u>20</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities	<u>2,243,215</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>2,293,164</u>	<u>60</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company (Note 22)					
3110	Common stock	817,640	19	726,640	19
3200	Capital Surplus	456,919	10	154,273	4
Retained Earnings					
3310	Legal reserve	148,881	4	133,439	3
3320	Special reserve	3,747	-	19,826	1
3350	Undistributed earnings	534,020	12	341,416	9
3300	Total retained earnings	686,648	16	494,681	13
3400	Other Equity	(2,738)	-	(3,747)	-
31XX	Total owners' equity of the Company	1,958,469	45	1,371,847	36
36XX	Non-controlling Interest	161,576	4	140,627	4
3XXX	Total equity	<u>2,120,045</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>1,512,474</u>	<u>40</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 4,363,260</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,805,638</u>	<u>100</u>

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

Chairman: Hung-Chin Chen

Managerial Officers : Cheng-Huang
Chen

Head of Accounting: Yu-Wei Hu

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of NTD, except EPS in NTD

Code		2025		2024	
		Amount (NT\$)	%	Amount (NT\$)	%
4000	Operating revenues (Note 23)	\$ 4,035,592	100	\$ 3,083,420	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 11 and 24)	(2,970,088)	(74)	(2,298,963)	(75)
5900	Gross Profit	<u>1,065,504</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>784,457</u>	<u>25</u>
	Operating expenses (Notes 24 and 31)				
6100	Selling expenses	(218,169)	(5)	(176,569)	(6)
6200	Administrative expenses	(302,152)	(8)	(256,168)	(8)
6300	R&D expenses	(179,500)	(4)	(163,740)	(5)
6450	Reversal of expected credit losses	<u>1,036</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,396</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	(<u>698,785</u>)	(<u>17</u>)	(<u>590,081</u>)	(<u>19</u>)
6900	Operating profit	<u>366,719</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>194,376</u>	<u>6</u>
	Non-operating Income and Expenses (Notes 24 and 31)				
7100	Interest income	2,538	-	6,667	-
7010	Other income	2,908	-	5,271	-
7020	Other gains and losses	21,334	1	69,427	3
7050	Finance costs	(<u>26,840</u>)	(<u>1</u>)	(<u>30,033</u>)	(<u>1</u>)
7000	Total non-operating Income and Expenses	(<u>60</u>)	<u>-</u>	<u>51,332</u>	<u>2</u>
7900	Profit before tax	366,659	9	245,708	8
7950	Income tax expense (Note 25)	(<u>96,759</u>)	(<u>2</u>)	(<u>70,180</u>)	(<u>2</u>)
8200	Net Profit for the Year	<u>269,900</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>175,528</u>	<u>6</u>
	Other comprehensive income				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan (Note 21)	221	-	254	-

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Code		2025		2024	
		Amount (NT\$)	%	Amount (NT\$)	%
8316	Unrealized valuation gains or losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 22)	\$ 8,794	-	(\$ 20,442)	(1)
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 22 and 25)	(369)	-	(51)	-
		<u>8,646</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,239)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements (Note 22)	(8,439)	-	49,913	1
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 22 and 25)	<u>1,949</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,096)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>(6,490)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,817</u>	<u>1</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	<u>2,156</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,578</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 272,056</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 196,106</u>	<u>6</u>
	Net profit attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the Company	\$ 250,246	6	\$ 154,212	5
8620	Non-controlling Interest	<u>19,654</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>21,316</u>	<u>1</u>
8600		<u>\$ 269,900</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 175,528</u>	<u>6</u>
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the Company	\$ 251,107	6	\$ 170,494	5
8720	Non-controlling Interest	<u>20,949</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25,612</u>	<u>1</u>
8700		<u>\$ 272,056</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 196,106</u>	<u>6</u>
	Earnings per share (Note 26)				
9750	Basic	<u>\$ 3.43</u>		<u>\$ 2.28</u>	
9850	Diluted	<u>\$ 3.41</u>		<u>\$ 2.27</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Chairman: Hung-Chin
Chen

President: Cheng-Huang
Chen

Head of Accounting: Yu-
Wei Hu

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousands

		Equity attributable to owners of the Company						Other Equity				
		Share Capital		Retained Earnings				Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized valuation gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Code		Number of shares (in thousands of shares)	Amount (NT\$)	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings					
A1	Balance at January 1, 2024	66,664	\$ 666,640	\$ 8,797	\$ 127,970	\$ 5,067	\$ 230,561	(\$ 26,203)	\$ 6,377	\$ 1,019,209	\$ 121,841	\$ 1,141,050
	Appropriation and distribution of earnings for 2023											
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	5,469	-	(5,469)	-	-	-	-	-
B17	Special reserve	-	-	-	-	14,759	(14,759)	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(23,332)	-	-	(23,332)	-	(23,332)
E1	Capital increase in cash	6,000	60,000	144,000	-	-	-	-	-	204,000	-	204,000
	Changes in other capital surplus:											
N1	Share-based payment transaction	-	-	1,476	-	-	-	-	-	1,476	-	1,476
D1	Net profit for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	154,212	-	-	154,212	21,316	175,528
D3	Other comprehensive income after tax for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	203	36,521	(20,442)	16,282	4,296	20,578
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	154,415	36,521	(20,442)	170,494	25,612	196,106
O1	Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,826)	(6,826)
Z1	Balance at December 31, 2024	72,664	726,640	154,273	133,439	19,826	341,416	10,318	(14,065)	1,371,847	140,627	1,512,474
	Appropriation and distribution of earnings for 2024											
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	15,442	-	(15,442)	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(16,079)	16,079	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(58,131)	-	-	(58,131)	-	(58,131)
E1	Capital increase in cash	9,100	91,000	297,505	-	-	-	-	-	388,505	-	388,505
	Changes in other capital surplus:											
N1	Share-based payment	-	-	5,141	-	-	-	-	-	5,141	-	5,141
D1	Net profit for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	250,246	-	-	250,246	19,654	269,900
D3	Other comprehensive income after tax for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(148)	(7,785)	8,794	861	1,295	2,156
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	250,098	(7,785)	8,794	251,107	20,949	272,056
Z1	Balance at December 31, 2025	81,764	\$ 817,640	\$ 456,919	\$ 148,881	\$ 3,747	\$ 534,020	\$ 2,533	(\$ 5,271)	\$ 1,958,469	\$ 161,576	\$ 2,120,045

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

Chairman: Hung-Chin Chen

President: Cheng-Huang Chen

Head of Accounting: Yu-Wei Hu

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Net profit before tax for the year	\$ 366,659	\$ 245,708
A20010	Adjustments to reconcile profit or loss:		
A20100	Depreciation expenses	119,309	120,507
A20200	Amortization expenses	13,719	11,394
A20300	Reversal of expected credit impairment losses	(1,036)	(6,396)
A20900	Finance costs	26,840	30,033
A21200	Interest income	(2,538)	(6,667)
A21300	Dividend income	(421)	(3,324)
A21900	Remuneration cost of share-based payments	5,141	1,476
A22500	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,028	1,893
A22800	Gains on disposal of intangible assets	-	(5)
A23700	Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(303)	(89)
A23800	Loss on (Reversal of) decline in value of inventories and obsolescence	16,579	(18,015)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	(94,545)	41,790
A31150	Accounts receivable	54,514	(226,182)
A31180	Other receivables	4,185	(2,818)
A31200	Inventories	(85,227)	(152,803)
A31230	Prepayments	33,086	(25,664)
A31240	Other current assets	1,945	(1,297)
A32125	Contract liabilities	(18,740)	4,000
A32130	Notes payable	(207)	(99,507)
A32150	Accounts payable	(47,739)	244,929
A32180	Other payables	33,657	52,869
A32200	Provision for liabilities	325	1,662
A32210	Deferred revenue	5,795	(425)
A32230	Other current liabilities	6,386	9,048
A32240	Net defined benefit assets	<u>3,335</u>	<u>(39)</u>
A33000	Cash generated from operations	442,747	222,078
A33100	Interest received	5,214	3,917
A33300	Interest paid	(27,062)	(29,005)
A33500	Income tax paid	<u>(27,508)</u>	<u>(30,026)</u>
AAAA	Net cash inflows from operating activities	<u>393,391</u>	<u>166,964</u>

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Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B00030	Return of share payment in connection with capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 1,257	\$ 3,224
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	-	(116,326)
B00060	Disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	116,285	-
B02700	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(240,505)	(226,387)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,217	2,143
B03700	Increase in refundable deposits	(489)	(323)
B04500	Purchase of intangible assets	(30,162)	(12,970)
B04600	Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	-	628
B05400	Acquisition of investment property	-	(843)
B06800	Decrease (Increase) in other non-current assets	(257)	50
B07100	Increase in prepayments for equipment	(22,245)	(28,895)
B07600	Receipts of other dividends	421	3,324
B09900	Acquisition of right-of-use assets	<u>-</u>	<u>(76,095)</u>
BBBB	Net cash outflows from investing activities	<u>(174,478)</u>	<u>(452,470)</u>
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term loans	27,032	-
C00200	Decrease in short-term loans	-	(262,314)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term loans	200,000	409,106
C01700	Repayment of long-term loans	(291,238)	(135,422)
C03000	Increase in deposits received	-	867
C03100	Return of deposits received	(24)	-
C04020	Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(10,215)	(24,028)
C04500	Payment of cash dividends	(58,131)	(23,332)
C04600	Capital increase in cash	388,505	204,000
C05800	Decrease in non-controlling interests	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,826)</u>
CCCC	Net cash inflows from financing activities	<u>255,929</u>	<u>162,051</u>
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,646</u>	<u>28,507</u>
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	477,488	(94,948)
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>116,526</u>	<u>211,474</u>
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$ 594,014</u>	<u>\$ 116,526</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Chairman: Hung-Chin
Chen

President: Cheng-
Huang Chen

Head of Accounting:
Yu-Wei Hu

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(The amounts are in thousands of NTD, unless otherwise stated)

I. Company History

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was established on January 13, 1990 under a business license issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Company is mainly engaged in the trading and import/export business of a wide range of electronic connectors, computer I/O peripherals, plug & socket cable assemblies, controlled telecom radio-frequency devices, and wireless telecom mechanical devices. The Company has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since December 22, 2025.

The consolidated financial statements are expressed in NTD, the Company's functional currency.

II. Date and Procedure for Approval of Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2026.

III. Application of New and Revised Standards and Interpretations

1. Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee’s Interpretations (IFRIC), and Standing Interpretations Committee’s Pronouncements (SIC) (collectively, “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as “FSC”).

The application of the amendments to IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by FSC will not have a significant effect on the Consolidated Company's accounting policies.

2. IFRSs endorsed by FSC applicable in 2026

<u>New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
“Annual Improvements to IFRSs - Volume 11”	January 1, 2026

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (including 2020 and 2021 amendments)	January 1, 2023

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

1. Amendments to guidelines as to the application of classification of financial assets

The amendments primarily modify the classification requirements for financial assets, including:

- A. If a financial asset contains a contingency that changes the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the nature of the contingency is not directly related to changes in the underlying lending risks and costs (e.g., whether or not the debtor achieves a specified reduction in carbon emissions), the contractual cash flows of this type of financial asset are entirely only payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal when the following two conditions are met:
 - The contractual cash flows arising from all possible scenarios (or before or after the occurrence of the contingency) are entirely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal; and
 - the contractual cash flows arising from all possible scenarios are not materially different from the cash flows from financial instruments with the same contractual terms but without the contingent feature.
- B. Clarify that financial assets with no recourse feature represent the enterprise’s ultimate right to receive cash flows, which are contractually limited to the cash flows generated from specific assets.
- C. Clarify whether a contract-linked instrument creates a concentration of credit risk by establishing multiple graded securities through a cascade payment structure to establish payment priorities for holders of financial assets, and results in a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool to the different graded securities.

2. Amendments to guidelines as to the application of derecognition of financial assets

The amendments mainly stipulate that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date. However, when settling a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, the Company can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the Company has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The Company having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The Company having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

Except for the above effects, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Consolidated Company is continuously assessing the amendments to other standards, which are not expected to have a material impact on its financial position or performance.

3. IFRSs already announced by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by FSC

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	Undecided
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure” (including 2025 amendments)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

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

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” and relevant amendments

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” and the key changes to the standard include:

- The Consolidated Company shall assess whether its main business activities involve investments in specific types of assets and financing provided to customers, and accordingly classify income and expense items into operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations categories in the statements of comprehensive income.
- The statements of comprehensive income should show operating profit or loss, pre-tax profit or loss before financing, and the subtotal and grand total of profit or loss.
- Provide guidelines to enhance aggregation and segmentation requirements: The Consolidated Company is required to identify assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, expenses, and cash flows arising from individual transactions or other matters and to classify and aggregate them on the basis of a common characteristic so that each line item presented in the primary financial statements has at least one similar characteristic. Items with dissimilar characteristics should be broken down in the primary financial statements and notes. The Consolidated Company labels these items as “Others” only when a more informative label could not be identified.
- Add disclosure of management-defined performance measures: The Consolidated Company should disclose information about management-defined performance measures in a single note to the financial statements when the Consolidated Company engages in public communications outside of the financial statements and when the Consolidated Company communicates to users of the financial statements management's viewpoints on a particular aspect of the Consolidated Company's overall financial performance, including a description of the measures, how they are calculated, a reconciliation of the measures to the subtotal or grand total of the measure as specified in IFRSs, and effect of income tax and non-controlling interests of the reconciling items.

In addition, the following amendments were made to IAS 7 "Statements of Cash Flows":

- If the Consolidated Company uses the indirect method to report cash flows from operating activities, operating profit or loss should be used as the starting point for reconciliation.
- The interest and dividends received by the Consolidated Company should be classified as investing activities, while the interest and dividends paid should be classified as financing activities. If, upon assessment, the Consolidated Company engages in specific main business activities, it shall consider the nature of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense in the statement of comprehensive income to determine how to classify dividend received, interest received, and interest paid in the statement of cash flows. However, each of these cash flows can only be classified in a single activity in the statement of cash flows.

In addition to the above effects, till the date of publication of the consolidated financial statements, the Consolidated Company will continue to evaluate other effects of the above-mentioned amendments to various standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance, which will be disclosed when the evaluation is completed.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(I) Compliance Statement

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements is based on the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by FSC.

(II) Basis of Preparation

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

The fair value measurements are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the observability and significance of the relative inputs:

1. Level 1 inputs: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

2. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
3. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(III) Criteria for classifying for assets and liabilities as current or non-current

Current assets include:

1. assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; and
3. cash and cash equivalent (unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the date of statement of financial position).

Current liabilities include:

1. liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. liabilities that will be due for settlement within 12 months from the balance sheet date (even if the long-term refinancing or rescheduling of payment agreement is completed after the balance sheet date and before the publication of the financial statements), and
3. liabilities for which there is no substantive right at the balance sheet date to defer settlement until at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

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

(IV) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e. its subsidiaries). The Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income include the operating profit or loss of the acquired or disposed subsidiaries for the period from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal. Adjustments have been made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to allow their accounting policies to be consistent with those used by the Consolidated Company. In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the transaction, account balance, revenue and expense among entities have been eliminated completely. The total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries are attributed to owners of the Company and non-controlling interests, and the same is true when the non-controlling interests consequently become loss balance.

Changes in the Consolidated Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Consolidated Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. 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 and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Consolidated Company loses control over a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal is the difference between (1) the sum of the fair value of the consideration received and the remaining investment in the subsidiary based on the fair value at the date of loss of control, and (2) the sum of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and the non-controlling interests based on the carrying amount at the date of loss of control. The Consolidated Company shall account for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary on the same basis as the Consolidated Company would be required to follow if it were to dispose of the related assets or liabilities directly.

Please see Note 12 and Tables 6 and 7 for details of subsidiaries, percentage of ownership and business activities.

(V) Foreign currency

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

Foreign currency monetary amount is translated at the closing rate at each balance sheet date. Exchange differences on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized as profit or loss at the period.

Non-monetary foreign currencies held at fair value at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction; however, non-monetary foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and will not be translated again.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities from foreign operations, including subsidiaries whose location or currency is different from the Company, are translated into NTD, at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates at the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and are attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests, respectively.

If the Consolidated Company disposes of all interests in a foreign operation or disposes of part of the interests in a subsidiary which is a foreign operation but loses control, all cumulative translation differences attributable to the owners of the Company that are related to the foreign operation are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the partial disposal of the subsidiary which is a foreign operation does not result in a loss of control, the cumulative translation differences are reattributed to the non-controlling interests of the subsidiary on a pro rata basis and are not recognized in profit or loss. In the case of disposal of any other part of the foreign operation, the cumulative translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss in proportion to the disposal.

(VI) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, finished goods, work in process, and semi-finished goods. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The lower of cost and net realizable value is based on the individual inventory items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method.

(VII) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at costs and subsequently measured at costs of the amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are recognized at costs less accumulated impairment losses. The costs include professional service fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Depreciation of these assets, which are classified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment, commences when the assets are completed with construction and ready for their intended use.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated separately over their useful lives on a straight-line basis for each significant component, except for the land owned by the consolidated Company, which is not depreciated. The Consolidated Company reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method at least at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(VIII) Investment property

Investment property is real estate held to earn rentals or for capital gain or both. Investment property also includes land held for which the future use has not yet been determined.

The Consolidated Company's own investment property is initially measured at cost (including transaction cost) and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property is transferred to property, plant, and equipment at its carrying amount on the date it is first used for owner occupation.

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis.

On derecognition of an item of investment property, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(IX) Intangible Assets

1. Acquired separately

Intangible assets with definite useful lives acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The Consolidated Company reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization method at least at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2. Derecognition

On derecognition of an item of intangible assets, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

- (X) Impairments of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property and intangible assets.

At each balance date, the Consolidated Company reviews whether there is any indication that its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property, and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Consolidated Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Shared assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication of impairment

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset, or the cash-generating unit is increased to the revised recoverable amount. However, the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset, or the cash-generating unit which was not recognized as impairment loss at the past period (less amortization or depreciation). The reversal of impairment loss is recognized as profit or loss.

- (XI) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position when the Consolidated Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial

assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1. Financial assets

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

(1) Type of Measurement

Financial assets held by the Consolidated Company are classified to financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

A. Financial assets at amortized cost

When the financial assets invested by the Consolidated Company satisfies the following two criteria at the same time, it is classified as the amortized cost financial assets:

- a. Where the financial assets are held under a certain business model, and the purpose of such model is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contract cash flows; and
- b. Where contract terms incur cash flow of a specific date, and such cash flow is completely for the payment of the interest of principle and external circulating principle amount.

Financial assets at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, and refundable deposits). When the recognition commences, the effective interest method is used to determine the carrying amount less any amortized cost of depreciation. Any exchange gains and losses are recognized as gains and losses.

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

- a. Interest income on financial assets that are credit-impaired upon acquisition or creation is calculated using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial assets.
- b. Interest income on financial assets that are not credit-impaired upon acquisition or creation but become credit-impaired subsequently is calculated using the effective interest rate multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial assets from the next reporting period after the impairment.

A credit-impaired financial asset is one for which the issuer or the debtor has experienced significant financial difficulties, defaulted, or it is probable that the debtor will declare bankruptcy or other financial reorganization or that an active market for the financial assets will disappear due to financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits which are acquired within 3 months and are highly liquid, readily convertible to cash of fixed amount and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are used to meet short-term cash commitments.

B. Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

On initial recognition, the Consolidated Company may irrevocably designate investments in equity instruments that is not held for trading and not recognized as contingent consideration as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Subsequently the changes in fair value are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. On disposal of investments, the accumulated profit or loss is directly transferred to retained earnings and it is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The dividend from investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss upon the Consolidated Company's right to receive payment is established, except for apparently the dividend representing the recovery of the partial investment cost.

(2) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

The allowance for loss on accounts receivable is recognized according to the lifetime expected credit losses. Other financial assets are assessed to determine whether the credit risk has significantly increased since the original recognition. If there is no significant increase, then the allowance loss is recognized according to the 12-month expected credit loss. If it has increased significantly, then allowance for loss is recognized according to the lifetime expected credit loss.

Expected credit losses are weighted average credit losses with the probability of default events. The 12-month expected credit losses are expected credit losses that result from default events possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The lifetime expected credit losses present expected credit losses arising from all possible defaults over the expected lifetime of the financial instruments.

For the purpose of internal credit risk management, the Consolidated Company determines that the following conditions represent defaults on financial assets, without considering the collaterals held:

- A. There is internal or external information indicating that the debtor is unlikely to pay its debts.
- B. The overdue is more than 180 days, unless there is reasonable and corroborating information indicating that a later default basis is more appropriate.

Impairment losses on all financial assets are recognized through an allowance account to reduce their carrying amounts. However, an allowance for loss on investments in debt instruments at fair value through

other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce their carrying amounts.

(3) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Consolidated Company derecognizes the financial assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets to another entity.

On derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings, without reclassification to profit or loss.

2. Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Consolidated Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity based on the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments issued by the Consolidated Company are recognized at the acquisition price less direct issue costs.

The Consolidated Company's own equity instruments re-acquired is recognized and derecognized under equity. The purchase, sale, issuance or retirement of the Consolidated Company's own equity instruments is not recognized in profit or loss.

3. Financial liabilities

(1) Subsequent Measurement

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

(2) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

On derecognition of financial liabilities, the difference between their carrying amount and the consideration paid (including any transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities) is recognized as profit or loss.

(XII) Provision for liabilities

The amount recognized as provision for liabilities is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, with the risks and uncertainties of the obligation taken into account. The provision for liabilities is measured at the present value of the discounted cash flows estimated to settle the obligation.

(XIII) Revenue Recognition

The Consolidated Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation and recognizes the revenue when each of the obligation is satisfied after the customer has identified it.

Revenues from product sales

Revenues from product sales are derived from the sales of electronic components. The Consolidated Company recognizes revenues when products are delivered and control of ownership is transferred.

When materials are exported for processing, the control of the ownership of the products to be processed has not been transferred. Therefore, no revenue is recognized when materials are exported for processing.

(XIV) Lease

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

1. The Consolidated Company as the lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the lease terms transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under operating leases, lease payments less lease incentives granted are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis.

When a lease contains both land and building elements, the Consolidated Company assesses the lease of each of the elements to determine whether it should be classified as a capital lease or an operating lease based on whether all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the element have been substantially transferred to the lessee. Lease payments are allocated to the land and building in proportion to the fair value of the lease rights of the land and building at the date of contract establishment. If lease payments can be reliably allocated to the two elements, each element is treated in accordance with the applicable lease classification. If lease payments cannot be reliably allocated to

the two elements, the lease as a whole is classified as a capital lease, but if both elements clearly meet the criteria for an operating lease, the lease as a whole is classified as an operating lease.

2. The Consolidated Company as the lessee

Except for payments related to low-value asset leases and short-term leases applicable to exemption of recognition and are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the inception date of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the inception dates to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful lives or the end of the lease periods.

Lease liabilities are measured initially at the present value of lease payments. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease periods. When there is a change in a lease period or in the index or interest rate used to determine lease payments, resulting in a change in future lease payments, the Consolidated Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized as profit or loss. For lease modifications that are not treated as individual leases, the remeasurement of the lease liabilities due to a reduction in the scope of the lease is a reduction of the right-of-use asset and gains or losses are recognized for partial or full termination of the lease. The remeasurement of lease liability for other modifications is the adjustment to right-of-use assets. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated statements of financial position.

(XV) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs require that borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are included in the cost of the asset.

Where funds are borrowed specifically, costs eligible for capitalization are the actual costs incurred less any income earned on the temporary investment of such borrowings.

Except for the above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

(XVI) Government Subsidies

A government subsidy is recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the Consolidated Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received.

Government subsidies related to revenue are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the period in which they are intended to compensate for the related costs recognized as expenses by the Consolidated Company. Government subsidies that are contingent upon the Consolidated Company's acquisition of non-current assets by purchase, construction, or other means are recognized as deferred revenue and are transferred to profit or loss on a reasonable and systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

The government subsidy granted as compensation for costs already incurred or for immediate financial support to the Consolidated Company, with no future related costs, shall be recognized as profit or loss in the period in which it is receivable.

If a government subsidy is in the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset for use by the Consolidated Company, the subsidy is recognized and measured at the fair value of the non-monetary asset.

If the Consolidated Company receives a government subsidy with lower-than-market interest rate, the difference between the amount of the loan received and the fair value of the loan calculated based on the prevailing market interest rate is recognized as a government subsidy.

(XVII) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities related to short-term employee benefits are measured at the non-discounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for employee services.

2. Post-employment benefits

For defined contribution plans, the amount of contribution payable in respect of service rendered by employees in that period should be recognized as expenses.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit plan are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Service costs (including the current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement (including actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets, net of interest) is recognized in other comprehensive income and included in retained earnings as incurred and is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the deficit (surplus) of the appropriation for the defined benefit plan. The net defined benefit asset may not exceed the present value of refunds of appropriations from the plan or reductions in future appropriations.

(XVIII) Income Tax

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

1. Current income tax

The Consolidated Company determines income (loss) for the period in accordance with the regulations enacted by the income tax reporting jurisdictions and calculates income tax payable (recoverable) accordingly.

An additional income tax levied at unappropriated earnings calculated in accordance with the Income Tax Act of the Republic of China is recognized in the year in which the related resolution is made at the shareholder meeting.

Any adjustments to income tax payable for prior years is booked as current income tax.

2. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is accounted for based on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable income or loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilize the deductible temporary differences and loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Consolidated Company can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income to realize the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be recovered. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets originally not recognized is also reviewed at each balance sheet date and increased to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates and laws that have been legislated or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that arise from the manner in which the Consolidated Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3. Current and deferred income tax

Current and deferred income tax are recognized in profit or loss, except the current and deferred income tax that relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity are recognized respectively in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

In the application of the Consolidated Company's accounting policies, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing significant accounting estimates, the Consolidated Company will take into account the possible impact on inflation and market interest rate fluctuations in cash flow estimates, growth rates, discount rates, profitability and other relevant significant estimates. Management will continue to review estimates and basic assumptions.

Assumptions and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

(I) Estimated impairment of financial assets

The estimated impairment loss on accounts receivable is based on the Consolidated Company's and subsidiaries' assumptions about default rates and expected loss rates. The Consolidated Company takes into account historical experience, current market conditions and forward-looking information to make assumptions and select inputs for impairment assessments. Please refer to Note 10 for the significant assumptions and inputs used. If actual future cash flows are less than the Consolidated Company's expectations, a significant impairment loss may arise.

(II) Impairment of inventory

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs to complete the production and estimated costs to complete the sale, which are based on current market conditions and historical sales experience of similar products. Changes in market conditions may materially affect the results of these estimates.

VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 458	\$ 496
Bank checking and demand deposits	<u>593,556</u>	<u>116,030</u>
	<u>\$ 594,014</u>	<u>\$ 116,526</u>

VII. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments in equity instruments

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Unlisted stocks	\$ 5,160	\$ 6,370
Foreign investments		
Unlisted stocks	<u>27,112</u>	<u>18,257</u>
	<u>\$ 32,272</u>	<u>\$ 24,627</u>

The Consolidated Company invests in the common stock of domestic and foreign firms for medium- and long-term strategic objectives and expects to profit from the long-term investments. The Consolidated Company's management deems if the short-term volatility at fair value of such investments recognized in profit or loss is not consistent with the aforementioned long-term investment plan, it will be determined that such investments are measured through other comprehensive income at fair value.

The investee, Asia Pacific Emerging Industry Management Co., Ltd., returned share payment in connection with cash capital reduction in December 2025 and December 2024, respectively, and the Consolidated Company recovered \$842 thousand and \$2,339 thousand in proportion to its shareholding percentage, respectively.

The investee, Asia Global Venture Capital II Co., Ltd., returned share payment in connection with cash capital reduction in December 2025 and 2024, and the Consolidated Company recovered \$415 thousand and \$885 thousand in proportion to its shareholding percentage.

The Consolidated Company recognized dividend income of \$421 thousand and \$3,324 thousand in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Consolidated Company did not pledge any investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

VIII. Financial assets at amortized cost

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Time deposits with original maturity over 3 months	\$ 1,257	\$ 117,572
Pledged time deposits	<u>1,824</u>	<u>1,794</u>
	<u>\$ 3,081</u>	<u>\$ 119,366</u>

- (I) The interest rate range for time deposits was 1.69% ~ 3% and 1.69% ~ 4.2% per annum for 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- (II) Please refer to Note 9 for information credit risk and impairment assessment related to financial assets at amortized cost.
- (III) Please refer to Note 32 for information on pledged financial assets at amortized cost.

IX. Credit Risk Management of Investments in Debt Instruments

The Consolidated Company's investments in debt instruments are financial assets at amortized cost:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Total carrying amount	\$ 3,081	\$ 119,366
Allowance for loss	-	-
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 3,081</u>	<u>\$ 119,366</u>

The credit risk of bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Consolidated Company's financial departments. Since the Consolidated Company's trading partners and contract performing counterparties are banks, financial institutions and corporate organizations with good credit ratings at investment grade or above, and there was no significant doubt about defaults, these instruments had no significant credit risk. The Consolidated Company's current credit risk rating mechanism and the total carrying amount of investments in debt instruments with different credit ratings are summarized as follows:

<u>Credit rating</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Basis of recognition of expected credit losses</u>	<u>Expected credit loss rate</u>	<u>Total carrying amount at December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Total carrying amount at December 31, 2024</u>
Normal	The debtors have low credit risk and have sufficient ability to settle the contractual cash flows.	12-month expected credit losses	0%	<u>\$ 3,081</u>	<u>\$ 119,366</u>

X. Notes receivables, accounts receivables, and overdue receivables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
Measured at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	\$ 337,885	\$ 243,340
Less: Allowance for loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,365)</u>
	<u>\$ 337,885</u>	<u>\$ 240,975</u>
<u>Accounts receivable</u>		
Measured at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	\$ 1,045,407	\$ 1,100,417
Less: Allowance for loss	<u>(3,184)</u>	<u>(2,384)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,042,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,033</u>

(I) Notes receivable

The Consolidated Company's allowance for loss on notes receivable, measured on a provision matrix, was as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Not overdue	1 to 60 days overdue	61 to 90 days overdue	91 to 180 days overdue	Over 180 days overdue	Total
Expected credit loss rate	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	
Total carrying amount	\$ 337,885	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 337,885
Allowance for loss (lifetime expected credit losses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 337,885</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 337,885</u>

December 31, 2024

	Not overdue	1 to 60 days overdue	61 to 90 days overdue	91 to 180 days overdue	Over 180 days overdue	Total
Expected credit loss rate	1%	-%	-%	-%	-%	
Total carrying amount	\$ 243,340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 243,340
Allowance for loss (lifetime expected credit losses)	<u>(2,365)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,365)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 240,975</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 240,975</u>

Information on the changes in the allowance for loss on notes receivable is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 2,365	\$ 2,849
Less: Reversal of impairment loss for the year	<u>(2,288)</u>	<u>(580)</u>

Exchange differences on translation of foreign currencies	(<u>77</u>)	<u>96</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,365</u>

Please refer to Note 32 for information on pledged notes receivable.

(II) Accounts receivable

The average collection period for product sales of the Consolidated Company is 30 to 120 days, and no interest is accrued on accounts receivable. The Consolidated Company uses other publicly available financial information and historical transaction records to rate major customers and obtain adequate guarantees, if necessary, to mitigate the risk of financial losses due to delinquency. The Consolidated Company monitors credit exposure and the credit ratings of counterparties on an ongoing basis and manages credit exposure through review and approval of the credit limits of counterparties on an annual basis.

To mitigate credit risk, the Consolidated Company's management has assigned a dedicated team to be responsible for credit facility determination, credit approval and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken to collect overdue receivables. In addition, the Consolidated Company reviews the recoverable amount of receivables at each balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment loss has been provided for the uncollectible receivables. Accordingly, the Consolidated Company's management believes that the Consolidated Company's credit risk is significantly reduced.

The Consolidated Company recognizes allowance for loss on accounts receivable is according to the lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are calculated using a provision matrix, which takes into account the customer's past default records and current financial position, the economic conditions of the industry, as well as GDP forecasts and industry outlook. Since the Consolidated Company's credit loss history shows that there is no significant difference in the loss patterns of different customer groups, instead of further differentiating the customer groups, the provision matrix only sets the expected credit loss rate based on the number of days overdue on accounts receivable.

If there is evidence that the counterparty is in serious financial difficulty and the Consolidated Company cannot reasonably expect to recover the amount, the Consolidated Company shall directly write off the related accounts receivable but shall

engage in recourse activities and recognize the amount recovered in profit or loss as a result of the recourse.

The Consolidated Company's allowance for loss on accounts receivable, measured on a provision matrix, was as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Not overdue	1 to 60 days overdue	61 to 90 days overdue	91 to 180 days overdue	Over 180 days overdue	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%~0.46%	0.00%~8.9%	3.07%~11.91%	28.04%~75.32%	100%	
Total carrying amount	\$ 1,022,005	\$ 20,578	\$ 94	\$ 282	\$ 2,448	\$ 1,045,407
Allowance for loss (lifetime expected credit losses)	(443)	(149)	(9)	(135)	(2,448)	(3,184)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 1,021,562</u>	<u>\$ 20,429</u>	<u>\$ 85</u>	<u>\$ 147</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,042,223</u>

December 31, 2024

	Not overdue	1 to 60 days overdue	61 to 90 days overdue	91 to 180 days overdue	Over 180 days overdue	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%~0.11%	0.70%~10.16%	20.35%	34.55%~89.76%	100.00%	
Total carrying amount	\$ 1,064,090	\$ 35,150	\$ 209	\$ 175	\$ 793	\$ 1,100,417
Allowance for loss (lifetime expected credit losses)	(420)	(981)	(43)	(147)	(793)	(2,384)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 1,063,670</u>	<u>\$ 34,169</u>	<u>\$ 166</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,033</u>

Information on the changes in the allowance for loss on accounts receivable is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 2,384	\$ 8,297
Add: Provision for the period	1,252	-
Less: Actual write-off in the year	(496)	(257)
Less: Reversal of impairment loss for the year	-	(5,816)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign currencies	44	160
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 3,184</u>	<u>\$ 2,384</u>

(III) Overdue receivables (recorded under other non-current assets)

Information on the changes in the allowance for loss on overdue receivables is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,369
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 2,369</u>	<u>\$ 2,369</u>

XI. Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Finished goods	\$ 335,605	\$ 302,697
Work in process	118,442	139,583
Ram materials	132,934	130,292
Semi-finished goods	<u>99,765</u>	<u>45,963</u>
	<u>\$ 686,746</u>	<u>\$ 618,535</u>

The nature of the cost of goods sold is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 2,953,509	\$ 2,316,978
(Reversal of) Loss on decline in value of inventories	<u>16,579</u>	(<u>18,015</u>)
	<u>\$ 2,970,088</u>	<u>\$ 2,298,963</u>

The Consolidated Company did not have any inventories pledged as collateral for borrowings.

XII. Subsidiary

Subsidiaries Included in the consolidated financial statements

Entities covered by the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

<u>Name of investor</u>	<u>Name of subsidiary</u>	<u>Business nature</u>	<u>Shareholding percentage</u>		<u>Description</u>
			<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
Wieson Technologies Co., Ltd.	Wieson International Investment LTD - Cayman Islands (Cayman Wieson)	Overseas investment and trading activities	100.00	100.00	(1)
	Jiebao Electronics LTD. - Cayman Islands (Cayman Jiebao)	"	100.00	100.00	(1)
	WIESON OVERSEA HOLDING CO., LTD.	"	100.00	100.00	(1)
	WIESON TECHNOLOGIES (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and processing of electronic connectors and cable assembly plugs and sockets	100.00	100.00	(1) and (2)
Cayman Wieson	Wieson Technologies (Dongguan) Co., LTD. (Dongguan Wieson)	Manufacturing and processing of electronic connectors and cable assembly plugs and sockets	100.00	100.00	(1)
Cayman Jiebao	Wieson Automotive Co., LTD. (Jiangsu) (Jiangsu Wieson)	Manufacturing and sales of automotive connectors, plugs, computer connectors and automotive electronics.	87.26	87.26	(1)
WIESON OVERSEA HOLDING CO., LTD.	WIESON AMERICA, INC.	Development of connectors and computer I/O peripherals	100.00	100.00	(1)
Jiangsu Wieson	Wieson Automotive (Taiwan) Co., LTD. (Wieson Automotive)	Wholesale and retail sales of automotive and motorcycle parts and accessories	100.00	100.00	(1)

Note (1): Based on the financial statements of the subsidiaries for the same period audited by CPAs.

Note (2): In August 2023, the Consolidated Company's Board of Directors resolved to invest in Vietnam by establishing WIESON TECHNOLOGIES (VIETNAM) CO. LTD. The Consolidated Company participated in its cash capital increase in the current year. As of December 31, 2025, the total investment amounted to US\$11,500 thousand (approximately NT\$370,997 thousand).

Information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Wieson Automotive Co., LTD. (Jiangsu) (Jiangsu Wieson)	12.74%	12.74%

For information on the principal place of business and country of registration, please refer to Table 6 and Table 7.

The following summary financial information of Jiangsu Wieson is presented based on amounts before the elimination of intercompany transactions:

<u>Name of subsidiary</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership and voting rights held by non-controlling interests</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current Assets	\$ 1,222,608	\$ 1,243,737
Non-current assets	509,746	531,850
Current Liabilities	(427,505)	(623,455)
Non-current Liabilities	(36,589)	(48,308)
Equity	<u>\$ 1,268,260</u>	<u>\$ 1,103,824</u>
Equity attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	\$ 1,106,684	\$ 963,197
Non-controlling interests of Jiangsu Wieson	<u>161,576</u>	<u>140,627</u>
	<u>\$ 1,268,260</u>	<u>\$ 1,103,824</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating revenue	\$ 1,789,612	\$ 1,106,684
Net Profit for the Year	<u>154,272</u>	<u>167,318</u>
Total Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ 154,272</u>	<u>\$ 167,318</u>
Net profit attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	\$ 134,618	\$ 146,002
Non-controlling interests of Jiangsu Wieson	<u>19,654</u>	<u>21,316</u>
	<u>\$ 154,272</u>	<u>\$ 167,318</u>

Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	\$ 134,618	\$ 146,002
Non-controlling interests of Jiangsu Wieson	<u>19,654</u>	<u>21,316</u>
	<u>\$ 154,272</u>	<u>\$ 167,318</u>
 Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		
Non-controlling interests of Jiangsu Wieson	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,828</u>

XIII. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Mechanical equipment	Molding equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Costs										
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 269,806	\$ 647,646	\$ 499,389	\$ 321,902	\$ 19,114	\$ 58,408	\$ 147,391	\$ 57,868	\$ 165,791	\$ 2,187,315
Addition	-	109,159	56,114	8,967	2,785	15,981	-	21,854	25,645	240,505
Reclassification	5,967	69,952	12,422	25,263	1,442	-	-	-	(90,423)	24,623
Disposal	-	(2,021)	(6,050)	(17,857)	(1,246)	(8,818)	-	(2,235)	-	(38,223)
Net exchange differences	-	539	2,530	3,634	115	435	588	(676)	(5,383)	1,782
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 275,773</u>	<u>\$ 825,275</u>	<u>\$ 564,405</u>	<u>\$ 341,909</u>	<u>\$ 22,210</u>	<u>\$ 66,006</u>	<u>\$ 147,979</u>	<u>\$ 76,811</u>	<u>\$ 95,630</u>	<u>\$ 2,415,998</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 146,837	\$ 363,620	\$ 269,402	\$ 13,916	\$ 45,726	\$ 144,943	\$ 48,529	\$ -	\$ 1,032,973
Reclassification	-	811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	811
Reversal of impairment losses	-	-	-	(303)	-	-	-	-	-	(303)
Depreciation expenses	-	30,980	36,793	25,428	2,749	6,261	277	3,848	-	106,336
Disposal	-	(2,021)	(5,372)	(15,527)	(1,246)	(8,700)	-	(2,116)	-	(34,982)
Net exchange differences	-	850	(649)	3,179	108	232	589	1,250	-	5,559
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 177,457</u>	<u>\$ 394,392</u>	<u>\$ 282,179</u>	<u>\$ 15,527</u>	<u>\$ 43,519</u>	<u>\$ 145,809</u>	<u>\$ 51,511</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,110,394</u>
Net amount as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 275,773</u>	<u>\$ 647,818</u>	<u>\$ 170,013</u>	<u>\$ 59,730</u>	<u>\$ 6,683</u>	<u>\$ 22,487</u>	<u>\$ 2,170</u>	<u>\$ 25,300</u>	<u>\$ 95,630</u>	<u>\$ 1,305,604</u>
Costs										
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 269,266	\$ 628,948	\$ 478,745	\$ 290,799	\$ 18,051	\$ 53,190	\$ 142,194	\$ 56,372	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,939,114
Addition	-	2,798	24,138	3,385	4,093	4,457	234	2,460	184,822	226,387
Reclassification	540	347	4,179	27,906	-	208	-	74	(21,476)	11,778
Disposal	-	-	(24,011)	(10,365)	(3,615)	(978)	-	(2,970)	-	(41,939)
Net exchange differences	-	15,553	16,338	10,177	585	1,531	4,963	1,932	896	51,975
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 269,806</u>	<u>\$ 647,646</u>	<u>\$ 499,389</u>	<u>\$ 321,902</u>	<u>\$ 19,114</u>	<u>\$ 58,408</u>	<u>\$ 147,391</u>	<u>\$ 57,868</u>	<u>\$ 165,791</u>	<u>\$ 2,187,315</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 116,103	\$ 340,360	\$ 247,963	\$ 12,458	\$ 40,241	\$ 139,680	\$ 47,462	\$ -	\$ 944,267
Reclassification	-	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22)
Reversal of impairment losses	-	-	-	(89)	-	-	-	-	-	(89)
Depreciation expenses	-	28,255	33,125	22,719	3,880	5,193	387	2,087	-	95,646
Disposal	-	-	(21,519)	(9,912)	(2,824)	(927)	-	(2,721)	-	(37,903)
Net exchange differences	-	2,501	11,654	8,721	402	1,219	4,876	1,701	-	31,074
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 146,837</u>	<u>\$ 363,620</u>	<u>\$ 269,402</u>	<u>\$ 13,916</u>	<u>\$ 45,726</u>	<u>\$ 144,943</u>	<u>\$ 48,529</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,032,973</u>
Net amount as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 269,806</u>	<u>\$ 500,809</u>	<u>\$ 135,769</u>	<u>\$ 52,500</u>	<u>\$ 5,198</u>	<u>\$ 12,682</u>	<u>\$ 2,448</u>	<u>\$ 9,339</u>	<u>\$ 165,791</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,342</u>

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

Buildings	
Main plant buildings	20 to 51 years
Engineering systems	5 years
Others	5 years
Mechanical equipment	3 to 20 years
Molding equipment	3 to 5 years
Transportation equipment	4 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 to 20 years
Leasehold improvements	6 to 10 years
Other equipment	3 to 22 years

Please refer to Note 32 for the amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for borrowings.

XIV. Lease Agreements

(I) Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Carry amount of right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 127,705	\$ 138,913
Buildings	440	8,900
Transportation equipment	1,787	2,854
	<u>\$ 129,932</u>	<u>\$ 150,667</u>

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Addition of right-of-use assets	\$ <u>463</u>	\$ <u>76,868</u>
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 3,329	\$ 2,719
Buildings	8,210	20,159
Transportation equipment	<u>1,067</u>	<u>1,593</u>
	<u>\$ 12,606</u>	<u>\$ 24,471</u>

No impairment loss was recognized or reversed for 2025 and 2024.

Please refer to Note 32 for the amount of right-of-use assets pledged as collateral for borrowings.

(II) Lease Liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	\$ <u>1,214</u>	\$ <u>10,547</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 1,069</u>	<u>\$ 1,602</u>

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Buildings	4.35%	2.00%~4.80%
Transportation equipment	2.00%	2.00%~3.84%

(III) Major Lease Activities and Terms

The Consolidated Company leases certain land, buildings and transportation equipment for production and business trips with a lease period of 2 to 31 years. On expiration of the lease period, the Consolidated Company has no preferential right to purchase the leased land, buildings and transportation equipment.

In addition, the right-of-use assets - land including the land use rights acquired by Jiangsu Wieson from Kunshan Municipal People's Government with a lease period of 31 years, and the land use rights in the industrial zone acquired by WIESON TECHNOLOGIES (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. from Vietnam's Thanh An Province with a lease period of 47 years.

(IV) Information on Other Leases

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term lease expenses	\$ <u>15,826</u>	\$ <u>1,965</u>
Total cash (outflows) from leases	(\$ <u>26,000</u>)	(\$ <u>25,993</u>)

The Consolidated Company elected to apply the recognition exemption to leases of buildings and transportation equipment that qualify as short-term leases, and not recognize the related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

XV. Investment property

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Costs</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 29,174	\$ 17,889	\$ 47,063
Reclassification	(5,966)	(3,834)	(9,800)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 23,208</u>	<u>\$ 14,055</u>	<u>\$ 37,263</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 7,925	\$ 7,925
Depreciation expenses	-	366	366
Reclassification	-	(811)	(811)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,480</u>	<u>\$ 7,480</u>
Net amount as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 23,208</u>	<u>\$ 6,575</u>	<u>\$ 29,783</u>
<u>Costs</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 29,715	\$ 17,393	\$ 47,108
Addition	-	843	843
Reclassification	(541)	(347)	(888)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 29,174</u>	<u>\$ 17,889</u>	<u>\$ 47,063</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 7,513	\$ 7,513
Depreciation expenses	-	390	390
Reclassification	-	22	22
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,925</u>	<u>\$ 7,925</u>
Net amount as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 29,174</u>	<u>\$ 9,964</u>	<u>\$ 39,138</u>

The fair value of the Consolidated Company's investment property located in Xizhi District, New Taipei City, was \$79,151 thousand and \$90,150 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which had not been assessed by an independent appraiser, and was assessed by the Consolidated Company's management with reference to the market price of similar property transactions in the neighboring areas.

The Consolidated Company owns all of the investment properties. Please refer to Note 32 for the amount of investment property pledged as collateral for borrowings.

Depreciation expenses of investment property are provided on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings	
Main plant buildings	50 to 51 years
Engineering systems	3 to 10 years

XVI. Intangible Assets

	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Costs</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 922	\$ 97,845	\$ 10,990	\$ 109,757
Acquired separately	-	23,441	6,721	30,162
Reclassification	-	5,497	-	5,497
Disposal	-	(210)	-	(210)
Net exchange differences	<u>3</u>	<u>1,282</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,285</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 127,855</u>	<u>\$ 17,711</u>	<u>\$ 146,491</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 388	\$ 41,873	\$ 2,718	\$ 44,979
Amortization expenses	69	12,607	1,043	13,719
Disposal	-	(210)	-	(210)
Net exchange differences	<u>4</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>479</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 461</u>	<u>\$ 54,745</u>	<u>\$ 3,761</u>	<u>\$ 58,967</u>
Net amount as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 464</u>	<u>\$ 73,110</u>	<u>\$ 13,950</u>	<u>\$ 87,524</u>
<u>Costs</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 896	\$ 89,868	\$ 3,700	\$ 94,464
Acquired separately	-	5,680	7,290	12,970
Reclassification	-	2,039	-	2,039
Disposal	-	(1,894)	-	(1,894)
Net exchange differences	<u>26</u>	<u>2,152</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,178</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 922</u>	<u>\$ 97,845</u>	<u>\$ 10,990</u>	<u>\$ 109,757</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 270	\$ 31,724	\$ 2,065	\$ 34,059
Amortization expenses	113	10,628	653	11,394
Disposal	-	(1,271)	-	(1,271)
Net exchange differences	<u>5</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>797</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 388</u>	<u>\$ 41,873</u>	<u>\$ 2,718</u>	<u>\$ 44,979</u>
Net amount as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 534</u>	<u>\$ 55,972</u>	<u>\$ 8,272</u>	<u>\$ 64,778</u>

The Consolidated Company holds patents for manufacturing antennae, terminals, connectors and other equipment. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amount of these patents was \$464 thousand and \$534 thousand, respectively.

Amortization expenses are provided on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Patents	3 to 20 years
Computer software	1 to 30 years
Other intangible assets	10 to 15 years

XVII. Other Assets

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 19,550	\$ 17,621
Prepayments for goods	1,366	1,074
Input tax	4,364	25,472
Tax overpaid retained for offsetting future tax payable	<u>14,090</u>	<u>27,848</u>
	<u>\$ 39,370</u>	<u>\$ 72,015</u>
Temporary Payments	\$ 739	\$ 2,479
Others	<u>606</u>	<u>811</u>
	<u>\$ 1,345</u>	<u>\$ 3,290</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Prepayments for equipment	<u>\$ 32,742</u>	<u>\$ 30,936</u>
Overdue receivables	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,369
Less: Allowance for loss	(2,369)	(2,369)
Others	<u>596</u>	<u>339</u>
	<u>\$ 596</u>	<u>\$ 339</u>

XVIII. Borrowing

(I) Short-term Loans

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Secured loans</u> (Note 32)		
Bank loans (1)	\$ 9,429	\$ 25,225
<u>Unsecured loans</u>		
Credit facility loans (2)	<u>377,168</u>	<u>334,340</u>
	<u>\$ 386,597</u>	<u>\$ 359,565</u>

1. The interest rates on secured loans were 3.80% and 2.375% ~ 2.80% at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
2. The interest rates on bank revolving loans were 2.06% ~ 3.25% and 2.13% ~ 3.70% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(II) Long-term loan

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Secured loans</u> (Note 32)		
Bank loans (1)	\$ 167,139	\$ 148,836
<u>Unsecured loans</u>		
Credit loans (2)	<u>423,580</u>	<u>533,296</u>
	590,719	682,132
Less: Portion recorded as due within one year	(<u>94,264</u>)	(<u>75,903</u>)
	<u>\$ 496,455</u>	<u>\$ 606,229</u>

1. The bank loans were secured by the Consolidated Company's own land and buildings (see Note 32), and the maturity dates of the loans are from May 27, 2026 to June 13, 2030, with effective interest rates ranging from 2.25% to 2.70% and 2.125% to 2.80% per annum at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
2. The interest rates on long-term unsecured loans were 2.220% ~ 2.325% and 0.50% ~ 2.325% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

XIX. Other Liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Salaries and bonuses payable	\$ 110,406	\$ 93,841
Profit-sharing remuneration payable to employees, directors, and supervisors	22,468	18,257
Insurance premiums payable	2,625	2,423
Pensions payable	1,612	1,687
Construction retainage payable	-	14,658
Commissions payable	3,130	3,071
Royalties payable	514	364
Service expenses payable	17,332	6,182
Others	<u>56,900</u>	<u>41,234</u>
	<u>\$ 214,987</u>	<u>\$ 181,717</u>

XX. Provision for liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Employee benefits	<u>\$ 4,444</u>	<u>\$ 4,119</u>

The provision for employee benefit liabilities includes an estimate of the vested short-term service leave entitlements of employees.

XXI. Post-Employment Benefits Plan

(I) Defined contribution plan

The pension system of the Company and Wieson Automotive (Taiwan) Co., LTD. in the Consolidated Company under the “Labor Pension Act” is a government-administered defined contribution plan, with 6% of employees' monthly salaries contributed to the personal accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

Employees of the Consolidated Company's subsidiaries in the People's Republic of China are members of the pension plan administered by the PRC government. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of its salary costs to the pension plan in order to fund the plan. The Consolidated Company's obligation to this government-administered pension plan is only to contribute a specific amount.

(II) Defined Benefit Plan

The pension system of the Company in the Consolidated Company under the “Labor Standards Act” is a government-administered defined benefit plan. Pension payment is calculated in accordance with the years of service and the average salary of the six months prior to the authorized retirement date. The Company appropriates 2% of employees' total monthly salaries to the pension fund, which is deposited by the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve in the name of the Committee into a special account at the Bank of Taiwan.

Before the end of the year, if the balance in the special account is estimated to be insufficient to pay for employees who are expected to meet the retirement requirements in the following year, the difference will be made up in one lump sum by the end of March of the following year. The management of the special account is entrusted to the Bureau of Labor Funds, the Ministry of Labor. The Company has no right to influence the investment management strategy.

In December 2025, the Consolidated Company reached an agreement with employees to settle seniority benefits under the Old Labor Pension System. The related pension obligations were settled in accordance with applicable regulations, with approval from the competent authority. The settlement gain of \$264 thousand from the defined benefit pension plan is recognized in other income.

The amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for the defined benefit plan are shown below:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ -	\$ -
Fair value of plan asset	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,114)</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 3,114)</u>

Change in net defined benefit (asset) liability is as follows:

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligation</u>	<u>Fair value of plan asset</u>	<u>Net defined benefit (asset) liability</u>
January 1, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 3,114)</u>	<u>(\$ 3,114)</u>
Service costs			
Interest expense (income)	<u>-</u>	<u>(43)</u>	<u>(43)</u>
Recognized in loss (profit)	<u>-</u>	<u>(43)</u>	<u>(43)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan asset (other than amount included in net interest)	<u>-</u>	<u>(221)</u>	<u>(221)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>(221)</u>	<u>(221)</u>
Appropriation by the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
Refund of Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>3,383</u>	<u>3,383</u>
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
January 1, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 2,821)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,821)</u>
Service costs			
Interest expense (income)	<u>-</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>(32)</u>
Recognized in loss (profit)	<u>-</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>(32)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan asset (other than amount included in net interest)	<u>-</u>	<u>(254)</u>	<u>(254)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>(254)</u>	<u>(254)</u>
Appropriation by the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 3,114)</u>	<u>(\$ 3,114)</u>

The amounts recognized in profit or loss for the defined benefit plan are summarized by function as follows.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Administrative expenses	<u>(\$ 43)</u>	<u>(\$ 32)</u>

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

1. Investment risk: The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor invests the labor pension fund in domestic and foreign equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits through its own management or entrusted third parties, but the amount allocated to the Consolidated Company's plan asset is based on the income at a rate no less than the local bank's 2-year time deposit rate.
2. Interest rate risk: A decrease in interest rates on government bonds will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation, but the return on debt investment in plan assets will also increase, which will have a partially offsetting effect on the net defined benefit obligation.
3. Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salary of the plan member. Therefore, increases in plan member's salary will result in an increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The present value of the Consolidated Company's defined benefit obligation was actuarially determined by a qualified actuary and the significant assumptions at the measurement date were as follows.

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Discount rate	1.125%	1.375%
Expected salary increase rate	2.750%	2.75%

The amount by which the present value of the defined benefit obligation would not increase (decrease) if there are reasonable possible changes in significant actuarial assumptions, with all other assumptions held constant.

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

XXII. Equity

(I) Common Stock Capital

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Authorized number of shares (in thousands of shares)	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Authorized stock capital	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	<u>81,764</u>	<u>72,664</u>
Stock capital issued	<u>\$ 817,640</u>	<u>\$ 726,640</u>

The common stock issued has a face value of NT\$10 per share and each share is entitled to one voting right and receiving dividends.

On October 21, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to increase capital in cash with issuance of 9,100 thousand new shares at a face value of NT\$10 and a premium of NT\$43.74 per share, resulting in a paid-in capital of NT\$817,640 thousand after the capital increase. The above cash capital increase was approved into effect by the Securities and Futures Bureau, FSC on November 12, 2025, and the Board of Directors resolved that December 18, 2025, shall be the base date for the capital increase.

On August 8, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved to increase capital in cash with issuance of 6,000 thousand new shares at a face value of NT\$10 and a premium of NT\$34 per share, resulting in a paid-in capital of NT\$726,640 thousand after the capital increase. The above cash capital increase was approved into effect by the Securities and Futures Bureau, FSC on August 20, 2024, and the Board of Directors resolved that October 30, 2024, shall be the base date for the capital increase.

(II) Capital Surplus

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>For loss make-up, payment in cash or capitalization as equity (1)</u>		
Stock issuance premium(3)	\$ 449,958	\$ 150,977
<u>For loss make-up only</u>		
Recognition of changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries (2)	1,820	1,820
<u>Not for any other use</u>		
Employee stock options	<u>5,141</u>	<u>1,476</u>
	<u>\$ 456,919</u>	<u>\$ 154,273</u>

1. This type of capital surplus may be used to make up for loss or, when the Company has no loss, may be distributed in cash or capitalized as equity, provided that the capitalization as equity is limited to a certain percentage of paid-in capital each year.
2. This type of capital surplus represents the effect of equity transactions recognized for changes in the Company's equity when the Company has not actually acquired or disposed of shares in a subsidiary, or adjustments to the capital surplus for the Company's subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method.

3. In December 2025, the Company recognized capital surplus - employee stock options of \$5,141 thousand on the grant date. Please refer to Note 27 for the explanation of employee stock options.
4. In August 2024, the Company reclassified capital surplus - employee stock options of \$1,440 thousand and capital surplus - lapsed stock options of \$36 thousand recognized on the grant date to capital surplus - stock issuance premium of \$1,476 thousand. Please refer to Note 27 for the explanation of employee stock options.

(III) Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy

In accordance with the earnings distribution policy stipulated in the Company's Article of Incorporation, if there are earnings for the current year as concluded in the annual final accounts, the Company shall pay tax in accordance with the law and make up for accumulated losses first, then set aside 10% as legal reserve except when legal reserve has reached the Company's paid-in capital. After that, it shall appropriate or reverse special reserve in accordance with the law. If there is still a remainder in the earnings, the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for distribution of the remainder together with accumulated undistributed earnings, and submit it to the shareholder's meeting for resolution on the distribution of dividends to shareholders. If the dividends to shareholders are to be distributed in cash, the Board of Directors is authorized to make such a resolution with the attendance of at least two-thirds of the directors and the approval of a majority of the directors in attendance and report the resolution to the shareholders' meeting. The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide a policy of profit-sharing remuneration for employees and directors, which is described in Note 24 (7) Profit-sharing remuneration for employees and profit-sharing remuneration for directors.

The Company is still in the stage of business growth. In order to adapt to the overall industry environment and meet the needs of business expansion, future dividend payments will be determined based on the Company's medium- and long-term financial budget and capital planning, with the goal of balancing the dividend policy and the pursuit of a stable and sustainable business development. In principle, cash dividends to shareholders should not be less than 20% of the distributable dividends to shareholders, but may be adjusted depending on the internal and external operating environment.

Legal reserve should be appropriated until its balance reaches the Company's paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be used to make up for loss. When the Company has no accumulated loss, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the Company's total paid-in capital may be distributed in cash in addition to being capitalized as equity.

The distributions were resolved by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2025 and March 29, 2024, respectively, and the rest earnings distribution proposals were also resolved by the regular shareholders' meetings on May 26, 2025 and June 27, 2024, respectively. The 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution proposals were as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 15,442	\$ 5,469
Special reserve	(\$ 16,079)	\$ 14,759
Cash dividends	\$ 58,131	\$ 23,332
Cash dividends per share (\$)	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.35

The Board of Directors of the Company on March 16, 2026 proposed the following distribution of the earnings for the year of 2025:

	<u>2025</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 25,010
Special reserve	(\$ 1,009)
Cash dividends	\$ 163,528
Cash dividends per share (\$)	\$ 2.00

The aforesaid distribution of cash dividends has been resolved by the Board of Directors and the rest is still pending the resolution of the regular shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2026.

(IV) Special reserve

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 19,826	\$ 5,067
Provision for (Reversal of) special reserve		
Provision for (Reversal of) reduction of other equity	(\$ 16,079)	14,759
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 3,747</u>	<u>\$ 19,826</u>

(V) Other equity

1. Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 10,318	(\$ 26,203)
Incurred in the year		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(9,734)	45,652
Related income tax	<u>1,949</u>	<u>(9,131)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 2,533</u>	<u>\$ 10,318</u>

2. Unrealized valuation gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	(\$ 14,065)	\$ 6,377
Incurred in the year		
Unrealized gains and losses on equity instruments	<u>8,794</u>	<u>(20,442)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(\$ 5,271)</u>	<u>(\$ 14,065)</u>

(VI) Non-controlling Interest

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 140,627	\$ 121,841
Net Profit for the Year	19,654	21,316
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	1,295	4,289
Related income tax	-	7
Decrease in non-controlling interests from cash dividends paid by the subsidiary, Jiangsu Wieson	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,826)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 161,576</u>	<u>\$ 140,627</u>

XXIII. Revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues from customer contracts		
Revenues from merchandise sales	<u>\$ 4,035,592</u>	<u>\$ 3,083,420</u>

(I) Contract balance

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Notes receivable (Note 10)	\$ 337,885	\$ 240,975	\$ 282,281
Accounts receivable (Note 10)	<u>1,042,223</u>	<u>1,098,033</u>	<u>866,195</u>
Contract liabilities - current			
Product sales	\$ 6,136	\$ 24,876	\$ 20,876

Changes in contract liabilities are mainly due to the difference between the timing of meeting performance obligations and the timing of customer payments.

(II) Breakdown of revenues from customer contracts

2025

	Reportable segment		Total
	Interconnect Components	Automotive components	
<u>Type of products</u>			
Revenues from product sales			
Interconnect Components	\$ 2,247,206	\$ -	\$ 2,247,206
Automotive Components	<u>5,188</u>	<u>1,783,198</u>	<u>1,788,386</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,252,394</u>	<u>\$ 1,783,198</u>	<u>\$ 4,035,592</u>

2024

	Reportable segment		Total
	Interconnect Components	Automotive components	
<u>Type of products</u>			
Revenues from product sales			
Interconnect Components	\$ 1,391,090	\$ 1,347	\$ 1,392,437
Automotive Components	9,604	1,655,279	1,664,883
Others	<u>513</u>	<u>25,587</u>	<u>26,100</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,401,207</u>	<u>\$ 1,682,213</u>	<u>\$ 3,083,420</u>

XXIV. Net Profit for the Year

(I) Interest income

	2025	2024
Bank deposits	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,965

Financial assets at amortized cost	147	3,702
Others	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 2,538</u>	<u>\$ 6,667</u>
 (II) Other income		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Lease income		
Investment property (Note 15)	\$ 1,577	\$ 986
Other operating leases	910	961
Dividend income		
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>421</u>	<u>3,324</u>
	<u>\$ 2,908</u>	<u>\$ 5,271</u>
 (III) Other gains and (losses)		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net foreign exchange (losses) gains	(\$ 12,648)	\$ 33,544
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,028)	(1,893)
Gains on disposal of intangible assets	-	5
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	303	89
Others	<u>35,707</u>	<u>37,682</u>
	<u>\$ 21,334</u>	<u>\$ 69,427</u>
 (IV) Finance costs		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interests on bank loans	\$ 26,670	\$ 28,961
Interests on lease Liabilities	165	1,072
Others	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 26,840</u>	<u>\$ 30,033</u>
 (V) Depreciation and Amortization		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Depreciation expenses summarized by function		
Operating costs	\$ 85,469	\$ 86,319
Operating expenses	<u>33,840</u>	<u>34,188</u>
	<u>\$ 119,309</u>	<u>\$ 120,507</u>

Amortization expenses summarized by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,279	\$ 587
Operating expenses	<u>12,440</u>	<u>10,807</u>
	<u>\$ 13,719</u>	<u>\$ 11,394</u>

(VI) Employee benefit expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plan	\$ 7,373	\$ 6,978
Defined benefit plan (Note 21)	(<u>43</u>)	(<u>32</u>)
	7,330	6,946
Other employee benefits	<u>879,665</u>	<u>743,576</u>
Total employee benefit expenses	<u>\$ 886,995</u>	<u>\$ 750,522</u>
Summarized by function		
Operating costs	\$ 452,957	\$ 371,534
Operating expenses	<u>434,038</u>	<u>378,988</u>
	<u>\$ 886,995</u>	<u>\$ 750,522</u>

(VII) Profit-sharing remuneration for employees and profit-sharing remuneration for directors

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall provide 1% to 10% of its pre-tax profit for the year as employee remuneration, and no more than 5% as director remuneration, before distributing profit-sharing remuneration. Following the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company resolved at the 2025 shareholders' meeting to amend its Articles of Incorporation, providing that 20% to 50% of the employee remuneration for the year shall be distributed to entry-level employees.

The estimated profit-sharing remuneration for employees and profit-sharing remuneration for directors for 2025 and 2024 were resolved by the Board of Directors on March 16, 2026 and March 11, 2025, respectively, as follows:

Estimated percentage

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit-sharing remuneration for employees	4.0%	6.09%
Profit-sharing remuneration for directors	2.0%	2.54%

Amount (NT\$)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit-sharing remuneration for employees	<u>\$ 13,454</u>	<u>\$ 12,887</u>
Profit-sharing remuneration for directors	<u>\$ 6,771</u>	<u>\$ 5,370</u>

Any change in the amounts after the publication of consolidated financial statements will be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and recorded as an adjustment in the following year.

The actual amounts of profit-sharing remuneration for employees and profit-sharing remuneration for directors for 2024 and 2023 were the same as those recognized in the consolidated financial statements for 2024 and 2023.

Please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange for information on the profit-sharing remuneration for employees and directors resolved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

(VIII) Foreign Exchange (Losses) Gains

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total foreign exchange gains	\$ 85,625	\$ 572,924
Total foreign exchange losses	(98,273)	(539,380)
Net (loss) profit	<u>(\$ 12,648)</u>	<u>\$ 33,544</u>

XXV. Income Tax

(I) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax expense are as follows.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax		
Incurred in the year	\$ 30,031	\$ 27,856
Additional levy on undistributed earnings	4,846	556
Adjustments for prior years	<u>226</u>	<u>(17)</u>
	<u>35,103</u>	<u>28,395</u>
Deferred income tax		
Incurred in the year	65,993	38,814
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(4,337)</u>	<u>2,971</u>
	<u>61,656</u>	<u>41,785</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 96,759</u>	<u>\$ 70,180</u>

The reconciliation of accounting income to income tax expense is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 366,659</u>	<u>\$ 245,708</u>
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate on net profit before tax	\$ 105,768	\$ 71,269
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	1,389	1,848
Items to be adjusted on determining taxable income	739	(461)
Tax-exempt income	-	(313)
Additional levy on undistributed earnings	4,846	556
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	(1,797)	2,971
Adjustments in the current year to the current income tax expenses of prior years	226	(17)
Income tax credit incurred in the year	(14,412)	(10,333)
Deduction from repatriation of earnings of subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>4,660</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 96,759</u>	<u>\$ 70,180</u>

The tax rate applicable to the Company and Wieson Automotive (Taiwan) Co., LTD. of the Consolidated Company. as an entity subject to the Income Tax Act of the Republic of China is 20%.

Dongguan Wieson and Jiangsu Wieson of the Consolidated Company estimate income tax expense in accordance with Article 4 of the “Corporate Income Tax Law” of the People's Republic of China, and are subject to a preferential income tax rate of 15% from 2022 to 2025 under the “Measures for the Administration of the Certification of High-Tech Enterprises”.

WIESON AMERICA, INC. of the Consolidated Company's is subject to the U.S. federal tax rate of 21% and California state tax rate of 8.84% under American income tax law.

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. of the Consolidated Company is subject to a tax rate of 20% of the country’s income tax law. However, the Consolidated Company benefits from the country's preferential tax policy and is exempt from corporate income tax for two years starting from the first year of generating taxable income, and will receive a 50% tax reduction for the next four years on income from new investment projects.

(II) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Deferred income tax</u>		
Incurring in the year		
- Translation of foreign financial statements	(\$ 1,949)	\$ 9,096
- Remeasurement of defined Benefit Plan	<u>369</u>	<u>51</u>
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	(<u>\$ 1,580</u>)	<u>\$ 9,147</u>

(III) Current Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current income tax assets		
Income tax refund receivable	<u>\$ 725</u>	<u>\$ 722</u>
Current income tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 20,067</u>	<u>\$ 12,657</u>

(IV) Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

2025

	<u>Balance at the beginning of the year</u>	<u>Recognized in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognized in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Exchange differences</u>	<u>Balance at the end of the year</u>
<u>Deferred income tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Defined benefit plan	\$ 369	\$ -	(\$ 369)	\$ -	\$ -
Allowance for loss	682	(204)	-	(5)	473
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	-	907	-	34	941
Allowance for loss on decline in value of inventories	6,872	1,014	-	51	7,937
Others	1,598	264	-	-	1,862
Loss carryforwards	<u>34,233</u>	<u>(23,909)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(228)</u>	<u>10,096</u>
	<u>\$ 43,754</u>	<u>(\$ 21,928)</u>	<u>(\$ 369)</u>	<u>(\$ 148)</u>	<u>\$ 21,309</u>
<u>Deferred income tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	\$ 2,480	\$ -	(\$ 1,949)	\$ 2	\$ 533
Investments accounted for using the equity method	155,644	41,725	-	-	197,369
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	2,311	(350)	-	(38)	1,923
Difference in depreciable life	<u>7,579</u>	<u>(1,541)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>6,011</u>
	<u>\$ 168,014</u>	<u>\$ 39,834</u>	<u>(\$ 1,949)</u>	<u>(\$ 63)</u>	<u>\$ 205,836</u>

2024

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensiv e income	Exchange differences	Balance at the end of the year
<u>Deferred income tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	\$ 6,596	\$ -	(\$ 6,596)	\$ -	\$ -
Defined benefit plan	420	-	(51)	-	369
Allowance for loss	1,711	(1,068)	-	39	682
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	1,605	(1,617)	-	12	-
Allowance for loss on decline in value of inventories	11,254	(4,715)	-	333	6,872
Others	1,530	64	-	4	1,598
Loss carryforwards	<u>46,527</u>	<u>(12,517)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>34,233</u>
	<u>\$ 69,643</u>	<u>(\$ 19,853)</u>	<u>(\$ 6,647)</u>	<u>\$ 611</u>	<u>\$ 43,754</u>
<u>Deferred income tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500	(\$ 20)	\$ 2,480
Investments accounted for using the equity method	133,243	22,401	-	-	155,644
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	-	2,305	-	6	2,311
Difference in depreciable life	<u>10,018</u>	<u>(2,774)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>7,579</u>
	<u>\$ 143,261</u>	<u>\$ 21,932</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 321</u>	<u>\$ 168,014</u>

(V) Information on Unused Loss Carryforward

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

Loss carryforward of the Consolidated Company

Undeducted balance	Final deductible year
\$ 2,624	118
13,770	119
781	121
32,473	122
831	124
<u>\$ 50,479</u>	

(VI) The Status of Income Tax Assessment

The income tax returns of Wieson Automotive of the Consolidated Company have been assessed by the tax authorities up to 2023. The income tax returns of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities up to 2023.

XXVI. Earnings Per Share

Unit: In NTD per share

	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 3.43</u>	<u>\$ 2.28</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 3.41</u>	<u>\$ 2.27</u>

Earnings and weighted average number of common stock used to calculate earnings per share are as follows:

Net Profit for the Year

	2025	2024
Net profit used to calculate basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 250,246</u>	<u>\$ 154,212</u>
Net profit used to calculate diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 250,246</u>	<u>\$ 154,212</u>

Number of shares

Unit: In thousands of shares

	2025	2024
Weighted average number of common stock used to calculate basic earnings per share	73,013	67,697
Impact of potential common stock with dilutive effect:		
Profit-sharing remuneration for employees	<u>373</u>	<u>338</u>

Weighted average number of
common stock used to calculate
diluted earnings per share

73,386

68,035

If the Consolidated Company has the option to settle profit-sharing remuneration for employees in cash or stock, it shall assume the remuneration would be settled in stock for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share and the weighted average number of stocks outstanding shall be included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share when the potential common stock has a dilutive effect. The dilutive effect of these potential common stocks shall also continue to be taken into account in the calculation of diluted earnings per share until the number of stocks to be distributed as profit-sharing remuneration for employees is resolved in the following year.

XXVII. Share-based Payment Agreement

- (I) On October 21, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to increase capital in cash and retained 10% of the additional shares, amounting to 910 thousand shares, of the capital increase to be subscribed by the Company's employees in accordance with the law. The Company recognized profit-sharing remuneration cost and capital surplus of \$5,141 thousand for the share-based payment agreement based on the fair value of the stock options at the grant date.

Information on the employee stock options is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	
<u>Employee stock options</u>	<u>Unit (in thousands)</u>	<u>Exercise price (in NTD)</u>
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	\$ -
Granted in the year	910	40
Exercised in the year	(910)	40
Lapsed in the year	<u>-</u>	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	
Exercisable at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	
Weighted average fair value of stock options granted in the year (NTD)	<u>\$ 5.65</u>	

The Company used the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model for the employee stock options granted in October 2025, and the inputs used in the valuation model were as follows:

Stock option rights

Stock price at the grant date	NT\$ 45.64
Exercise price	NT\$ 40
Expected volatility	37.98%
Duration of stock options	7 days
Expected dividend rate	37.98%
Risk-free interest rate	1.22%

The profit-sharing remuneration cost recognized in 2025 was \$5,141 thousand.

- (II) On August 8, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved to increase capital in cash and retained 15% of the additional shares, amounting to 900 thousand shares, of the capital increase to be subscribed by the Company's employees in accordance with the law. The Company recognized profit-sharing remuneration cost and capital surplus of \$1,476 thousand for the share-based payment agreement based on the fair value of the stock options at the grant date of grant.

Information on the employee stock options is as follows:

<u>Employee stock options</u>	<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Unit (in thousands)</u>	<u>Exercise price (in NTD)</u>
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	\$ -
Granted in the year	900	34
Exercised in the year	(878)	34
Lapsed in the year	(22)	34
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	
Exercisable at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	
Weighted average fair value of stock options granted in the year (NTD)	\$ <u>1.64</u>	

The Company used the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model for the employee stock options granted in August 2024, and the inputs used in the valuation model were as follows:

	<u>Stock option rights</u>
Stock price at the grant date	NT\$ 32.62
Exercise price	NT\$ 34
Expected volatility	42.65%
Duration of stock options	57 days
Expected dividend rate	-%
Risk-free interest rate	1.20%

The profit-sharing remuneration cost recognized in 2024 was \$1,476 thousand.

XXVIII. Non-cash Transactions

(I) Non-cash Transactions

In addition to those stated in Other Disclosures, the Company carried out the following non-cash transactions in investment activities in 2025 and 2024:

1. In 2025, the Consolidated Company reclassified the prepayments for equipment to property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets in the amount of \$14,721 thousand and \$5,497 thousand, respectively (see Notes 13 and 16).
2. The Consolidated Company reclassified inventories to property, plant and equipment in the amount of \$102 thousand in 2025 (see Note 13).
3. The Consolidated Company reclassified investment property to property, plant and equipment in the amount of \$8,989 thousand in 2025 (see Notes 13 and 15).
4. In 2024, the Consolidated Company reclassified the prepayments for equipment to inventories, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets in the amount of \$362 thousand, \$5,694 thousand, \$36,783 thousand, and \$2,039 thousand, respectively (see Notes 13 and 16).
5. The Consolidated Company reclassified inventories to property, plant and equipment in the amount of \$5,196 thousand in 2024 (see Note 13).
6. The Consolidated Company reclassified investment property to property, plant and equipment in the amount of \$910 thousand in 2024 (see Notes 13 and 15).

(II) Changes in Liabilities from Financing Activities

2025

	January 1, 2025	Cash Flow	Non-cash changes		December 31, 2025
			Additions to leases	Others	
Short-term Loans	\$ 359,565	\$ 27,032	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 386,597
Long-term loan	682,132	(91,238)	-	(175)	590,719
Lease Liabilities	12,149	(10,215)	463	(114)	2,283
	<u>\$ 1,053,846</u>	<u>(\$ 74,421)</u>	<u>\$ 463</u>	<u>(\$ 289)</u>	<u>\$ 979,599</u>

2024

	January 1, 2024	Cash Flow	Non-cash changes		December 31, 2024
			Additions to leases	Others	
Short-term Loans	\$ 621,879	(\$ 262,314)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 359,565
Long-term loan	406,044	273,684	-	2,404	682,132
Lease Liabilities	33,394	(24,028)	773	2,010	12,149
	<u>\$ 1,061,317</u>	<u>(\$ 12,658)</u>	<u>\$ 773</u>	<u>\$ 4,414</u>	<u>\$ 1,053,846</u>

XXIX. Capital Risk Management

The Consolidated Company is currently operating steadily, and the objective of capital risk management is to ensure that the Consolidated Company can continue to operate and grow by optimizing the balance of debt and equity in order to maximize the return to shareholders.

The Consolidated Company adopts a prudent risk management strategy and conducts regular reviews to determine the appropriate capital structure of the Consolidated Company based on the overall planning of business development strategy and operational needs.

XXX. Financial Instruments

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

The Consolidated Company's management believes that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value approximate their fair values because of the imminent maturities of these assets and liabilities, or because the prices to be received or paid in the future approximate their carrying amounts.

(II) Fair value information - Financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis

1. Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Financial assets at fair value</u> <u>through other</u> <u>comprehensive income</u>				
Investments in equity instruments				
- Domestic unlisted stocks	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,160	\$ 5,160
- Foreign unlisted stocks	-	-	<u>27,112</u>	<u>27,112</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 32,272</u>	<u>\$ 32,272</u>

December 31, 2024

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Financial assets at fair value</u> <u>through other</u> <u>comprehensive income</u>				
Investments in equity instruments				
- Domestic unlisted stocks	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,370	\$ 6,370
- Foreign unlisted stocks	-	-	<u>18,257</u>	<u>18,257</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,627</u>	<u>\$ 24,627</u>

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

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

<u>Financial assets</u>	<u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>	
	<u>Equity instruments</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 24,627	\$ 47,388
Recognized in other comprehensive income (unrealized valuation gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)	8,794	(20,442)
Return of share payment in connection with capital reduction	(1,257)	(3,224)
Exchange rate effect	<u>108</u>	<u>905</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 32,272</u>	<u>\$ 24,627</u>

3. Valuation technique and inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement

The fair value of equity investments in domestic and foreign unlisted firms with no active market is estimated primarily using the asset method and market method.

The asset method takes reference to the net asset value based on the fair value determined by an independent agency. The unobservable inputs used include liquidity discount rates for lack of control and lack of marketability, which were 14.31% and 18.70%, respectively, as of December 31, 2025, compared with 14.53% and 18.70%, respectively, as of December 31, 2024.

The market method focuses on assessing the fair value of similar targets with reference to relevant information such as market conditions. The unobservable inputs used are liquidity discounts, which were 33.02% and 34.9% at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(III) Type of Financial Instruments

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	\$ 1,995,312	\$ 1,599,381

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investments in equity instruments	32,272	24,627
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,944,112	2,023,193

Note 1: The balance includes such financial assets at amortized cost as cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, and refundable deposits, etc.

Note 2: The balance includes such financial liabilities at amortized cost as short-term loans, accounts payable, other payables, long-term loans due within one year, long-term loans and deposits received, etc.

(IV) Purpose and Policy of Financial Risk Management

The Consolidated Company's major financial instruments include investments in equity instruments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, loans and lease liabilities. The Consolidated Company's financial management department provides services to each business unit, coordinates the use of operating capital, and monitors and manages the financial risks associated with the Consolidated Company's operations through internal risk reports that analyze exposures based on the degree and breadth of the risks. These risks include market risk (which includes exchange rate risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1. Market risk

The Consolidated Company's operating activities expose the Consolidated Company to the risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (1) below) and changes in interest rates (see (2) below). The Consolidated Company engages in various derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to foreign currency exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk arising from the export of products.

(1) Exchange rate risk

The Consolidated Company engages in sales and purchases transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which expose the Consolidated Company to exchange rate risk. In order to avoid fluctuations in future cash flows due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, the

Consolidated Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign currency exchange rate risk. The use of derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, can help the Consolidated Company to minimize, but not completely eliminate, the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Company's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency at the balance sheet date and the carrying amounts of derivatives exposed to exchange rate risk are summarized in Note 34.

Sensitivity analysis

The Consolidated Company is primarily affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates of USD.

The following table details the sensitivity analysis of the Consolidated Company's exposure when the exchange rate of NTD (the functional currency) increases and decreases by 1% against each relevant foreign currency. 1% is the sensitivity percentage used by the Consolidated Company to report the exchange rate risk to the key management and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible range of change in foreign currency exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only the monetary items in foreign currencies outstanding and adjusts the year-end translation by 1% change in foreign exchange rates. The positive numbers in the following table represent the increase in net profit before tax if NTD had weakened by 1% against each of the respective currencies, If NTD had strengthened by 1% against each of the respective currencies, the effect on net profit before tax will have been negative in the same amount.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit or loss	\$ 5,370	\$ 4,736

(2) Interest rate risk

The Consolidated Company's interest rate risk consists mainly of borrowings with floating interest rates. Fluctuations in interest rates will affect future cash flows, but will not affect fair values.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
With fair value interest rate risk		
- Financial assets	\$ 597,095	\$ 235,892
With cash flow interest rate risk		
- Financial liabilities	977,316	1,041,697

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate exposure of the derivative and non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date. For liabilities with floating rates, the analysis assumes that the amount of the liability outstanding at the balance sheet date is outstanding for the entire reporting period. The percentage of change used by the Group internally to report to key management is 1% increase or decrease in interest rates, which also represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible range of change in interest rates.

If interest rates had increased/decreased by 1%, with all other variables held constant, the Consolidated Company's net profit before tax would have decreased/increased by \$9,773 thousand and \$10,417 thousand for 2025 and 2024, respectively, mainly due to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates on the Consolidated Company's floating-rate borrowings.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss suffered by the Consolidated Company resulting from default by counterparties on contractual obligations. As of the balance sheet date, the Consolidated Company's maximum exposure to credit risk that could result in financial loss due to default by counterparties on contractual obligations and provision of financial guarantees by the Consolidated Company mainly came from the following:

- (1) The carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position.

- (2) Maximum amount that the Consolidated Company may be required to pay for the provision of financial guarantees, without regard to the possibility of occurrence.

The Consolidated Company's policy requires transactions to be conducted with creditworthy parties and, if necessary, sufficient guarantees to be obtained, to mitigate the risk of financial loss due to default. In order to mitigate credit risk, the Consolidated Company's management has established management control procedures for credit limit decisions and credit approvals to ensure the collection of overdue receivables. In addition, the Consolidated Company reviews the recoverable amount of receivables at each balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment loss has been provided for the uncollectible receivables. Accordingly, the Consolidated Company's management believes that the Consolidated Company's credit risk is significantly reduced. In addition, since the counterparties of liquidity transactions are all financial institutions and corporate organizations with good credit ratings, the credit risk is limited, and therefore, no significant credit risk is expected.

Accounts receivable are from a wide range of customers in different industries and geographical areas. The Consolidated Company continuously evaluates the financial position of its accounts receivable customers and purchases credit guarantee insurance contracts when necessary.

3. Liquidity risk

The Consolidated Company manages and maintains a normal level of cash and cash equivalents to support operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Consolidated Company's management monitors the utilization of bank financing facilities and ensures compliance with the terms of the borrowing agreements.

Bank loans are an important source of liquidity for the Consolidated Company. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Consolidated Company had unutilized bank financing facilities in the amount of \$1,486,824 thousand and \$1,282,079 thousand, respectively.

Liquidity and interest rate risk of non-derivative financial liabilities

The maturity analysis of remaining contracts for non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on the undiscounted cash flows (including principal and estimated interest) of the financial liabilities based on the earliest possible

date on which the Consolidated Company can be required to make repayment. Therefore, bank loans that the Consolidated Company may be required to repay immediately are shown in the earliest period in the table below, without regard to the probability that the bank will enforce the right immediately; the maturity analysis of other non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on the contractual repayment dates.

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

December 31, 2025

	Effective interest rate	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>						
Short-term Loans	2.34%	\$ 395,655	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 395,655
Accounts payable	-	750,775	-	-	-	750,775
Lease Liabilities	2%-4.35%	1,263	1,084	45	-	2,392
Other payables	-	214,987	-	-	-	214,987
Long-term loan	2.32%	100,698	340,415	216,612	49,619	707,344

December 31, 2024

	Effective interest rate	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>						
Short-term Loans	2.55%	\$ 368,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 368,724
Notes payable	-	207	-	-	-	207
Accounts payable	-	798,514	-	-	-	798,514
Lease Liabilities	2.00%-4.80%	10,477	1,010	874	-	12,361
Other payables	-	181,717	-	-	-	181,717
Long-term loan	2.26%	77,789	80,215	471,318	68,397	697,719

(V) Information on Transfers of Financial Assets

The Consolidated Company transfers certain banker's acceptances receivable in Mainland China to banks by endorsement, such as Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, for discounting or transfers to suppliers as payment of accounts payable. Since the transferred bills are banker's acceptances with higher credit ratings and lower credit risk and payment delinquency risk, almost all of the risks and rewards of these bills are shifted with the transfer and endorsement of the bills, and therefore the Consolidated Company derecognizes the banker's acceptances receivable transferred.

The maximum loss exposure for the Consolidated Company's continuing participation in the derecognized banker's acceptances amounts to the face value of the banker's acceptances transferred and not yet matured, which amounted to \$119,675 thousand and \$148,652 thousand at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and

these bills would be matured within one to six months after the balance sheet date. Considering the credit risk of the derecognized banker's acceptances, the Consolidated Company assessed that the fair value of its continuing participation was not significant.

For 2025 and 2024, the Consolidated Company recognized finance costs of \$38 thousand and \$156 thousand, respectively, on the transfer of banker's acceptances receivable, and no gain or loss was recognized for the current period and cumulatively for the continuing participation in these bills.

XXXI. Related Party Transactions

Transactions, account balances, revenues and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, were eliminated upon consolidation and are therefore not disclosed in this Note. Transactions between the Consolidated Company and other related parties were as follows.

(I) Names of Related Parties and Their Relationships

<u>Name of Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Consolidated Company</u>
New Bobway Development Co., Ltd. (New Bobway)	The chairperson of this firm is a director of the Company
Baoyuan International Investment Co., Ltd. (Baoyuan)	The chairperson of this firm is a key member of the Company's management
Donnguan Shuixiang GTIP Campus 1 C&D Co., Ltd. (Campus 1 C&D)	The chairperson of this firm is the same person as the Chairperson of the Company.

(II) Lease Agreements

<u>Account in the financial statements</u>	<u>Type of Related Party/Name</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Lease liabilities - current	New Bobway	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,241</u>
Lease liabilities - non-current	New Bobway	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	<u>Type of Related Party/Name</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Interest expense</u>		
	New Bobway	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>
	<u>Lease expense</u>		
	Xīnbao Wei	<u>\$ 12,061</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Consolidated Company's had the following lease agreements with related parties:

2025

Lessee	Lessor	Subject of the lease	Purpose of the lease	Lease period	Lease payment method	Rental	Future rentals payable under signed lease agreements
Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Other related parties	Dongguan Houjie Huangang Industrial Zone	Business use	2025/06/01 - 2026/05/31	Quarterly payment	RMB 1,253 thousand per quarter	RMB 2,088 thousand as of May 31, 2026

2024

Lessee	Lessor	Subject of the lease	Purpose of the lease	Lease period	Lease payment method	Rental	Future rentals payable under signed lease agreements
Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Other related parties	Dongguan Houjie Huangang Industrial Zone	Business use	2023/06/01 - 2025/05/31	Quarterly payment	RMB 1,253 thousand per quarter	RMB 2,088 thousand as of 2025.05.31

(III) Construction in progress

Type of Related Party/Name	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Campus 1 C&D	<u>\$ 87,937</u>	<u>\$ 67,707</u>

Dongguan Wieson, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Company, entered into a contract for the purchase of property with Campus 1 C&D on July 8, 2024, for a total consideration of \$221,004 thousand (RMB 50,400 thousand). As of 2024, the Consolidated Company had paid \$67,707 thousand (RMB 15,120 thousand), which was recorded as construction in progress. The estimated delivery date of the property is November 15, 2025. The Consolidated Company evaluated the overall plan for plant relocation needs, and on March 11, 2025, the Board of Directors approved an expansion budget to \$298,150 thousand (RMB 65,198 thousand) for the plant building in Dongguan Wieson, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Company. This was subsequently approved by the Shareholders' Meeting on May 26, 2025, and a supplementary agreement to the "Plant Cooperation Agreement" was signed on May 27, 2025. A down payment of 30% of the supplementary contract amount (RMB 4,439 thousand) was made on May 29, 2025, and the remaining 70% was paid upon completion at the end of February 2026.

(IV) Others

Account in the financial statements	Type of Related Party/Name	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Refundable deposits	New Bobway	<u>\$ 8,046</u>	<u>\$ 8,354</u>
Deposits received	Baoyuan	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

Account in the financial statements	Type of Related Party/Name	2025	2024
Other income (recognized for as other income)	Baoyuan	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> 29</u>

(V) Salaries of Key Management

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 32,356	\$ 28,494
Post-employment benefits	<u>162</u>	<u>216</u>
	<u>\$ 32,518</u>	<u>\$ 28,710</u>

The salaries of directors and other members of key management are determined by the Remuneration Committee based on individual performance and market trends.

XXXII. Pledged Assets

The following assets were pledged as collaterals for financing loans, guarantees for imported raw materials, and deposits for notes payable:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Pledged time deposits	\$ 1,824	\$ 1,794
Notes receivable	-	82,903
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land	275,773	269,806
Buildings and structures	438,190	459,356
Investment property		
Land	23,208	29,174
Buildings and structures	6,575	9,964
Right-of-use assets	<u>26,611</u>	<u>27,636</u>
	<u>\$ 772,181</u>	<u>\$ 880,633</u>

XXXIII. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

- (I) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Consolidated Company had committed to purchase property, plant and equipment in the amount of \$338,574 thousand and \$444,811 thousand, respectively, and had paid the prices of \$114,432 thousand and \$179,725 thousand, respectively, which were recorded in construction in progress and prepayments for equipment.
- (II) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had provided time deposit certificates in the amount of \$1,824 thousand and \$1,794 thousand, respectively, to the

Keelung Customs Office and the Taipei Customs Office, Ministry of Finance as guarantees for customs duties.

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

The following information is expressed in foreign currencies other than the functional currencies of the Consolidated Company's individual entities, and the exchange rates disclosed represent the rates at which these foreign currencies were translated into the functional currencies. The foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant effect were as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Foreign currency	Exchange	Rate	Carrying amount
<u>Foreign currency assets</u>				
<u>Monetary item</u>				
USD	\$ 16,754		31.43 (USD: NTD)	\$ 526,566
USD	11,591		6.991 (USD: RMB)	364,297
USD	1,288	26,226.64	(USD: VND)	40,475
EUR	90		36.9 (EUR: NTD)	3,328
HKD	263		4.038 (HKD: NTD)	1,062
HKD	1,740		0.898 (HKD: RMB)	7,024
<u>Foreign currency liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary item</u>				
USD	10,457		31.43 (USD: NTD)	328,677
USD	149		6.991 (USD: RMB)	4,681
USD	1,940	26,226.64	(USD: VND)	60,967

December 31, 2024

	Foreign currency	Exchange	Rate	Carrying amount
<u>Foreign currency assets</u>				
<u>Monetary item</u>				
USD	\$ 14,748		32.785 (USD: NTD)	\$ 484,513
USD	9,584		7.321 (USD: RMB)	314,196
EUR	103		34.140 (EUR: NTD)	3,508
EUR	64		7.624 (EUR: RMB)	2,191
HKD	349		4.222 (HKD: NTD)	1,472
HKD	1,741		0.943 (HKD: RMB)	7,349
<u>Foreign currency liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary item</u>				
USD	9,554		32.785 (USD: NTD)	313,328

USD	247	7.321 (USD: RMB)	8,114
USD	112	25.401 (USD: VND)	3,660
EUR	45	34.14 (EUR: NTD)	1,536

The Consolidated Company's foreign exchange gains (realized and unrealized) for 2025 and 2024 were a loss of \$12,648 thousand and a gain of \$33,544 thousand, respectively. Due to the wide variety of foreign currency transactions, the Company is unable to disclose exchange gains or losses by each currency.

XXXV. Other Disclosures

(I) Information on Significant Transactions:

1. Lending of funds to others: None.
2. Endorsement and guarantee for others. (Table 1)
3. Material securities held at the end of the period (excluding subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint ventures). (Table 2)
4. Purchase or sale of goods with related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 3)
5. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 4)
6. Others: Business relationships and material intercompany transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries and between subsidiaries and the amounts involved: (Table 5)

(II) Information on Investees (Table 6)

(III) Information on Investment in Mainland China:

1. Name of investee in Mainland China, main business activities, paid-in capital, investment method, information on inflow or outflow of capital, shareholding percentage, investment gain or loss, carrying amount at the end of the period, investment gain repatriated, and limit of investment in Mainland China. (Table 7)
2. Significant direct or indirect transactions through a third region with the investee in Mainland China, and the prices and payment terms, unrealized gain or loss thereof. (Table 8)
 - (1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of related payables at the end of the period.
 - (2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of related receivables at the end of the period.

- (3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resulting gains or losses.
- (4) The balance of endorsements and guarantees of bills or provision of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.
- (5) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total interest for the period with respect to financial accommodation.
- (6) Other transactions that had a significant effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as provision or receipt of services.

XXXVI. Segment Information

- (I) The information is used by the Consolidated Company's chief operating decision maker to allocate resources and evaluate segment performance, centering primarily on financial information for each operating region. The Consolidated Company's reportable segments are as follows:
 1. Interconnect Components Segment
 2. Automotive Components Segment
 3. Others
- (II) Revenues, operating results, and segment assets of the Consolidated Company's continuing operations are analyzed by reportable segment as follows:

	2025				Total
	Interconnect Components Segment	Automotive Components Segment	Others	Adjustments and eliminations	
<u>Segment revenues and operating results</u>					
Revenues from customers outside the Consolidated Company	\$ 2,252,394	\$ 1,783,198	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,035,592
Revenues from inside the Consolidated Company	1,612,857	6,413	-	(1,619,270)	-
Other revenues from customers outside the Consolidated Company	<u>63,065</u>	<u>22,057</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>(46,511)</u>	<u>38,987</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$ 3,928,316</u>	<u>\$ 1,811,668</u>	<u>\$ 376</u>	<u>(\$ 1,665,781)</u>	<u>\$ 4,074,579</u>
Segment profit (loss)	<u>\$ 364,682</u>	<u>\$ 41,677</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 406,429
<u>Segment revenues and operating results</u>					
Interest income					2,538
General other income of the Company					88,371
Finance costs					(26,840)
General expenses and losses of the Company					(103,839)
Profit before tax					<u>\$ 366,659</u>
<u>Segment assets</u>					
Identifiable assets	<u>\$ 2,574,926</u>	<u>\$ 1,717,207</u>	<u>\$ 2,957</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 4,295,090
Investments					32,272
Deferred income tax assets					21,309

General assets of the Company	<u>14,589</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,363,260</u>

	2024				Total
	Interconnect Components Segment	Automotive Components Segment	Others	Adjustments and eliminations	
<u>Segment revenues and operating results</u>					
Revenues from customers outside the Consolidated Company	\$ 1,392,437	\$ 1,664,883	\$ 26,100	\$ -	\$ 3,083,420
Revenues from inside the Consolidated Company	942,277	11,507	-	(953,784)	-
Other revenues from customers outside the Consolidated Company	<u>67,356</u>	<u>23,104</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>(50,356)</u>	<u>40,490</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$ 2,402,070</u>	<u>\$ 1,699,494</u>	<u>\$ 26,486</u>	<u>(\$ 1,004,140)</u>	<u>\$ 3,123,910</u>
Segment profit (loss)	<u>\$ 39,417</u>	<u>\$ 196,399</u>	<u>\$ 1,027</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 236,843
<u>Segment revenues and operating results</u>					
Interest income					6,667
General other income of the Company					575,092
Finance costs					(30,033)
General expenses and losses of the Company					(542,861)
Profit before tax					<u>\$ 245,708</u>
<u>Segment assets</u>					
Identifiable assets	<u>\$ 1,973,921</u>	<u>\$ 1,750,790</u>	<u>\$ 3,272</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 3,727,983
Investments					24,627
Deferred income tax assets					43,754
General assets of the Company					<u>9,274</u>
Total assets					<u>\$ 3,805,638</u>

Inter-segment sales are set at market price.

Segment profit or loss represents the profit earned by each segment, excluding share of affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, rental income, interest income, gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net foreign exchange (gains) losses, gain or loss on valuation of financial instruments, finance costs, and income tax expense. This measurement is provided to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of allocating resources to segments and evaluating their performance.

(III) Revenues from Major Products and Services

Revenues from major products and services of the Consolidated Company's continuing operations are analyzed as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interconnect Components	\$ 2,252,394	\$ 1,392,437
Automotive Components	1,783,198	1,664,883
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>26,100</u>
	<u>\$ 4,035,592</u>	<u>\$ 3,083,420</u>

(IV) Information by Region

The Consolidated Company mainly operated in three regions - Taiwan, China and the rest of the world

Information on revenues from external customers of the Consolidated Company's continuing operations by location of operations and non-current assets by location of assets is as follows:

	<u>Revenues from external customers</u>		<u>Non-current assets</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Taiwan	\$ 2,060,691	\$ 1,294,165	\$ 494,680	\$ 492,789
China	1,974,231	1,789,255	787,391	747,611
Others	<u>670</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>319,906</u>	<u>218,121</u>
	<u>\$ 4,035,592</u>	<u>\$ 3,083,420</u>	<u>\$ 1,601,977</u>	<u>\$ 1,458,521</u>

Non-current assets exclude financial instruments and deferred income tax assets.

(V) Information on Major Customers

Individual customers with revenues reaching 10% of the Consolidated Company's total revenues were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Customer A (Note 1)	\$ 495,877	\$ 332,750
Customer B (Note 2)	<u>NA (Note 3)</u>	<u>348,589</u>
	<u>\$ 495,877</u>	<u>\$ 681,339</u>

Note 1: Revenues of the Interconnect Components Segment

Note 2: Revenues of the Automotive Components Segment

Note 3: The amount of the revenues did not reach 10% of the Consolidated Company's total revenues.

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Endorsement and guarantee for others:

2025

Table 1 Unit: In Thousands of NTD

No.	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit of endorsement and guarantee for a single enterprise	Maximum balance of endorsement and guarantee for the period	Balance of endorsement and guarantee at the end of the period	Actual amount drawn	Amount of endorsement and guarantee collateralized by properties	Ratio of accumulated amount of endorsement and guarantee to net worth in the most recent financial statements (%)	Maximum limit of endorsement and guarantee	Endorsement and guarantee by parent company for subsidiary	Endorsement and guarantee by subsidiary for parent company	Endorsement and guarantee for a firm in Mainland China
		Company Name	Relationship (Note 1)										
0	Wieson Technologies Co., Ltd.	Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	(2)	\$ 391,694 (Note 2)	\$ 135,180	\$ 89,920	\$ 89,920	\$ -	4.59%	\$ 979,235 (Note 2)	Y	N	Y

Note 1: There are seven types of relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guarantee, which are as follows:

- (1) With a firm that has business dealings with the Company
- (2) With a firm in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares of the firm.
- (3) With a firm which directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares of the Company.
- (4) Between firms in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares of the firms.
- (5) Between firms with mutual insurance of the trade or between joint proprietors as required by construction contracts.
- (6) Between firms that are endorsed and guaranteed by all contributing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings due to joint investment.
- (7) Intra-trade endorsement and guarantee for the performance of pre-sale contracts in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 2: The limit of endorsement and guarantee is set in accordance with the operating procedures for lending of funds and the operating procedures for endorsement and guarantee approved by the shareholders' meeting. The total amount of endorsement and guarantee shall not exceed 50% of the net worth in the Company's most recent financial statements audited or reviewed by CPAs (\$1,958,469 thousand x 50%=\$979,235 thousand), and the cumulative amount of endorsement and guarantee to a single enterprise shall not exceed 20% of the net worth in the Company's most recent financial statements audited or reviewed by CPAs (\$1,958,469 thousand x 20%=\$391,694 thousand).

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Material securities held at the end of the period

December 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Firm of the marketable securities held	Type and name of marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General Ledger Account in the financial statements	The end of the period				Notes
				Thousands of shares	Carrying amount	Shareholding %	Fair value	
Wieson Technologies Co., Ltd.	<u>Stocks</u>							
	Asia Global Venture Capital II Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	119	\$ 2,074	3%	\$ 2,074	Note
	Asia Pacific Emerging Industry Management Co., Ltd.	"	"	618	5,160	2.22%	5,160	"
Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Zhongju Information Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	"	"	-	<u>25,038</u>	8.45%	<u>25,038</u>	"
					<u>\$ 32,272</u>		<u>\$ 32,272</u>	

Note: For those measured at fair value, the carrying amount was the amount adjusted for fair value evaluation.

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Purchase or sale of goods with related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

2025

Table 3

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Purchasing (Selling) firm	Name of trading partner	Relationship	Transaction details				The circumstance and reason why the trading term is different from that of ordinary transactions		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Notes
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount (NT\$)	As a percentage of total purchases (sales) %	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance	As a percentage of total notes and accounts receivable (payable) %	
Wieson Technologies Co., Ltd.	Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	An investee 100% owned by Wieson International Investment LTD - Cayman Islands	Purchases	\$ 1,472,423	87.68	Within 120 days from the monthly cut-off day	In mutual agreement	Within 120 days from the monthly cut-off day	Accounts payable \$ 269,323	75.81	Note

Note: The above transactions were eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

December 31, 2025

Table 4

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

The firm that recorded the transaction as accounts receivable	Trading partner	Relationship	Balance of receivables from related parties	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables from related parties		Amount of receivables from related parties collected in the subsequent period	Provision of allowance for loss
					Amount (NT\$)	Disposition		
Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Wieson Technologies Co., Ltd.	The ultimate parent company	\$ 269,323	5.42	\$ -	—	\$ 116,291	\$ -

Note: The above transactions were eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries and between subsidiaries and the amounts involved:

2025

Table 5

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

No. (Note 1)	Name of trader	Trading partner	Relationship with the trader (Note 2)	Transaction details			
				General Ledger Account	Amount (NT\$)	Trading terms	As a percentage of consolidated total revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Wieson Technologies Co., Ltd.	Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	1	Purchases	\$ 1,472,423	Priced at standard production cost plus 15% No significant difference from those of general unrelated parties	36.48%
		"	1	Accounts payable	269,323		6.17%
		WIESON AMERICA, INC.	1	Business development expenses	34,478		0.85%
1	Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	WIESON TECHNOLOGIES (VIETNAM) CO. LTD	3	Sales	81,273	No significant difference from those of general unrelated parties	2.01%
		"	3	Accounts receivable	51,639		1.18%

Note 1: Information on intercompany transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries should be indicated in the field respectively, and the number to be filled shall be as follows.

- (1) Fill in "0" for parent company.
- (2) Subsidiaries are numbered entity by entity, starting from Arabic number 1.

Note 2: There are three types of relationship with the trader, which are as follows. Please indicate the type of relationship:

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: The percentage of intercompany transaction amount to consolidated total revenues or total assets is calculated as the ending balance to consolidated total assets in the case of assets and liabilities, or as the cumulative amount for the period to consolidated total revenues in the case of profit or loss.

Note 4: The Company may decide whether or not to disclose certain intercompany transactions in this Table based on the principle of materiality.

Note 5: The above transactions were eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Information on investees, locations, etc.

2025

Table 6 Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Core Business Scope	Original investment amount		Holding at the end of the period			Profit or loss of the investee for the period	Investment gain or loss recognized in the period	Notes
				End of the period	End of the year	Number of shares (in thousands of shares)	Percentage %	Carrying amount			
Wieson Technologies Co., Ltd.	Wieson International Investment Co., Ltd. (Cayman)	British Cayman Islands	Overseas investment and trading activities	\$ 389,324 (HK 92,976 thousand)	\$ 389,324 (HK 92,976 thousand)	92,976	100	\$ 467,880	\$ 97,203	\$ 94,123	Note 1
	Jie Bao Electronics Co., Ltd. (Cayman)	British Cayman Islands	"	198,895 (USD 5,850 thousand)	198,895 (USD 5,850 thousand)	6,450	100	1,107,006	134,614	134,598	Note 2
	WIESON OVERSEA HOLDING CO., LTD.	Samoa	"	1,801 (USD 66 thousand)	1,801 (USD 66 thousand)	66	100	25,220	1,417	1,417	
	WIESON TECHNOLOGIES (VIETNAM) CO. LTD	Vietnam	Manufacturing and processing of electronic connectors and cable assembly plugs and sockets	370,997 (USD 11,500 thousand)	340,567 (USD 10,500 thousand)	-	100	320,371	(20,480)	(21,512)	Note 3
Wieson International Investment Co., Ltd. (Cayman)	Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Dongguan	Manufacturing and processing of electronic connectors and cable assembly plugs and sockets	367,610 (HK 87,000 thousand)	367,610 (HK 87,000 thousand)	-	100	473,570	97,407	97,407	
Jie Bao Electronics Co., Ltd. (Cayman)	Wieson Automotive Co., LTD. (Jiangsu)	Kunshan	Manufacturing and sales of automotive connectors, plugs, computer connectors and automotive electronics.	199,349 (USD 6,040 thousand)	199,349 (USD 6,040 thousand)	104,905	87.26	1,106,684	154,271	134,617	
Wieson Automotive Co., LTD. (Jiangsu)	Wieson Automotive Electronics Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Wholesale and retail sales of automotive and motorcycle parts and accessories	23,940 (RMB 5,584 thousand)	23,940 (RMB 5,584 thousand)	2,394	100	11,924	(765)	(765)	
WIESON OVERSEA HOLDING CO., LTD.	WIESON AMERICA, INC.	U.S.A.	Development of connectors and computer I/O peripherals	22,754 (USD 670 thousand)	22,754 (USD 670 thousand)	33	100	24,763	1,533	1,533	

Note 1: This represents the net result of subtracting \$6,284 thousand of unrealized gross profits on sales from upstream transactions and \$1,448 thousand of unrealized gross profit on sales from sidestream transactions as of the end of the period, and adding \$4,652 thousand of unrealized gross profits on sales from upstream transactions as of the beginning of the period.

Note 2: This was the net result of subtracting \$59 thousand of unrealized gross profits on sales from upstream transactions as of the end of the period and adding \$43 thousand of unrealized gross profits on sales from upstream transactions as of the beginning of the period.

Note 3: This was the net result of subtracting \$1,060 thousand of unrealized gross profits on sales from upstream transactions as of the end of the period and adding \$28 thousand of unrealized gross profits on sales from upstream transactions as of the beginning of the period.

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Information on Investment in Mainland China

2025

Table 7 Unit: In Thousands of NTD

1. Name of investee in Mainland China, main business activities, paid-in capital, investment method, information on inflow or outflow of capital, shareholding percentage, investment gain or loss, carrying amount, and investment gain repatriated.

Name of investee in Mainland China	Core Business Scope	Paid-in Capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the beginning of the period	Investment amount remitted or repatriated in the period		Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the end of the period	Profit or loss of the investee for the period	Shareholding percentage of the Company's direct or indirect investment	Investment profit or loss recognized in the period (Note 2)	Carrying amount of investment at the end of the period	Investment gain repatriated as of the end of the period
					Remittance from Taiwan	Repatriation back to Taiwan						
Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and processing of electronic connectors and cable assembly plugs and sockets	\$ 422,821 (HK 100,000 thousand)	(2)	\$ 367,610 (HK D 87,000 thousand)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 367,610 (HK 87,000 thousand)	\$ 97,407	100.00	\$ 97,407	\$ 473,570	\$ -
Wieson Automotive Co., LTD. (Jiangsu)	Manufacturing and sales of automotive connectors, plugs, computer connectors and automotive electronics.	561,256 (RMB 120,226 thousand)	(2)	182,452 (US D 5,350 thousand)	-	-	182,452 (US D 5,350 thousand)	154,271	87.26	134,617	1,106,684	83,504

2. Limit of investment in Mainland China

Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period	Investment amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit of investment in Mainland China as stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA
\$ 635,587	\$ 980,297 (USD 31,010 thousand)	\$ - (Note 3)

Note 1: The investment methods include the following three types:

- (1) Invest in Mainland China directly.
- (2) Invest in Mainland China through a third-region company (see Table 5 for details on the third-region company).
- (3) Other types

Note 2: In the field headed "Investment gain or loss recognized in the period", the basis of recognition for investment gain or loss include the following three ways:

- (1) The financial statements audited and attested by an international CPA firm with which CPA firms in the ROC has a cooperative relationship.
- (2) The financial statements audited and attested by the attesting CPAs of the parent company in Taiwan.
- (3) Others.

Note 3: In accordance with the newly revised provisions of the "Regulations Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" dated August 29, 2008, the Company is not required to set a limit on its investment because it has obtained the Letter of Certification for Business Scope of Headquarters issued by the Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA.

WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Significant direct or indirect transactions through a third region with the investee in Mainland China, and the prices and payment terms, unrealized gain or loss thereof, and other relevant information.

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Table 8 Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Name of investee in Mainland China	Transaction type	Purchases and sales		Price	Trading terms		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Unrealized gains or losses	Notes
		Amount (NT\$)	Percentage		Payment terms	Comparison with general transactions	Amount (NT\$)	Percentage		
Wieson Technologies (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Purchases	\$ 1,472,423	87.68	No significant difference from those with general customers	Within 120 days from the monthly cut-off day	No significant difference	Accounts payable \$ 269,323	75.81	\$ 6,284	Note

Note: The related party is an investee 100% owned by Wieson International Investment LTD - Cayman Islands.