Giantplus Technology Co., Ltd. And Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the

Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and

Independent Auditors' Report

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DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for the year ended December 31, 2025 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standard 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we do not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,
Giantplus Technology Co., Ltd.
By

Takayuki Tamura
March 13, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Giantplus Technology Co., Ltd.

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with 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 the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Audit and Attestation Enagagements of of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilitiesfor the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that 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 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 notprovide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are stated as follows:

Occurrence of Sales Revenue

Description of Key Audit Matter

The Group's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025 decreased compared with the year ended December 31, 2024. However, revenue from certain major customers increased significantly, and the related days outstanding were relatively long. In view of the inherent higher risk associated with revenue recognition and the possibility that management may have pressure to achieve expected financial targets, we identified the occurrence of sales revenue from major customers that met the above indicators as a key audit matter. For the accounting policies and related disclosures revenue recognition, please refer to Notes 4 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following key audit procedures on the aforementioned sales revenue from the major customers:

1. Internal control procedures related to sales transactions
   We obtained an understanding of the Group's internal control system and procedures related to sales transactions. Based on such understanding, we designed and performed internal control testing procedures to evaluate and test whether the sales-related internal controls operated effectively in response to the risks associated with these customers.
2. Substantive testing of the occurrence of sales revenue
   We selected samples of sales revenue to the major customers from the sales ledger and examined supporting documents, including sales orders, bills of lading/ proof of delivery (signed delivery documents), sales invoices, and evidence of collection, to verify the occurrence of the related sales revenue.
3. Analytical procedures
   We performed analytical procedures by comparing the current year's revenue and accounts receivable turnover days with those of the prior year and with the customers' credit terms, and assessed the reasonableness of the variances.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2024, were audited by other independent auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on March 12, 2025.

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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, IFRC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such 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 preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chun-Ming Hsueh and Sheng-Hsiung Yao.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 13, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

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

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDLARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 2,309,837	21	$ 2,412,110	21
Financial assets at amortized cost -current (Notes 4, 8 and 29)	28,295	-	-	-
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 9)	105	-	-	-
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 9 and 21)	1,283,666	12	1,450,404	13
Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 9,21 and 28)	134,766	1	127,616	1
Other receivables (Notes 4, 9 and 28)	58,577	1	87,178	1
Current income tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	3,973	-	10,262	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 10)	1,243,205	12	1,329,850	12
Prepayments (Note 15)	104,575	1	146,708	1
Other current assets (Notes 15 and 28)	20,918	-	40,074	-
Total current assets	5,187,917	48	5,604,202	49
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	-	-	228	-
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 12, 28 and 29)	5,078,304	47	5,291,596	46
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 13)	38,280	-	38,079	-
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 14)	294,556	3	342,553	3
Other non-current assets (Notes 4, 15, 19, 28 and 29)	186,514	2	155,397	2
Total non-current assets	5,597,654	52	5,827,853	51
TOTAL	$ 10,785,571	100	$ 11,432,055	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss-current （Notes 4 and 7）	$888	-	$ -	-
Contract liabilities (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	113,757	1	103,124	1
Accounts payable	1,249,219	11	1,350,568	12
Accounts payable - related parties (Note 28)	171,016	2	135,277	1
Other payables (Notes 17,25 and 28)	822,157	8	954,926	8
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	22,775	-	37,564	-
Provisions - current (Notes 4 and 18)	99,208	1	79,216	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 13)	1,494	-	760	-
Long-term borrowings, current portion (Notes 4,16 and 29)	192,634	2	274,301	3
Other current liabilities (Note 17)	44,761	-	40,832	-
Total current liabilities	2,717,909	25	2,976,568	26
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Notes 4,16 and 29)	55,484	-	248,118	2
Provisions- non-current (Notes 4 and 18)	95,238	1	95,238	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 13)	1,910	-	714	-
Other non-current liabilities (Note 17)	77,014	1	130,903	1
Total non-current liabilities	229,646	2	474,973	4
Total liabilities	2,947,555	27	3,451,541	30
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 20)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	4,415,449	41	4,415,449	39
Capital surplus	2,618,982	24	2,618,982	23
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	102,912	1	95,331	1
Special reserve	59,085	-	89,686	1
Unappropriated earnings	713,675	7	820,152	7
Total retained earnings	875,672	8	1,005,169	9
Other equity	(72,087)	-	(59,086)	(1)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	7,838,016	73	7,980,514	70
Total equity	7,838,016	73	7,980,514	70
TOTAL	$ 10,785,571	100	$ 11,432,055	100

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

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	$ 8,595,510	100	$8,767,126	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 22 and 28)	(8,084,467)	(94)	(8,319,398)	(95)
GROSS PROFIT	511,043	6	447,728	5
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 9, 22 and 28)				
Selling and marketing expenses	(185,273)	(2)	(210,327)	(3)
General and administrative expenses	(293,424)	(4)	(293,786)	(3)
Research and development expenses	(184,924)	(2)	(184,306)	(2)
Expected credit losses (gains)	(3,608)	-	(29,263)	-
Total operating expenses	(667,229)	(8)	(717,682)	(8)
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(156,186)	(2)	(269,954)	(3)
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4, 9, 22 and 28)				
Interest income	42,003	1	49,963	-
Other income	203,711	2	336,064	4
Other gains and losses	(180,688)	(2)	2,745	-
Finance costs	(10,348)	-	(13,422)	-
Reversal (loss) of expected credit losses	3,857	-	(6,459)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	58,535	1	368,891	4
LOSS(INCOME) BEFORE INCOME TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(97,651)	(1)	98,937	1
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 23)	(33,890)	(1)	(31,820)	-
NET LOSS (INCOME) FOR THE YEAR	(131,541)	(2)	67,117	1
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 4, 19 and 21)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	2,044	-	8,698	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(13,001)	-	30,601	-
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of income tax	(10,957)	-	39,299	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR	($142,498)	(2)	$106,416	1
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	$ (0.3)		$ 0.15	
Diluted	$ (0.3)		$ 0.15	

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

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained Earnings			Other Equity		
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences On Translation Of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Valuation Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2024	$ 4,415,449	$ 2,618,982	$ 71,836	$ 80,104	$ 821,569	$ (43,651)	$ (46,036)	$ 7,918,253
Appropriation of 2023 earnings (Note 20)								
Legal reserve	-	-	23,495	-	(23,495)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	9,582	(9,582)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(44,155)	-	-	(44,155)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	67,117	-	-	67,117
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	8,698	30,601	-	39,299
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	75,815	30,601	-	106,416
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2024	4,415,449	2,618,982	95,331	89,686	820,152	(13,050)	(46,036)	7,980,514
Appropriation of 2024 earnings (Note 20)								
Legal reserve	-	-	7,581	-	(7,581)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(30,601)	30,601	-	-	-
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	(131,541)	-	-	(131,541)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	2,044	(13,001)	-	(10,957)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	(129,497)	(13,001)	-	(142,498)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2025	$ 4,415,449	$ 2,618,982	$ 102,912	$ 59,085	$ 713,675	$ (26,051)	$ (46,036)	$ 7,838,016

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

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) Income before income tax	$ (97,651)	$ 98,937
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	389,932	372,979
Amortization expense	52,152	51,715
Reversal (loss) of expected credit losses	(249)	35,722
Net (gain) loss on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(101)	7,392
Finance costs	10,348	13,422
Interest income	(42,003)	(49,963)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,470)	(143)
Loss on impairment of non-financial assets	1,002	-
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	11,273	(21,814)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Note receivables	(105)	-
Account receivables	163,130	(506,109)
Accounts receivable - related parties	(7,150)	(7,339)
Other receivables	32,458	(14,503)
Inventories	87,748	227,947
Prepayments	42,133	(44,891)
Other current assets	19,156	70,327
Net defined benefit assets	954	(11,283)
Financial liabilities held for trading	989	(7,392)
Contract liabilities	10,633	(54,115)
Account payables	(101,349)	83,821
Account payables to related parties	35,739	(72,996)
Other payables	(186,785)	38,518
Provisions	19,992	46,726
Other current liabilities	(8,616)	(5,183)
Net defined benefit liabilities	-	8,378
Cash generated from operations	432,160	260,153
Interest received	42,003	49,963
Interest paid	(10,633)	(13,655)
Income tax paid	(42,390)	(44,684)
Net cash generated from operating activities	421,140	251,777
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	($388,071)	(22,479)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	360,000	43,353
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(169,813)	(145,890)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,567	143
Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,525)	(97,572)
Increase in other non-current assets	(35,058)	-
Decrease in other non-current assets	-	39,454
Net cash used in investing activities	(233,900)	(182,991)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in short-term loans	-	(221)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(274,301)	(274,301)
Repayment of principal portions of leased liabilities	(1,251)	(703)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	211	131
Distribution of cash dividends	-	(44,155)
Net cash used in financing activities	(275,341)	(319,249)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(14,172)	29,609
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(102,273)	(220,854)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	2,412,110	2,632,964
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 2,309,837	$ 2,412,110

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Giantplus Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on December 15, 1997, as a company limited by shares under the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) The primary business scope of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") includes the research, development, production and sale of thin film transistor liquid crystal displays ("TFT-LCDs").

The Company's common shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since December 27, 2006.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issued by the Group's board of directors on March 13, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

The initial application of the Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability" did not have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2026

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	January 1, 2023

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

(a) The amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including:

i. If a financial asset contains a contingent feature that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions), the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if,

- In all possible scenarios (before and after the occurrence of a contingent event), the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
- In all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.

ii. To clarify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.

iii. To clarify that the characteristics of contractually linked instruments include a prioritization of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool between the tranches.

(b) The amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities

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 Group can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the Group has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The Group having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The Group 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.

An entity shall apply the amendments retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application. An entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

Except for the above-mentioned impacts, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of the amendments on the Group's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

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

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

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Listed 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 consequential amendments

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

- To classify items of income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, the Group shall assess whether it has specified main business activities of investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers.

- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.

- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Group shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Group shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Group labels items as “other” only if it cannot find a more informative label.

- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Group as a whole, the Group shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

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

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

- Interest and dividends received by the Group shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. However, if, after assessment, the Group has a specific main operating activity, it shall determine how to classify dividends received, and interest paid in the statement of cash flows by referring to how it classifies interest received dividend income, interest income and interest expense in the statement of profit or loss. The total of each of these cash flows shall be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows.

Except for the above-mentioned impacts, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on the Group’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIALACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

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

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and

3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have the substantial right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. 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). Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group’s ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the interests of the Group 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 the owners of the Company.

See Note 11 and Table 6 and 7 for the detailed information of subsidiaries (including the percentage of ownership and main business).

e. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group 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.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the Company and the Group (including subsidiaries and associates that use currency different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the presentation currency - the New Taiwan dollar as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

f. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, work-in-process, finished goods and merchandise and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at standard cost and adjusted to approximate weighted - average cost on the balance sheet date.

g. Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction for production are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

The depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects 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.

h. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets 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 Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs 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 an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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 way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

i). The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii). The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable measured at amortized cost, accounts receivable, accounts receivable-related parties, other receivables excluding tax receivables, other receivables - related parties, financial assets measured at amortized cost, and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except for:

i). Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset; and

ii). Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

ii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable measured at amortized cost, accounts receivable, accounts receivable - related parties, other receivables including related parties but excluding tax receivables, refundable deposits, and financial assets measured at amortized cost - current and non-current).

The Group always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) for trade receivables and lease receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on such a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Group determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group):

i. Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

ii. When a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivableand the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

Except for the following situation, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL when such a financial liability is held for trading.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 27.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3) Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately. When the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

k. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

1) Onerous contracts

Onerous contracts are those in which the Group's unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. In assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling a contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that are related directly to fulfilling contracts.

2) Decommissioning and restoration obligations

In accordance with the Group's published environmental policies and applicable legal requirements, the Group recognizes a provision for the restoration of contaminated land. The provision is measured at the present value of the best estimate of the future economic outflows required to settle the restoration obligation under relevant governmental regulations.

3) Provision for carbon fees

The provision for carbon fees is recognized in accordance with the Carbon Fee Collection Regulations and other relevant laws and regulations of Taiwan, and is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation for the year.

l. Revenue recognition

The Group identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of good

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of liquid crystal display products. Sales of goods are recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, and has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Revenus and accounts receivable are recognized concurrently. For sale of goods, the transaction price received is recognized as a contract liability until the goods goods are shipped.

m. Lease

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

1) The Group as a lessor

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

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Lease modification that resulted from a negotiation with a lessee is accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of modification.

2) The Group as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which the initial measurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets 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 balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which the fixed payments.The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When a change in the lease term results in a change in future lease payments, , the Group 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 in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presentedon a separate line in the balance sheets.

n. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on settlements) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur, or when the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

p. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes

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

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group’s accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Group considers the other impacts of inflation interest rate fluctuations, and US reciprocal tariffs on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates, profitabilities and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Based on the assessment of the Group's management, the accounting policies, estimates, and assumptions adopted by the Group have not been subject to material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions uncertainty.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Cash on hand and petty cash	$165	$172
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,293,589	1,977,537
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	1,016,083	434,401
	$2,309,837	$2,412,110

The market interest rate intervals of bank deposits at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Bank deposits	0.001%～4.03%	0.001%～4.65%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Financial liabilities – current		
Held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange forward contracts		
	$888	$-

As of December 31, 2025, outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Currency	Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
December 31, 2025			
Sell forward exchange contracts	USD to TWD	2026.02.05	USD8,000/ NTD250,552

The Group entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage exposures to exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Current		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$28,295	$-
Non-current		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$-	$228

(a) The ranges of interest rates for time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months was 1.40%-2.85% and 2.85% per annum as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(b) Refer to Note 29 for information relating to investments in financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

9. NOTES RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - RELATED PARTIES, AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Notes receivable		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$105	$-
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$105	$-
Notes receivable - operating activities	$105	$-

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Accounts receivable		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$1,393,378	$1,548,068
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(109,712)	(106,104)
	1,283,666	1,441,964
At FVTPL	-	8,440
	$1,283,666	$1,450,404
Accounts receivable - related parties		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$134,766	$127,616
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$134,766	$127,616

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Other receivables		
Advances receivable	$33,968	$31,847
Tax receivable	20,703	20,540
Mold receivables	5,847	6,845
Factored accounts receivable	-	31,145
Others	661	3,260
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(2,602)	(6,459)
	$58,577	$87,178

(a) Notes receivable

To mitigate credit risk, the Group's management assigns a dedicated team to determine credit limits, approve credit lines and perform other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken to collect overdue notes receivable. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each note receivable individually at the balance sheet date to ensure that adequate impairment losses have been recognized for notes receivable that are deemed uncollectible. Accordingly, management believes that the Group's credit risk has been significantly reduced.

The Group recognizes loss allowance for notes receivable based on lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are determined by considering customers' past default history, current financial conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. As the Group's historical credit loss experience indicates no significant difference in loss patterns among different customer groups, the provision matrix does not distinguish between customer categories and applies expected credit loss rates based solely on days past due. As of December 31, 2025, all notes receivable of the Group were not past due, and the expected credit loss rate assessed for notes receivable was 0%.

(b) Accounts receivable

1. At amortized cost

   The average credit period of sales of goods is 30 days to 120 days. No interest was charged on accounts receivable.In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts.In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Corporation's credit risk was significantly reduced.

   The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The ECLs on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix prepared by reference to the past default records of the customer, the customer's current financial position, economic condition of the industry in which the customer operates, as well as the GDP forecasts and industry outlook. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

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

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable (including related parties) based on the Group's provision matrix:

	December 31, 2025						
	Not Past	**Due 1 to 30**	**Days 31 to 60**	**Days 61 to 90**	**Days 91 to 180**	**Days Over 180**	**Total**
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	51.87%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$1,272,315	$131,992	$12,168	$1,956	$2	$109,711	$1,528,144
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(109,711)	(109,712)
Amortized cost	$1,272,315	$131,992	$12,168	$1,956	$1	$-	$1,418,432

	December 31, 2024						
	Not Past	**Due 1 to 30**	**Days 31 to 60**	**Days 61 to 90**	**Days 91 to 180**	**Days Over 180**	**Total**
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$1,462,103	$106,049	$1,085	$28	$315	$106,104	$1,675,684
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	-	(106,104)	(106,104)
Amortized cost	$1,462,103	$106,049	$1,085	$28	$315	$-	$1,569,580

The movements of the loss allowance for accounts receivable were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Balance at January 1	$106,104	$76,841
Add: Impairment losses recognized for the current year	3,608	29,263
Balance at December 31	$109,712	$106,104

2. At FVTPL

The Group entered into separate non-recourse factoring agreements with different financial institutions to sell its accounts receivable. Under the terms of the arrangement, substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with these accounts receivable are transferred upon sale; therefore, the receivables are derecognized from the consolidated balance sheet at the time of transfer.

The Group's business model for managing these receivables is neither to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows nor to achieve the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Accordingly, these accounts receivable are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Other receivables

The Group's other receivables primarily comprise reimbursement receivable, tax receivables and factored accounts receivable. The Group's policy is to transact only with counterparties that have good credit standing. The Group continuously monitors the credit status of counterparties by tracking their past delinquency records and assessing their current financial conditions in order to evaluate whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and to measure expected credit losses on other receivables.

The following table details the loss allowance of other receivables based on the Group's provision matrix:

	December 31, 2025						
	Not Past	**Due 1 to 30**	**Days 31 to 60**	**Days 61 to 90**	**Days 91 to 180**	**Days Over 180**	**Total**
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$58,577	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,602	$61,279
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-		-	-	(2,602)	(2,602)
Amortized cost	$58,577	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$58,577

	December 31, 2024						
	Not Past	**Due 1 to 30**	**Days 31 to 60**	**Days 61 to 90**	**Days 91 to 180**	**Days Over 180**	**Total**
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$87,178	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$6,459	$93,637
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,459)	(6,459)
Amortized cost	$87,178	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$87,178

The movements of the loss allowance for other receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Balance at January 1	$6,459	$ -
Add: Impairment losses recognized for the current year	-	6,459
Less: Reversal of impairment losses for the current year	(3,857)	-
Balance at December 31	$2,602	$6,459

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Finished goods	$188,296	$281,458
Work in progress	192,370	489,958
Raw materials	844,226	492,751
Inventory in transit	18,313	65,683
	$1,243,205	$1,329,850

The components of cost of goods sold are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Cost of revenue	$7,967,900	$8,100,712
Unallocated manufacturing overheads	42,916	68,568
Inventory scrapped loss	73,651	103,392
Others	-	46,726
	$8,084,467	$8,319,398

11. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

			Proportion of Ownership (%)	
			December 31	
Investor	Investee	Main Business	2025	2024
GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	Investment holding	100	100
GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.	Investment holding	100	100
GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.	KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.	The assembly of liquid crystal displays and the production and sale business of touch panel.	100	100

All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Assets used by the Group

	Land	Building	Machinery and equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress and Advance Payments	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2025	$4,133,511	$4,115,512	$7,914,138	$755,057	$1,040	$42,132	$16,961,390
Additions	-	39,318	84,567	35,632	-	23,095	182,612
Disposals	-	(2,386)	(132,059)	(12,001)	-	-	(146,446)
Reclassified (Note)	-	1,370	39,900	1,041	-	(38,956)	3,355
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(10,270)	(13,259)	(1,533)	(20)	(765)	(25,847)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$4,133,511	$4,143,544	$7,893,287	$778,196	$1,020	$25,506	$16,975,064
Accumulateed deprecation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ -	$3,468,100	$7,511,298	$689,356	$1,040	$ -	$11,669,794
Depreciation expense	-	156,943	185,235	45,515	-	-	387,693
Disposals	-	(2,290)	(132,058)	(12,001)	-	-	(146,349)
Impairment losses	-	-	1,002	-	-	-	1,002
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		(3,385)	(10,973)	(1,002)	(20)	-	(15,380)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ -	$3,619,368	$7,554,504	$721,868	$1,020	$ -	$11,896,760
Carrying amount at December 31, 2025	$4,133,511	$524,176	$338,783	$56,328	$-	$25,506	$5,078,304
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$4,133,511	$4,075,790	$7,772,122	$726,216	$998	$60,802	$16,769,439
Additions	-	16,688	74,312	33,498	-	38,010	162,508
Disposals	-	(2,923)	(22,011)	(8,477)	-	-	(33,411)
Reclassified (Note)	-	-	60,168	-	-	(57,207)	2,961
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	25,957	29,547	3,820	52	527	59,903
Balance at December 31, 2024	$4,133,511	$4,115,512	$7,914,138	$755,057	$1,040	$42,132	$16,961,390
Accumulated deprecation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	$3,309,861	$7,329,285	$656,057	$988	$ -	$11,296,191
Depreciation expense	-	152,170	179,828	39,265	-	-	371,263
Disposals	-	(2,923)	(22,011)	(8,477)	-	-	(33,411)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	8,992	24,196	2,511	52	-	35,751
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ -	$3,468,100	$7,511,298	$689,356	$1,040	$-	$11,669,794
Carrying amount at December 31, 2025	$4,133,511	$647,412	$402,840	$65,701	$ -	$42,132	$5,291,596

Note: Reclassified from other non-current assets - prepayments for equipment.

The Group’s property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Main buildings	10 - 36 years
Renovations buildings	3 - 10 years
Machinery and equipment	1 - 12 years
Other equipment	2 - 6 years

The Group performed an impairment assessment for the year ended December 31, 2025. As adjustments in business strategies resulted in certain other equipment no longer being in use and no future economic benefits being expected from these assets.Therefore, impairment losses of $1,002 thousand was recognized in other gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2025 . No impairment loss was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Group operating leases are leases of buildings with lease terms of 1 to 20 years. All operating lease agreements include terms requiring the rental payments to be adjusted based on market rental rates when renewal options are exercised by the lessees. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating lease payments was as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Year 1	$54,442	$55,757
Year 2	33,337	43,734
Year 3	32,896	24,805
Year 4	25,523	24,463
Year 5	11,947	24,082
More than Year 5	-	10,713
	$158,145	$183,554

Lease commitments with lease terms commencing after the balance sheet date are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Lease commitments of property, plant and equipment	$25,562	$-

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

(a) Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Carrying amount		
Land (including land right-of-use assets)	$35,249	$37,139
Transportation equipment	2,600	496
Other equipment	431	444
	$38,280	$38,079

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	$3,181	$687
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land (including land right-of-use assets)	$1,149	$1,182
Transportation equipment	605	191
Other equipment	485	343
	$2,239	$1,716

(b) Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Carrying amount		
Current	$1,494	$760
Non-current	$1,910	$714

Ranges of discount rates for lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Land	0.67%	0.67%
Transportation equipment	2.26%～2.44%	2.44%
Other equipment	0.97%～2.56%	0.97%～0.98%

(c) Material leasing activities and terms

The Group leases land for the construction of plant buildings and leases transportation equipment, with lease terms ranging from 7 to 50 years. The Group also leases transportation equipment and other equipment with lease terms ranging from 3 to 5 years, and the lease payments are made in accordance with the contractual terms. At the end of the lease term, the Group does not have a bargain purchase option with respect to the leased assets. In addition, the lease agreements stipulate that the Group is not permitted to sublease or transfer all or any part of the leased assets without the consent of the lessor.

(d) Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$6,817	$6,673
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$429	$443
Total cash outflow for leases	$8,552	$7,842

The Group leases qualify as short-term leases and qualifies as low-value asset leases. The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Lease commitments with lease terms commencing after the balance sheet date are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Lease commitments	$23,736	$ -

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software	Patents	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2025	$128,467	$426,557	$555,024
Additions	2,525	-	2,525
Reclassified (Note)	1,676	-	1,676
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(103)		(103)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$132,565	$426,557	$559,122
Accumulated deprecation and impairment			
Balance at January 1, 2025	$123,111	$89,360	$212,471
Amortization expense	2,612	49,540	52,152
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(57)	-	(57)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$125,666	$138,900	$264,566
Carrying amount at December 31, 2025	$6,899	$287,657	$294,556
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$125,476	$426,557	$552,033
Additions	1,045	-	1,045
Reclassified (Note)	1,752	-	1,752
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	194	-	194
Balance at December 31, 2024	$128,467	$426,557	$555,024

	Computer Software	Patents	Total
<u>Accumulated deprecation and impairment</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$120,777	$39,820	$160,597
Amortization expense	2,175	49,540	51,715
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	159	-	159
Balance at December 31, 2024	$123,111	$89,360	$212,471
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	$5,356	$337,197	$342,553

Note: Reclassified from other non-current assets - prepayments for equipment.

The above items of intangible assets were amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	3 - 10 years
Patents	2 - 20 years

Aggregated amortization expenses according to functions:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Operating cost	$541	$514
Selling and marketing expenses	49,540	49,540
General and administrative expenses	1,299	880
Research and development expenses	772	781
	$52,152	$51,715

15. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments		
Inventory of supplies	$69,776	$74,915
Excess business tax paid	11,267	22,452
Prepayments for insurance	8,128	8,304
Prepayments for suppliers	1,170	23,962
Other prepayments	14,234	17,075
	$104,575	$146,708
Other current assets		
Temporary payments	$20,918	$40,074

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Non-current		
Other non-current assets		
Refundable deposits	$91,302	$119,293
Prepayments for equipment	66,994	5,031
Net defined benefit asset (Note 19)	12,373	11,283
Others	15,845	19,790
	$186,514	$155,397

16. BORROWINGS

Long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Secured borrowings (Note 29)		
Bank borrowings	$248,118	$522,419
Less: Current portion	(192,634)	(274,301)
Long-term borrowings	$55,484	$248,118

The Group entered into medium- to long-term secured loan agreements with Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, with loan terms ranging from 5 to 10 years. The loans are repaid in installments of varying amounts in accordance with the repayment schedule. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the annual interest rates ranged from 1.93% to 2.13%, and the final maturity date of the loans is April 10, 2027.

17. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Current		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses	$227,475	$287,593
Payables for equipment (Note 25)	58,653	41,417
Payables for royalties	36,773	38,359
Payables for compensation of remuneration of directors	-	3,764
Payables for compensation of employees	-	753
Others	492,395	568,436
	$815,296	$940,322

Other liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Refund liabilities	$15,172	$21,914
Guarantee deposits	12,545	-
Agency receipts	9,615	11,248
Others	7,429	7,670
	$44,761	$40,832

Non-current		
Other liabilities		
Long-term payables	$72,918	$114,420
Guarantee deposits	4,096	16,483
	$77,014	$130,903

18. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Current		
Capacity reservation agreements (a)	$79,216	$79,216
Carbon fees (b)	19,992	-
	$99,208	$79,216
Non-current		
Site restoration provision (c)	$95,238	$95,238

	Capacity reservation agreements	Carbon fees	Site restoration provision	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	$79,216	$ -	$95,238	$174,454
Additions for the year	-	19,992	-	19,992
Balance at December 31, 2025	$79,216	$19,992	$95,238	$194,446

(a) The provision for capacity reservation agreements arises from contracts entered into with suppliers stipulating prices and committed quantities. The provision is measured as the loss representing the excess of the unavoidable costs required to fulfill the contractual obligations over the economic benefits expected to be obtained from the contract.

(b) Since 2025, the Group has recognized the carbon liabilities in accordance with the Collection of

Carbon Fees of the ROC. The Group obtained approval for its voluntary emissions reduction plan from the competent authority on March 2, 2026 and is expected to submit the progress report for the execution of the 2025 voluntary reduction plan by April 30, 2026. Accordingly, the carbon fee provision is measured based on the preferential rate applicable to the Group.

(c) In April 2017, the Group purchased land that carries restoration obligations. As this liability is long-term in nature, the greatest uncertainty relates to the future restoration costs that will be incurred. The Group assumes that currently available technologies and materials will be used in performing the restoration work. Accordingly, the estimated total restoration costs reflect various assumptions regarding changes in the relevant technologies and specific cost components, and such restoration costs are expected to be incurred gradually in future periods.

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

The Group's subsidiaries in China are required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

(b) Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. The application filed by the Company to suspend pension contributions from May 2025 to April 2026 was approved by the competent authority.If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$26,978	$72,736
Fair value of plan assets	(39,351)	(84,019)
Net defined benefit assets(Note15)	($12,373)	($11,283)

Movements in net defined benefit liability were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2024	$78,099	($77,779)	$320
Service cost			
Past service cost	(1,135)	-	(1,135)
Net interest expense (income)	965	(972)	(7)
Recognized in profit or loss	(170)	(972)	(1,142)
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(6,927)	(6,927)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
－Changes in demographic assumptions	18	-	18
－Changes in financial assumptions	(2,947)	-	(2,947)
－Experience adjustments	1,158	-	1,158
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,771)	(6,927)	(8,698)
Contributions from the employer	-	(1,763)	(1,763)
Benefits paid	(3,422)	3,422	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	72,736	(84,019)	(11,283)
Net interest expense (income)	1,184	(1,385)	(201)
Recognized in profit or loss	1,184	(1,385)	(201)
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(5,432)	(5,432)
Actuarial gain			
－Changes in financial assumptions	1,711	-	1,711
－Experience adjustments	1,677	-	1,677
Recognized in other comprehensive income	3,388	(5,432)	(2,044)
Contributions from the employer	-	(623)	(623)
Benefits paid	(3,389)	3,389	-
Settlements	(46,941)	48,719	1,778
Balance at December 31, 2025	$26,978	($39,351)	($12,373)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government/corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Discount rate	1.40%	1.65%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	$(714)	$(1,736)
0.25% decrease	$740	$1,796
Expected rates of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$733	$1,785
0.25% decrease	$(712)	$(1,734)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$-	$1,763
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10 years	9 years

20. EQUITY

Share capital

(a) Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	650,000	650,000
Shares authorized	$6,500,000	$6,500,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	441,545	441,545
Shares issued	$4,415,449	$4,415,449

(b) Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2025	2024
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to capital stock (Note)		
Share premium	$2,308,555	$2,308,555
Bond issuance at a premium	286,921	286,921
Treasury share transactions	421	421
From share of changes in equities of associates	5,832	5,832
Invalidation of employee stock options	17,253	17,253
Total	$2,618,982	$2,618,982

Note: Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company’s paid-in capital and once a year).

(c) Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company’s Articles of Incorporation, state that, where the Company made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside a legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit ,and any further amounts shall be appropriated or reversed as special reserves in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. If there is still any remaining balance, it shall be combined with accumulated undistributed earnings, and the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders, which shall be submitted to the shareholders’ meeting for approval. The Company state the policies on the distribution of employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors state by the Company’s Articles of Incorporation refer to “Employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors” in Note 27 (g) to the consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with Article 240, Paragraph 5 of the Company Act, the Board of Directors is authorized, with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and the approval of a majority of the directors present, to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses to shareholders in cash and report such distribution to the shareholders' meeting.

To maintain a stable dividend policy, the Company considers operational performance and funding requirements when proposing its earnings distribution. The dividends distributed shall not be less than 10% of profit after tax for the year, and the portion distributed in cash shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends proposed. However, if the calculated dividend per share is less than $0.1, no distribution is required.

The appropriation of earnings to a legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset any deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

When a special reserve is appropriated for cumulative net debit balance reserves from the prior period, the special reserve is only appropriated from the prior unappropriated earnings.

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023 were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June27, 2025 and June 28, 2024, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	For The Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Legal reserve	$7,581	$23,495
Special reserve	($30,601)	$9,582
Cash dividends	$-	$44,155
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$-	$0.10

The appropriation of losses for 2025, which were proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 13, 2026, were as follows:

The appropriation of losses for 2025 will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held in June 2026.

(d) Special reserve

	For The Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Balance at January 1	$89,686	$80,104
Appropriation to special reserve		
Appropriation relating to the reclassification of other equity items	-	9,582
Reversal of special reserve		
Reversal relating to the reclassification of other equity items	(30,601)	-
Balance at December 31	$59,085	$89,686

(e) Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	For The Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Balance at January 1	($13,050)	($43,651)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(13,001)	30,601
Other comprehensive income for the year	(13,001)	30,601
Balance at December 31	($26,051)	($13,050)

2) Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For The Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Balance at January 1	($46,036)	($46,036)
Balance at December 31	($46,036)	($46,036)

21. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	$8,595,510	$8,767,126

(a) Contact information

Revenue from the sale of goods

The Group's primary source of operating revenue is derived from the manufacturing and sale of liquid crystal displays and liquid crystal display panels. The goods are sold at fixed prices as specified in the respective contracts.

(b) Contract balances

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**	**January 1, 2024**
Accounts receivable (Note 9)	$1,283,666	$1,450,404	$973,558
Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 9 and 28)	$134,766	$127,616	$120,277
Contract liabilities - current (Note 28)			
Sale of goods	$113,757	$103,124	$157,239

Revenue of the reporting period recognized from the beginning contract liabilities and in the contract liabilities arising from performance obligations satisfied in prior periods are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Sale of goods	$87,784	$141,250

(c) Disaggregation of revenue

Please refer to Note 34 for the disaggregation of revenue information.

22. NET LOSS (PROFIT)

Profit (loss) for the year includes the following items:

(a) Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Bank deposits	$41,994	$49,963
Others	9	-
	$42,003	$49,963

(b) Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Rental income	$63,937	$63,518
Others	139,774	272,546
	$203,711	$336,064

(c) Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$1,470	$143
Fair value changes of financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	101	(7,392)
Loss on impairment of non-financial assets	(1,002)	-
Net foreign exchange gains	(101,412)	171,525
Others	(79,845)	(161,531)
	($180,688)	$2,745

(d) Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest on loans	$9,896	$12,615
Imputed interest on deposits	139	129
Interest on lease liabilities	55	23
Others	258	655
	$10,348	$13,422

(e) Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$345,198	$336,578
Operating expenses	44,734	36,401
	$389,932	$372,979
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$541	$3,868
Operating expenses	51,611	51,817
	$52,152	$55,685

(f) Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$1,544,040	$1,655,250
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)		
Defined contribution plans	83,298	79,727
Defined benefit plans	(201)	(1,142)
Other employee benefits	95,638	81,858
Total employee benefits expense	$1,722,775	$1,815,693
An analysis of employee benefits expenses by function		
Operating costs	$1,375,289	$1,445,711
Operating expenses	347,486	369,982
	$1,722,775	$1,815,693

(g) Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

In accordance with the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, employee compensation and directors’ remuneration are accrued at not less than 1% and not more than 1.5%, respectively, of profit before tax for the year, before deducting employee compensation and directors’ remuneration. Pursuant to the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company amended its Articles of Incorporation, as approved by the shareholders in 2025, to require that no less than 30% of the amount allocated for employee compensation shall be distributed to non-managerial employees.

The Company had loss before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2025. Therefore, no employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors was accrued for the relevant period. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2024 which was approved by Company’s board of directors on March 12, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31,2024
Compensation of employees	5%
Remuneration of directors	1%

Amounts

	For the Year Ended December 31,2024	
	Cash	Stock
Compensation of employees	$3,764	$-
Remuneration of directors	753	-

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by Company’s board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

23. INCOME TAXES

(a) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$29,940	$28,166
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	4,942	7,886
Adjustments for prior years	(992)	(4,232)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$33,890	$31,820

A reconciliation of accounting income (loss) and income tax expense was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Profit (loss) before tax	($97,651)	$98,937
Income tax (benefit) expense calculated at the statutory tax rate	($18,130)	$38,256
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	92	(458)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences and loss carryforwards	25,426	(13,696)
Adjustments for prior year	(992)	(4,232)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	4,942	7,886
Others	22,552	4,064
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$33,890	$31,820

The subsidiaries located in mainland China are subject to an income tax rate of 25%, while income taxes arising in other jurisdictions are calculated based on the respective tax rates applicable in those jurisdictions.

(b) Current income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	$3,973	$10,262
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$22,775	$37,564

(c) Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Deductible temporary differences	$1,156,883	$1,331,336

(d) Information about unused tax loss carryforward

Loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2025 comprised of:

Unused Tax Amount	Expiry Year
$438,186	2030
145,796	2034
313,408	2035
$897,390	

(e) Temporary differences related to investments for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized amounted to $2,613,564 thousand and $2,601,737 thousand, respectively.

(f) Income tax assessments

The Company's corporate income tax returns have been assessed by the tax authorities through 2023. The Company does not concur with certain assessment results for 2023 and has filed an application for reexamination. There were no significant tax issues identified for the Company's foreign subsidiaries, and none of them had any pending tax litigation.

24. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

	Unit: NT$ Per Share	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Basic earnings (loss) per share	($0.30)	$0.15
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	($0.30)	$0.15

The earnings (loss) and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share from continuing operations were as follows:

Net profit (loss) for the year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Net profit (loss) used in the computation of basic earnings (loss) per share	$(131,541)	$67,117
Net profit (loss) used in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share	$(131,541)	$67,117

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares):

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic earnings (loss) per share	441,545	441,545
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	-	448
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of dilutive earnings (loss) per share	441,545	441,993

Group may settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares; therefore, Group assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares will be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

25. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Non-cash transactions

Except as disclosed in other notes, the Group conducted the following non-cash transaction investment activities for the yar ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the acquisition of property, plant and equipment included unpaid amounts of $58,653 thousand and $41,417 thousand, respectively, which were recorded under other payables. In addition, unpaid amounts of $252 thousand and $4,689 thousand, respectively, were recorded under other payables - related parties.

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

2025

	Balance at January 1, 2025	Cash Flow	Non-cash Changes: New lease contracts	Non-cash Changes: Interest expense	Non-cash Changes: Exchange Rate Changes	Others	Balance at December 31, 2025
Long-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings)	$522,419	($274,301)	$-	$-	$-	$-	$248,118
Lease liabilities	1,474	(1,251)	3,181	55	-	(55)	3,404
Guarantee deposits	16,483	211	-	-	(53)	-	16,641
	$540,376	$(275,341)	$3,181	$55	$(53)	$(55)	$268,163

2024

	Balance at January 1, 2024	Cash Flow	Non-cash Changes: New lease contracts	Non-cash Changes: Interest expense	Non-cash Changes: Exchange Rate Changes	Others	Balance at December 31, 2024
Short-term borrowings	$212	$(221)	$-	$-	$9	$-	$-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings)	796,720	(274,301)	-	-	-	-	522,419
Lease liabilities	1,490	(703)	687	23	-	(23)	1,474
Guarantee deposits	16,352	131	-	-	-	-	16,483
	$814,774	$(275,094)	$687	$23	$9	$(23)	$540,376

26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to operate under the premises of going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Group’s capital structure consists of net debt (i.e., borrowings minus cash and cash equivalents) and equity (i.e., share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity items).

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value approximate their fair values or that their fair values cannot be measured reliably.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1. Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative instruments	$-	$888	$-	$888

There was no transfers between Level 1 and 2 for the yar ended December 31, 2025.

(c) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	$3,885,845	$4,176,289
Financial liabilities		
FVTPL		
Held for trading	888	-
Amortized cost (Note 2)	2,309,221	2,756,358

Note 1: The balance includes cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, accounts receivable - related parties, other receivables (excluding tax refund receivable), other receivables - related parties, and refundable deposits, all of which are financial assets at amortized cost.

Note 2: The balance includes accounts payable, accounts payable - related parties, other payables (excluding salaries and bonuses payable, employee compensation payable, directors' remuneration payable, insurance premiums payable, pension payable and business tax payable), other payables - related parties, current portion of long-term borrowings, guarantee deposits, long-term borrowings, and long-term payables, all of which are financial liabilities at amortized cost.

(d) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments included cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, accounts receivable, accounts payable, borrowings and lease liabilities. The Group's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group sought to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives was governed by the Group's policies approved by the board of directors, which provided written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits was reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The corporate treasury function, an independent body that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures reports quarterly to the Group's risk management committee.

1. Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below). The Group entered into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk,included forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange exposures arising from exports of liquid crystal displays and liquid crystal display panels.

There had been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a. Foreign currency risk

The Group had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Group to foreign currency risk. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing foreign exchange forward contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Group's monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency (including those eliminated on consolidation) and the carrying amounts of derivative instruments with foreign exchange exposure at the end of the reporting period, refer to Note 32.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group was mainly exposed to the USD and JPY.

The following table details the Group’s sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management’s assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit or equity associated with the functional currency strengthening against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the functional currency against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit or equity , and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact		**JPY Impact**	
	For the Year Ended December 31		**For the Year Ended December 31**	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Profit or loss	$14,232(i)	$18,535(i)	($620)(ii)	($248)(ii)

(i) The result was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding cash deposits ,accounts receiviable and accounts payable in U.S. dollar that were not hedged at the end of the year.

(ii) The result was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding cash deposits ,accounts receiviable and accounts payable in J.P. dollar that were not hedged at the end of the year.

The Group’s sensitivity to USD currency decreased during the current period, mainly due to the decrease in the net foreign currency denominated. The Group’s sensitivity to JPY currency increased during the current period, mainly due to the increase in the net foreign currency denominated.

b. Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities within the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed-rate and floating-rate borrowings and by using interest rate swap contracts and forward rate agreements. The Group periodically evaluates its hedging activities to ensure consistency with its views on interest rates and its risk appetite, and to ensure that the hedging strategies adopted are the most cost-effective.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Fair value interest rate risk		
－Financial assets	$1,044,378	$434,629
－Financial liabilities	3,404	1,474
Cash flow interest rate risk		
－Financial assets	1,293,494	1,977,443
－Financial liabilities	248,118	522,419

<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Group's exposure to interest rate risk for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of both the assets and the liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

A 10% increase or decrease was used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure of the counterparty to discharge an obligation arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group has a policy of dealing with only creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Group has set up an approach for credit and accounts receivable management to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debt. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts..

The Group's concentration of credit risk was mainly attributable to the Group's ten largest customers, which accounted for62% and 57% of total accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

3. Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the use of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group had available unutilized loan facilities set out in (b) below.

a. Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities, including principal and interest, from the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

For floating-rate interest payments, undiscounted interest cash flows are determined using the average floating interest rates applicable as of the balance sheet date.

December 31, 2025

	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing	$1,980,156	$3,933	$40,869	$36,145	$-
Lease liabilities	812	739	1,251	696	-
Floating interest rate liabilities	138,803	56,240	55,706	-	-
	$2,119,771	$60,912	$97,826	$36,841	$-

December 31, 2024

	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing	$2,103,036	$-	$54,842	$76,061	$-
Lease liabilities	383	383	515	215	-
Floating interest rate liabilities	141,606	140,205	195,043	55,706	-
	$2,245,025	$140,588	$250,400	$131,982	$-

b. Liquidity and interest rate risk table for derivative financial liabilities

For derivative financial instruments that are settled on a net basis, the liquidity analysis is prepared based on the undiscounted contractual net cash inflows and outflows. For derivative financial instruments that are settled on a gross basis, the analysis is prepared based on the undiscounted gross cash inflows and outflows. When the amounts payable or receivable are variable, the disclosed amounts are determined using the interest rates estimated based on the yield curves as of the balance sheet date.

December 31, 2025

	Less than 6 Months
Gross settled	
Foreign exchange forward contracts	
Inflows	$250,552
Outflows	(251,440)
	($888)

c. Financing facilities

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Unsecured borrowings facilities		
Amount used	$114,747	$49,737
Amount unused	1,012,413	1,894,188
	$1,127,160	$1,943,925
Unsecured borrowings facilities		
Amount used	$248,118	$522,419
Amount unused	510,000	510,000
	$758,118	$1,032,419

(e) Financial asset transfer information

The Group had no derecognized trade receivable transfers as of December 31, 2025. Information on trade receivables transferred but not yet derecognized as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

December, 2024

Counterparty	Amount transferred	Amount reclassified to other receivables	Amount with recourse	Effective interest rate (%)
Financial institution	$31,145	$31,145	$-	-

In accordance with the terms of the trade receivables transfer agreement, losses arising from commercial disputes are borne by the Group, while losses arising from credit risk are borne by the financial institutions.

28. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

(a) Related party name and relationship

Related Parties	Relationship with the Group
TOPPAN Holdings Inc. (TOPPAN Holdings)	Associate (Note 1)
TOPPAN Inc.(TOPPAN)	Other related party
Tekscend Photomask Chunghwa Inc. (TPC)	Other related party
Toppan Electronics Taiwan Inc (TET)	Other related party
LIN, YUNG-JEN	Other related party (Note 2)

Note 1: TOPPAN Holdings was formerly the parent company and the ultimate controlling party of the Group. On January 20, 2025, TOPPAN Holdings disposed of 81,500 thousand shares of the Company. As a result, its ownership interest decreased from 53.1% to 34.6% as of December 31, 2025, and TOPPAN Holdings lost control over the Company.

Note 2: Represents the spouse of a director of the Group.

(b) Sales

		For the Year Ended December 31	
Line Item	Related Party Category	2025	2024
Sales revenue	Other related party	$700,574	$487,827

The transaction price between the Company and the above-mentioned related parties was not comparable to that of other customers, and no significant differences between the terms of transactions with related parties and other customers. The payment terms for related parties were 45 days, while the terms for routine sales were ranged from T/T in advance to 120 days.

(c) Purchases

	December 31	
Related Party Category	2025	2024
Substantial related parties	$21,779	$13,277

The prices and payment terms of the Company's purchase from the above related parties were not significantly different from those of its regular suppliers. The payment terms for related parties' transaction were ranged from 45 days to 90 days, while the terms for routine purchases were ranged from T/T in advance to 120 days.

(d) Contract liabilities

	December 31	
Related Party Category	2025	2024
Other related party		
TOPPAN	$12,034	$5,897

(e) Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Accounts receivable	Other related party	$134,766	$127,616
Other receivables	Other related party		
	TPC	$11,424	$13,014
	Other related party	1,034	-
		$12,458	$13,014

The outstanding accounts receivable from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no impairment loss was recognized for accounts receivable from related parties.

(f) Payables to related parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

Line Item	Related Party Category	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Accounts payable	Other related party		
	TOPPAN	$170,763	$134,880
	Other related party	253	397
		$171,016	$135,277
Other payables	Other related party	$6,861	$14,604

The outstanding accounts payable from related parties are unsecured.

(g) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category	Acquisition Price For the Year Ended December 31 2025	Acquisition Price For the Year Ended December 31 2024
Other related party	$14,735	$11,371

(h) Others

Line Item	Related Party Category	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Advance (classified as other current assets)	Other related party		
	TOPPAN	$8,502	$17,169
	Others	1,620	2,247
		$10,122	$19,416
Prepayment for equipment (classified as other non-current assets)	Other related party		
	TOPPAN	$21,945	$-

		For the Year Ended December 31	
Line Item	Related Party Category	2025	2024
Manufacturing expenses	Other related party	$222,578	$241,229
Operating expenses	Other related party	$1,899	$764
	Other related party		
Other income	Other related party		
	TOPPAN	$46,348	$51,299
	Others	9,224	7,917
		$55,572	$59,216
Other income	Other related party		
	TOPPAN	$38,674	$63,263
	Others	2,592	7,732
		$41,266	$70,995

The Group leases properties to related parties by reference to prevailing market rates, with the terms of the leases determined through negotiation between the contracting parties. Rental payments are collected on a monthly basis.

(i) Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$35,563	$33,182

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

29. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets have been pledged as security for purchase deposits for imported raw materials, collateral for financing borrowings, capacity reservation deposits and dormitory deposits::

	December 31	
Assets	2025	2024
Pledge deposits (classified as financial assets at amortized cost)	$28,071	$ -
Property, plant and equipment	3,713,554	3,793,554
Refundable deposits (classified as other non-current assets)	91,302	119,293
	$3,832,927	$3,912,847

30. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

Except as stated in other notes, the Group has the following major commitments and contingencies on the balance sheet date:

Significant commitments

1. The Group has entered into capacity reservation agreements with suppliers, under which the Group is required to purchase wafers from the suppliers at agreed prices and quantities.

2. As of December 31, 2025, the amount of unused letters of credit opened for the purchase of raw materials was NT$81,023 thousand.

3. The Group's unrecognized contractual commitments are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$86,498	$ -

On September 25, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Group approved the plan to acquire the color filter production line of TOPPAN Inc. In October 2025, the Group entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the equity interest in a newly established company of TOPPAN Inc. for JPY110,000,000.

31. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

None.

32. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was summarized according to the foreign currencies other than the functional currency of the entities in the Group. The exchange rates disclosed were used to translate the foreign currencies into the functional currency. The significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign Currency	**Exchange Rate**	**Carrying Amount**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$225,396	31.430 (USD:NTD)	$7,084,196
JPY	831,889	0.201 (JPY:NTD)	167,210
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	180,113	31.430 (USD:NTD)	5,660,952
JPY	1,140,226	0.201 (JPY:NTD)	229,185

	December 31,2024		
	Foreign Currency	**Exchange Rate**	**Carrying Amount**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$210,767	32.785 (USD:NTD)	$6,909,996
JPY	897,822	0.210 (JPY:NTD)	188,543
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	154,232	32.785 (USD:NTD)	5,056,496
JPY	1,016,091	0.210 (JPY:NTD)	213,379

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, net foreign exchange (loss) gains were $(101,412) thousand and $171,525 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions and currencies of the entities in the Group.

33. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

1. Information about significant transactions and investees:

   (a) Financing provided to others: (Table 1)

   (b) Endorsements/guarantees provided: (None)

   (c) Significant marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries): (Table 2)

(d) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: (Table 3)

(e) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: (Table 4)

(f) Others: The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transactions between them: (Table 5)

2. Information on investees (Table 6)

3. Information on investment in mainland China:

(a) The name of the investee company in mainland China, main business items, paid-in capital, investment methods, capital remittances and reductions, shareholding ratio, investment gains and losses, investment book value at the end of the period, repatriated investment gains and losses, and investment limits in mainland China: (Table 7)

(b) The following major transactions, prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains and losses that occurred directly with the investee company in mainland China or indirectly via a third region:(Table 8)

(1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year.

(2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year.

(3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: No significant transactions

(4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes

(5) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds

(6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services

34. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Segment financial information

Based on the operating results regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing performance, the Group is considered to have a single operating segment. The Group's principal operating activities are research, development, manufacturing and sale of liquid crystal displays and liquid crystal display panels.

(b) Revenue from major products and services

The analysis of revenue from the major products of the Group's continuing operations is as follows

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Liquid crystal display panels and modules	$8,595,510	$8,767,126

(c) Geographical information

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of the operating headquarters and information about its non-current assets by location of assets were detailed below.

	Revenue from External Customers For Year Ended December 31		**Non-current Assets December 31**	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Asia	$7,001,163	$6,787,751	$5,493,978	$5,697,049
Europe	442,564	794,674	-	-
America	1,151,593	1,184,546	-	-
Oceania	190	155	-	-
	$8,595,510	$8,767,126	$5,493,978	$5,697,049

(d) Information about major customers

Single customers contributing 5% or more to the Group's revenue were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Customer A	$1,251,641	$1,139,585
Customer B	-	506,111
Customer C	700,574	487,827
Customer D	514,659	-
Customer F	777,353	822,242
	$3,244,227	$2,955,765

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Maximum Amounts Allowed for the Period	Amounts Allowed for Ending Period	Actual Borrowing Amount (Note 4)	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing (Note 2)	Business Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Note 3)	Aggregate Financing Limits (Note 3)	Note
													Item	Value			
1	GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	$2,718,695	$2,718,695	$1,964,375	1.20%~ 5.40%	2	$-	Operating capital	$-	-	$-	$4,002,964	$4,002,964	
1	GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	996,150	377,160	377,160	6.16%~ 6.23%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	4,002,964	4,002,964	
2	GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	1,081,905	345,730	345,730	3.05%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	1,317,140	1,317,140	
2	GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.	KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	565,740	565,740	377,160	5.56%~ 6.12%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	1,317,140	1,317,140	

Note 1: The number indicates the following:

(1) The issuer is “0”.

(2) Each subsidiary is numbered in sequential order starting from “1”.

Note 2: The descriptions of the nature of financing are as follows:

(1) Business transaction

(2) Short-term financing.

Note 3: The total amount of financing provided by GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD. and the financing limit to any individual counterparty shall not exceed 100% of the net worth of GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD. for the period. The total amount of financing provided by GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C. and the financing limit to any individual counterparty shall not exceed 90% of the net worth of GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C. for the period.

Note 4: Amounts arising from intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNIFICANT MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2025				Note
				Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Value	% of Ownership	Fair Value	
GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Stock							
	CHENFENG OPTRONICS CORPORATION	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,141,452	$-	2.13%	$-	Note 1

Note 1: The Group did not have any assets that were pledged or otherwise restricted for use as guarantees, collateral for borrowings or for other contractual purposes during the period.

Note 2: The highest number of shares held during the period was the same as the number of shares held at the end of the period.

Note 3: For information relating to the invested enterprises, please refer to Tables 6 and 7.

TABLE 3

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts (Payable) Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total	
GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	TOPPAN Inc.	Other related party	Sales	$(700,574)	(8)%	45 days	-	-	$134,766	10%	
KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Parent company	Sales	(1,169,525)	(96)%	60 days	-	-	847,821	100%	Note

Note: Amounts arising from intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance (Note 2)	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Action Taken		
GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	TOPPAN Inc.	Other related party	$134,766	5.34	$-	—	$124,180	$-
KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Parent company	847,821	1.36	-	—	847,821	-
GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Parent company	2,056,569 (Note 1)	N/A	-	—	-	-
GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	394,509 (Note 1)	N/A	-	—	-	-
GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Parent company	355,865 (Note 1)	N/A	-	—	-	-
GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.	KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	384,421 (Note 1)	N/A	-	—	-	-

Note 1: The balances include loans to others and related receivables such as interest receivable. Please refer to Table 5.

Note 2: The figures presented in this table are stated in New Taiwan dollars. For items involving foreign currencies, the amounts were translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, which were USD1 = NT$31.43 and RMB1 = NT$4.47160.

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Related Party	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount (Note 4)	Payment Terms	% of Consolidated Sales or Assets (Note 3)
0	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD	1	Investments accounted for using the equity method	$269,100	Cash dividends	2.50%
		KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	1	Contract liabilities	202,515	Per contract	1.88%
1	GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	2	Other receivables	2,056,569	Per contract	19.07%
		KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	3	Other receivables	394,509	Per contract	3.66%
2	GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	2	Other receivables	355,865	Per contract	3.30%
		KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	3	Other receivables	384,421	Per contract	3.56%
3	KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	2	Sales	1,169,525	60 days	13.61%
		GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	2	Accounts receivable	847,821	60 days	7.86%

Note 1: The number indicates the following:

(1) The issuer is “0”.

(2) Each subsidiary is numbered in sequential order starting from “1”.

Note 2: The “Relationship” column indicates the following:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: The calculation of the percentage of transaction amounts to total consolidated revenue or total consolidated assets is performed as follows: for balance sheet accounts, the percentage is calculated based on the period-end balance divided by total consolidated assets; for income statement accounts, the percentage is calculated based on the accumulated amount for the period divided by total consolidated revenue.

Note 4: Amounts arising from intercompany transactions have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 5: Business relationships and significant transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries are disclosed only when the related balance-sheet account amount exceeds 1% of total consolidated assets or the related income-statement account amount exceeds 1% of total consolidated revenue. The corresponding counterparty transactions are not disclosed again.

TABLE 6

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main Business Activities	Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Investment Gain (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	% of Ownership	Carrying Value			
GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	Samoa	Investment holding activities	$1,397,086	$1,397,086	44,000,000	100.00	$3,997,821	($25,749)	($28,536) (Note 1)	Subsidiary (Note 4)
GIANTPLUS (SAMOA) HOLDING CO., LTD.	GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.	U.S.A	Investment holding activities	1,397,086	1,397,086	-	100.00	1,463,490	14,614	14,614 (Note 1)	Subsidiary (Note 4)

Note 1: Including unrealized (realized) gains or losses arising from intercompany transactions.

Note 2: For information on investee companies located in Mainland China, please refer to Table 7.

Note 3: The figures presented in this table shall be stated in New Taiwan dollars. For amounts involving foreign currencies, the translation is based on the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, which were USD1 = NT$31.43; however, income-statement amounts are translated using the average exchange rate for the period, which was USD1 = NT$31.17969.

Note 4: Amounts arising from intercompany transactions have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 5: The highest number of shares held during the period was the same as the number of shares held at the end of the period, and none of the shares were pledged.

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

1. The name of the investee in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits/losses of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee:

Equity-method Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Note 8)	Investment Type (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investments from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Investment flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investments from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Percentage of Ownership in Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2025	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (Note 6)	Assembly of liquid crystal display modules, and the manufacturing and sales of touch panels	$911,470	(2)	$911,470	$-	$-	$911,470	$23,501	100	$23,501	$704,661	$-	Note 2 and Note 5

2. Investment limit for investments in Mainland China

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 8)	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 7)	Ceiling Amount on of the Corporation's Investments in Mainland China (Note 3)
$ 2,231,530	$2,231,530	$4,702,809

Note1: The "Investment Method" column indicates the following:
(1) Direct investment in Mainland China.
(2) Reinvestment in Mainland China through a company in a third jurisdiction.
A. KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. is invested through GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.
(3) Other methods.

Note2: The investment gain or loss recognized for the period is based on the financial statements audited by the parent company's CPA in Taiwan.

Note3: In accordance with the Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Commission ruling No. 09704604680, the investment limit is calculated based on 60% of consolidated net equity.

Note4: The figures presented in this table shall be stated in New Taiwan dollars. For amounts involving foreign currencies, the translation is based on the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, which were USD1 = NT$31.43 and RMB1 = NT$4.47160; however, amounts relating to income-statement items are translated using the average exchange rates for the period, which were USD1 = NT$31.17969 and RMB1 = NT$4.36425.

Note5: Amounts arising from intercompany transactions have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Note6: KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. is an investee indirectly held by GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. through GIANTPLUS HOLDING L.L.C.

Note7: The "Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025" and the "Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA" include the originally remitted investments of US$30,000 thousand in KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and US$12,000 thousand in SHENZHEN GIANTPLUS OPTOELEC DISPLAY CO., LTD., which were disposed of in April 2019 and January 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the originally remitted investment amount of US$42,000 thousand has not yet been remitted to Taiwan.

Note8: The highest number of shares held during the period was the same as the number of shares held at the end of the period, and none of the shares were pledged.

GIANTPLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH INVESTEE COMPANIES IN MAINLAND CHINA, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, AND THEIR PRICES, PAYMENT TERMS, AND UNREALIZED GAINS OR LOSSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

1. The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period: None
2. The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period：

Investee Company	Transaction Type	Purchase/Sale		Price	Transaction Details		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Unrealized (Gain) Loss	Note
		Amount	% to Total		Payment Term	Comparison with Normal Transaction	Ending Balance	% to Total		
KUNSHAN GIANTPLUS OPTRONICS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (Note 6)	Sales	($1,169,525)	(96%)	Cost-plus basis (as negotiated)	Monthly settlement, 60 days	Same as general transactions	$847,821	100%	$7	

3. The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.
4. The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purpose: None.
5. The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: Please refer to table 1.
6. Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: None.