Greatek Electronics Inc.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and Independent Auditors' Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Greatek Electronics Inc.

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements 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' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2025, are described as follows:

Contract assets and revenue recognition

1. The sales revenue is material to the Corporation. Please refer to Note 21 to the accompanying financial statements for details on sales revenue. The types of transactions include:

    1) Semiconductor assembly

    2) Semiconductor testing

    3) Wafer testing

2. Assembly services: Since the customers have ownership of the assets, assume significant risks and rewards of ownership of the assets, have the right to determine the disposal of the assets and can prevent the

Corporation from obtaining the benefits of the assets, revenue should be recognized over time in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 35(b) of International Financial Reporting Standards No. 15.

3. Testing services: In accordance with the requirements of paragraph 35(a) of International Financial Reporting Standards No. 15. As the Corporation conducts testing services, the customers obtain and consume the benefits provided by the Corporation's testing services at the same time. Therefore, revenue should also be recognized over time as well.

4. The Corporation recognizes the contract assets and revenue of assembly and testing services at the end of each month based on the completion schedule. Since the above-mentioned process includes estimates and manual controls, there is a risk that contract assets and revenue may not be recognized correctly as a result of human error.

5. We reviewed the Corporation's revenue recognition policy, assessed the reasonableness of its contract assets and revenue recognition, and confirmed against relevant supporting documents and accounts records to verify the accuracy of the monetary amounts of contract assets and revenue recognition.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation 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 Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 auditing standards generally accepted in 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in 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 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 Corporation'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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Corporation to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of The Corporation 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 company only 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 audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Cheng-Chih Lin and Su-Li Fang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 6, 2026

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with 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 financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. The English version have not audited by Deloitte & Touche. 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 financial statements shall prevail.

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

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

ASSETS	2025 Amount	%	2024 Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 5,887,102	21	$ 6,607,551	25
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, 5 and 7)	29	-	-	-
Contract assets - current (Notes 4, 21 and 27)	1,049,723	4	869,395	3
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 5, 10 and 21)	36,909	-	35,648	-
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 5, 10 and 21)	3,127,399	11	2,795,033	11
Receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 5, 21 and 27)	346,156	1	345,236	1
Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	841,013	3	800,507	3
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	158,556	1	123,747	1
Total current assets	11,446,887	41	11,577,117	44
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	3,560,550	13	1,586,000	6
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	114,168	-	127,410	1
Financial assets at amortized cost - noncurrent (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	500,002	2	300,001	1
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13 and 27)	12,181,574	44	12,275,645	47
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	9,258	-	11,416	-
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 15)	39,722	-	27,905	-
Deferred income tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	12,669	-	5,613	-
Net defined benefit assets - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 19)	6,981	-	3,287	-
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 4, 16 and 28)	113,657	-	113,653	1
Total non-current assets	16,538,581	59	14,450,930	56
TOTAL	$ 27,985,468	100	$ 26,028,047	100

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2025 Amount	%	2024 Amount	%
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, 5 and 7)	$ 1,623	-	$ 995	-
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 21)	254,823	1	141,328	-
Notes payable	3,114	-	2,952	-
Accounts payable (Note 27)	965,450	4	752,596	3
Payables to equipment suppliers	305,768	1	287,564	1
Accrued compensation to employees and remuneration to directors (Notes 4 and 22)	396,742	1	409,871	2
Current income tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	316,067	1	431,630	2
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 14)	2,059	-	2,122	-
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 4, 17 and 27)	1,244,714	5	1,259,541	5
Guarantee deposits - current (Note 18)	72,266	-	75,406	-
Total current liabilities	3,562,626	13	3,364,005	13
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	6,527	-	5,404	-
Lease liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 14)	7,561	-	9,620	-
Guarantee deposits - noncurrent (Note 18)	256,560	1	267,705	1
Total non-current liabilities	270,648	1	282,729	1
Total liabilities	3,833,274	14	3,646,734	14
EQUITY (Notes 4, 20 and 25)				
Capital stock				
Common stock	5,688,459	20	5,688,459	22
Capital surplus	2,775	-	2,666	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	4,747,272	17	4,497,145	17
Unappropriated earnings	12,343,801	44	11,849,927	46
Other equity	1,369,887	5	343,116	1
Total equity	24,152,194	86	22,381,313	86
TOTAL	$ 27,985,468	100	$ 26,028,047	100

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

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

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

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
NET SALES (Notes 4, 21 and 27)	$ 16,759,881	100	$ 15,206,243	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 19, 22 and 27)	13,362,484	80	11,833,392	78
GROSS PROFIT	3,397,397	20	3,372,851	22
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 19, 22 and 27)				
Selling and marketing	66,145	-	64,720	-
General and administrative	283,320	2	268,273	2
Research and development	320,689	2	289,188	2
Total operating expenses	670,154	4	622,181	4
OPERATING INCOME	2,727,243	16	2,750,670	18
NONOPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4 and 22)				
Interest income	123,590	1	103,921	-
Other income	197,297	1	132,246	1
Other gains and losses	(56,010)	-	133,627	1
Share of loss of subsidiaries (Notes 4 and 12)	(13,242)	-	(17,609)	-
Total nonoperating income and expenses	251,635	2	352,185	2
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,978,878	18	3,102,855	20
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 23)	529,856	3	606,587	4
NET INCOME	2,449,022	15	2,496,268	16
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 19)	1,517	-	5,007	-
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 20)	1,026,771	6	(228,140)	(1)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	1,028,288	6	(223,133)	(1)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 3,477,310	21	$ 2,273,135	15
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	$ 4.31		$ 4.39	
Diluted	$ 4.27		$ 4.34	

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

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

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

	Share Capital Issued and Outstanding			Retained Earnings			Other Equity	
	Share (Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments in Equity Instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2024	568,846	$ 5,688,459	$ 2,539	$ 4,297,180	$ 157,984	$ 10,812,748	$ 571,256	$ 21,530,166
APPROPRIATION OF 2023 EARNINGS								
Legal reserve	-	-	-	199,965	-	(199,965)	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT$2.5 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(1,422,115)	-	(1,422,115)
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(157,984)	157,984	-	-
Capital surplus - donations from shareholders	-	-	127	-	-	-	-	127
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	2,496,268	-	2,496,268
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	5,007	(228,140)	(223,133)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	2,501,275	(228,140)	2,273,135
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2024	568,846	5,688,459	2,666	4,497,145	-	11,849,927	343,116	22,381,313
APPROPRIATION OF 2024 EARNINGS								
Legal reserve	-	-	-	250,127	-	(250,127)	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT$3.0 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(1,706,538)	-	(1,706,538)
Capital surplus - donations from shareholders	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	109
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	2,449,022	-	2,449,022
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	1,517	1,026,771	1,028,288
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	2,450,539	1,026,771	3,477,310
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2025	568,846	$ 5,688,459	$ 2,775	$ 4,747,272	$ -	$ 12,343,801	$ 1,369,887	$ 24,152,194

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

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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		
Current income before income tax	$ 2,978,878	$ 3,102,855
Adjustments to reconcile income before income tax to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	2,926,581	2,920,649
Amortization	13,682	12,938
Net loss on fair value change of financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	599	2,967
Finance costs	220	232
Interest income	(123,590)	(103,921)
Dividend income	(142,450)	(82,600)
Share of loss of subsidiaries	13,242	17,609
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(564)	(2,077)
Recognition as expense of property, plant and equipment	34	-
Net (gain) loss on foreign currency exchange	18,309	(124,879)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in contract assets	(180,328)	(127,832)
(Increase) in notes receivable	(1,261)	(19,310)
Increase in accounts receivable	(332,129)	(291,018)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable from related parties	(920)	52,321
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(40,506)	203,285
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(34,670)	11,753
Increase in contract liabilities	113,495	28,642
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	162	(799)
Increase in accounts payable	213,943	77,717
Increase (decrease) in accrued compensation to employees and remuneration to directors	(13,129)	57,900
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other accounts payable	(14,827)	155,465
Decrease in net defined benefit liability	(2,177)	(27,877)
Cash generated from operations	5,392,594	5,864,020
Interest received	123,451	96,553
Interest paid	(220)	(232)
Income tax paid	(651,352)	(242,811)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,864,473	5,717,530
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(947,779)	(150,340)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(200,001)	(300,001)
Proceeds from financial assets at amortized cost	-	50,000
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,814,887)	(2,106,843)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	564	2,507
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(4)	1,817

(Continued)

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

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

	2025	2024
Increase in intangible assets	$ (23,460)	$ (9,403)
Dividend received	142,450	82,600
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,843,117)	(2,429,663)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in guarantee deposits	-	(13,443)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(2,122)	(1,952)
Cash dividends distributed	(1,706,538)	(1,422,115)
Donations from shareholders	109	127
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,708,551)	(1,437,383)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(33,254)	43,905
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(720,449)	1,894,389
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,607,551	4,713,162
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	$ 5,887,102	$ 6,607,551

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Greatek Electronics Inc. (the "Corporation" or "Greatek") was incorporated in the Republic of China ("ROC") on March 7, 1983. The Corporation mainly provides semiconductor assembly and testing services on a turnkey basis.

The Corporation's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TSE) on October 26, 2000.

Powertech Technology Inc. (PTI) acquired Greatek's 44.09% ownership, pursuant to Greatek's board approval on December 21, 2011. On the reelection of the directors and supervisors of Greatek, PTI holds a majority of the directors seats and become parent. PTI has 42.91% ownership of Greatek as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved to the Board of Directors and issued on March 6, 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 "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

1) 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 Corporation'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"(include amendment for 2020 and 2021)	January 1, 2023

As of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, The Corporation is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of the amendments on The Corporation's financial position and financial performance

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" (include amendment for 2025)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"	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 Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) announced that Taiwanese enterprises should apply IFRS 18 from January 1, 2028. They may also choose to apply IFRS 18 earlier after the FSC approves it.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

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

- The Corporation should assess whether it has specific key operating activities involving investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers and according to that items of income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories.

- 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 Corporation 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 Corporation shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Corporation 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 Corporation as a whole, The Corporation 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, IAS 7"The cash flow statement "has been revised as follows:

- When preparing cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, the Company should use operating profit or loss as the starting point for adjustment.

- Interest and dividends received by the Company should be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid should be classified as financing activities. If the Company is assessed to have specific principal operating activities, the types of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense reported in the income statement must be considered to determine the classification of dividends received, interest received, and interest paid in the cash flow statement, however, each of the above cash flows can only be classified into a single activity in the cash flow statement.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

a. Statement of compliance

The accompanying parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The 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 the asset or liability.

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

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 twelve months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, and

3) Liabilities for which the Corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

d. Foreign currencies

The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Corporation's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar. In preparing the parent company only financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Corporation's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the exchange rates of Customs in every ten days. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. 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 are therefore recognized as profit or loss in the current financial year. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Except for the exchange differences on transactions entered into in hedging against certain foreign currency risks, exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period.

e. Inventories

Inventories 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 Corporation 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 weighted-average cost.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

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

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

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

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

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

g. Property, plant, and equipment

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

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such properties are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.
Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate 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

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 life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets (other than goodwill) and assets related to contract costs

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, 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 Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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.

Before the Corporation recognizes an impairment loss from assets related to contract costs, any impairment loss on inventories related to the contract applicable under IFRS 15 shall be recognized in accordance with applicable standards. Then, impairment loss from the assets related to the contract costs is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Corporation expects to receive in exchange for related goods or services less the costs which relate directly to providing those goods or services and which have not been recognized as

expenses. The assets related to the contract costs are then included in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to which they belong for the purpose of evaluating impairment of that cash-generating unit.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the 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 a Corporation entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement category

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

ii. Financial assets 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, debt investments, time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months, notes and accounts receivable (included related parties), other receivables (included related parties), pledged time deposits and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the 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 a 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 such financial assets.

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 such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Corporation may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as 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 disposal of the equity investments, instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Corporation'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 and contract assets

The Corporation recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) and contract assets.

The Corporation always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) for accounts receivable and contract assets. For all other financial instruments, the Corporation 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 the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation 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 a 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.

The Corporation 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.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Corporation 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 receivable and the cumulative gain or loss which 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) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are classified as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by a Corporation entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

i. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when such financial liabilities are either held for trading or are designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest or dividend paid on the financial liability. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4) Derivative financial instruments

The Corporation enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date 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, including those arising from contractual obligation specified in service concession arrangement to maintain or restore infrastructure before it is handed over to the grantor, 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.

Provisions, including Indemnification payable, are measured at the best estimate 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. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

l. Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from services

When the Corporation fulfilled the assembly service contract, the customer controls the goods when they are created or enhanced, the Corporation has the right to perform the collection if partial of the assembly service contract have been fulfilled, and the revenue from assembly service is recognized over time. When the Corporation fulfilled the testing service contract, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Corporation's performance, the Corporation has the right to perform the collection if partial of the testing service contract have been fulfilled, and the revenue from testing service is recognized over time. A contract asset is recognized during the process of semiconductor assembling and testing, and is reclassified to accounts receivable at the point the bills were issued. It is recognized as contract asset until the Corporation satisfies its performance.

The Corporation does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

m. Leasing

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

1) The Corporation as 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.

2) The Corporation as lessee

The Corporation 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 recognition 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 comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. 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 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. 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 Corporation 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 there is a change in a lease term, the Corporation 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 presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

n. Government grants

Government grants are recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received.

The grants are recognized as other income over the period necessary to match them with the related costs, for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

Grant receivable as compensation for costs already incurred or for immediate financial support, with no future related costs, should be recognized as income in the period in which it is receivable.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service 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 and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur, or when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs/when the 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 they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Corporation'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

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax 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 and associates, except where the Corporation 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 period in 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 Corporation expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax 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 tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Critical accounting judgments

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of accounts receivable and investments in debt instruments is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Corporation uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Corporation's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

6. CASH

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Bank deposits	$ 5,887,102	$ 6,607,551

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

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Bank deposits	0.68%-1.66%	0.02%-4.50%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Financial assets at FVTPL - current		
Financial assets held for trading - current		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	$ 29	$ -
Financial liabilities at FVTPL - current		
Financial liabilities held for trading - current		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	$ 1,623	$ 995

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Currency	Maturity Date	Contract Amounts (In Thousands)
December 31, 2025			
Sell forward exchange contracts	USD to NTD	2026.01.05-2026.02.12	USD 10,000/NTD 312,178
December 31, 2024			
Sell forward exchange contracts	USD to NTD	2025.01.13-2025.02.12	USD 3,000/NTD 97,153

The Corporation entered into foreign exchange forward contracts during the 2025 and 2024 to manage exposures due to exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. However, those contracts did not meet the criteria of hedge effectiveness and therefore were not accounted for by using hedge accounting.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Noncurrent		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares		
Ordinary shares - Powertech Technology Inc.	$ 3,520,550	$ 1,586,000
Unlisted shares		
Ordinary shares - Daypower Energy Co., Ltd.	40,000	-
	$ 3,560,550	$ 1,586,000

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Noncurrent		
Domestic investments		
Corporate bonds - P13 Taiwan Power Company 2A Bond	$ 200,001	$ 200,001
Corporate bonds - P14 Taiwan Power Company 1B Bond	200,001	-
Corporate bonds - P13 CPC Corporation 2A Bond	100,000	100,000
	$ 500,002	$ 300,001

On April 25, 2024, the Corporation bought corporate bonds issued by Taiwan Power Company with an effective interest rate of 1.66% at par value $200,000 thousand, and maturity dates of April 25, 2028 and 2029, at par value of $160,000 thousand and $40,000 thousand, respectively.

On May 14, 2024, the Corporation bought corporate bonds issued by CPC Corporation with an effective interest rate of 1.73% at par value $100,000 thousand, and maturity dates of May 14, 2028 and 2029, at par value of $50,000 thousand, respectively.

On April 30, 2025, the Corporation bought corporate green bonds issued by Taiwan Power Company with an effective interest rate of 1.96% at par value $200,000 thousand, and maturity dates of April 30, 2032.

Refer to Note 26 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment.

10. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Notes receivable		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 36,909	$ 35,648
Accounts receivable		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,187,568	$ 2,855,202
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(60,169)	(60,169)
	$ 3,127,399	$ 2,795,033

The average credit period of sales of goods was 60-90 days. No interest was charged on accounts receivables. In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company 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 Corporation 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 Corporation applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all accounts receivables. The expected credit losses on accounts receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Corporation's historical credit loss experience indicates different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is therefore further distinguished according to the Corporation's different customer base.

The Corporation writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For accounts receivables that have been written off, the Corporation 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 receivables based on the Corporation's provision matrix.

December 31, 2025

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	Over 120 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,108,959	$ 73,476	$ 2,261	$ 412	$ 2,460	$ 3,187,568
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(5,869)	(49,167)	(2,261)	(412)	(2,460)	(60,169)
Amortized cost	$ 3,103,090	$ 24,309	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,127,399

December 31, 2024

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	Over 120 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 2,797,898	$ 56,163	$ 871	$ 211	$ 59	$ 2,855,202
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(10,310)	(48,718)	(871)	(211)	(59)	(60,169)
Amortized cost	$ 2,787,588	$ 7,445	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,795,033

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1 and December 31	$ 60,169	$ 60,169

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Raw materials	$ 695,096	$ 682,471
Supplies	145,917	118,036
	$ 841,013	$ 800,507

The costs of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Sales of scrapes	$ (81,855)	$ (64,899)
Operating Costs	$ 13,362,484	$ 11,833,392

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Investments in subsidiaries		
Get-Team Tech Corporation	$ 114,168	$ 127,410

Name of Subsidiaries	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights December 31 2025	2024
Unlisted companies		
Get-Team Tech Corporation	97.46%	97.46%

In October 2022, the Corporation acquired the shares of Get-Team Tech Corporation and obtained 97.46% ownership and disclosed in financial statements.

The share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was based on the subsidiaries' financial statements audited by the auditors for the same years.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024									
	Land	Building	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Equipment under Installation	Construction in Progress	Spare Parts	Total
Cost										
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,972,406	$ 6,631,895	$16,039,425	$ 24,629	$ 136,490	$ 622,839	$ 308,843	$ 778,129	$ 257,904	$26,772,560
Additions	-	145,477	696,981	230	17,152	65,771	829,527	24,114	365,282	2,144,534
Disposals	-	-	(4,299,504)	(2,662)	(23,255)	(58,642)	-	-	(388,680)	(4,772,743)
Reclassified	-	778,1129	247,833	-	-	56,667	(308,808)	(778,129)	-	(4,308)
Balance, end of year	1,972,406	7,555,501	12,684,735	22,197	130,387	686,635	829,562	24,114	234,506	24,140,043
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance, beginning of year	-	2,886,984	10,341,459	17,288	69,715	402,616	-	-	-	13,718,062
Additions	-	463,268	1,978,705	2,404	20,340	65,252	-	-	388,680	2,918,649
Disposals	-	-	(4,299,074)	(2,662)	(23,255)	(58,642)	-	-	(388,680)	(4,772,313)
Balance, end of year	-	3,350,252	8,021,090	17,030	66,800	409,226	-	-	-	11,864,398
Net book value, beginning of year	$ 1,972,406	$ 3,744,911	$ 5,697,966	$ 7,341	$ 66,775	$ 220,223	$ 308,843	$ 778,129	$ 257,904	$13,054,498
Net book value, end of year	$ 1,972,406	$ 4,205,249	$ 4,663,645	$ 5,167	$ 63,587	$ 277,409	$ 829,562	$ 24,114	$ 234,506	$12,275,645

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025									
	Land	Building	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Equipment under Installation	Construction in Progress	Spare Parts	Total
Cost										
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,972,406	$ 7,555,501	$12,684,735	$ 22,197	$ 130,387	$ 686,635	$ 829,562	$ 24,114	$ 234,506	$24,140,043
Additions	152,444	70,738	1,442,996	3,022	28,941	47,121	656,606	3,641	426,916	2,832,425
Disposals	-	-	(1,381,462)	(190)	(17,873)	(10,775)	-	-	(432,352)	(1,842,652)
Reclassified	16,913	7,200	826,196	-	108	1,208	(829,551)	(24,113)	(34)	(2,073)
Balance, end of year	2,141,763	7,633,439	13,572,465	25,029	141,563	724,189	656,617	3,642	229,036	25,127,743
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance, beginning of year	-	3,350,252	8,021,090	17,030	66,800	409,226	-	-	-	11,864,398
Additions	-	480,947	1,916,558	1,762	23,278	69,526	-	-	432,352	2,924,423
Disposals	-	-	(1,381,462)	(190)	(17,873)	(10,775)	-	-	(432,352)	(1,842,652)
Balance, end of year	-	3,831,199	8,556,186	18,602	72,205	467,977	-	-	-	12,946,169
Net book value, beginning of year	$ 1,972,406	$ 4,205,249	$ 4,663,645	$ 5,167	$ 63,587	$ 277,409	$ 829,562	$ 24,114	$ 234,506	$12,275,645
Net book value, end of year	$ 2,141,763	$ 3,802,240	$ 5,016,279	$ 6,427	$ 69,358	$ 256,212	$ 656,617	$ 3,642	$ 229,036	$12,181,574

The above items of property, plant and equipment were depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following years:

Buildings	
Main plants	26 years
Mechanical and electrical power equipment	2-11 years
Others	2-51 years
Machinery and equipment	2-10 years
Transportation equipment	6 years
Office equipment	3-7 years
Other equipment	2-16 years
Spare parts	0.5 years

14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Carrying amounts		
Machinery and Equipment	$ 7,930	$ 9,203
Transportation Equipment	1,328	2,213
	$ 9,258	$ 11,416

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ -	$ 2,656
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Machinery and Equipment	$ 1,273	$ 1,557
Transportation Equipment	885	443
	$ 2,158	$ 2,000

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 2,059	$ 2,122
Non-current	$ 7,561	$ 9,620

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Machinery and equipment	1.695%-2.300%	1.695%-2.300%
Transportation Equipment	2.300%	2.300%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Corporation leases certain machinery equipment for the use of assembly and testing service with lease terms of 14 years. The Corporation has no options to purchase the equipment for a nominal amount at the end of the lease terms.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
	Computer Software
Cost	
Balance, beginning of year	$ 64,512
Additions	9,403
Reclassified	4,308
Disposals	(20,242)
Balance, end of year	57,981
Accumulated amortization	
Balance, beginning of year	37,380
Amortization	12,938
Disposals	(20,242)
Balance, end of year	30,076
Net book value, beginning of year	$ 27,132
Net book value, end of year	$ 27,905

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
	Computer Software
Cost	
Balance, beginning of year	$ 57,981
Additions	23,460
Reclassified	2,039
Disposals	(9,966)
Balance, end of year	73,514
Accumulated amortization	
Balance, beginning of year	30,076
Amortization	13,682
Disposals	(9,966)
Balance, end of year	33,792
Net book value, beginning of year	$ 27,905
Net book value, end of year	$ 39,722

Computer software was amortized on a straight-line basis at 5 years.

16. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Current		
Tax refund receivables	$ 33,948	$ 13,247
Inventory of supplies	32,915	$ 32,047
Tax overpaid	26,635	22,121
Other receivables	25,645	24,877
Payment on behalf of others	10,886	3,724
Interest receivable	10,748	10,609
Prepaid insurances	10,468	12,297
Others (a)	7,311	4,825
	$ 158,556	$ 123,747
Non-current		
Pledged deposits (b)	$ 108,700	$ 108,700
Refundable deposits	4,957	4,953
	$ 113,657	$ 113,653

a. Other current assets include prepayments in advance, temporary debits and prepaid rents.

b. Pledge deposits are guarantee deposits for domestic sales and gas volume in CPC Corporation.

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Current		
Accrued expenses		
Bonus	$ 705,036	$ 775,434
Utilities	84,912	70,904
Labor and health insurance	72,820	64,348
Indemnification payable (a)	56,122	57,298
Others (b and c)	271,431	241,911
	1,190,321	1,209,895
Other current liabilities		
Behalf of the collection	33,419	29,448
Temporary receipts	20,974	20,198
	54,393	49,646
	$ 1,244,714	$ 1,259,541

a. Indemnification payable are measured at the best estimate 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.

b. Other accrued expenses include accrued spare parts, benefit retirement, utilization of the foreign employment security, and services.

c. Starting from 2025, the Corporation recognizes the carbon fee provision in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Collection of Carbon Fees and related regulations of the ROC. For certain plants, the carbon fee provision was calculated based on the standard rate. For other plants, the Corporation assessed that it was probable to obtain the approval for the self-determined reduction plan from the competent authority, and assessed that it was probable to meet the designated target of the current year. The Corporation expects to submit the implementation progress report of the self-determined reduction plan for the current year before April 30, 2026; therefore, the carbon fee provision was calculated based on the preferential rate. For the year ended December31,2025,the Corporation recognized a total provision for carbon fees in the amount of $8,267 thousand.

18. GUARANTEE DEPOSITS

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Capacity guarantee	$ 328,810	$ 343,095
Others	16	16
	$ 328,826	$ 343,111
Current	$ 72,266	$ 75,406
Non-current	$ 256,560	$ 267,705

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Corporation adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages. Employee benefit expenses in respect of the Corporation's defined contribution retirement plans were $140,742 thousand, $130,041 thousand, for the year ended December31,2025 and 2024, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Corporation in accordance with the Labor Standards Law which is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Corporation contribute 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 Corporation assesses the balance in the pension fund. 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 Corporation 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 Corporation has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	$ 23,015	$ 24,380
Fair value of plan assets	(29,996)	(27,667)
Net defined benefit (assets) liability	$ (6,981)	$ (3,287)

Movements in net defined benefit (assets) liability were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	**Fair Value of the Plan Assets**	**Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 34,674	$ (5,077)	$ 29,597
Service cost			
Current service cost	741	-	741
Net interest expense (income)	381	(55)	326
Recognized in profit or loss	1,122	(55)	1,067
Remeasurement			
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(438)	(4,439)	(4,877)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(130)	-	(130)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(568)	(4,439)	(5,007)
Contributions from the employer	-	(19,154)	(19,154)
Benefits paid	(1,058)	1,058	-
Payment by Corporation	(9,790)	-	(9,790)
Balance at December 31, 2024	24,380	(27,667)	(3,287)
Service cost			
Current service cost	512	-	512
Net interest expense (income)	366	(416)	(50)
Recognized in profit or loss	878	(416)	462
Remeasurement			
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	213	(1,772)	(1,559)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	42	-	42
Recognized in other comprehensive income	255	(1,772)	(1,517)
Contributions from the employer	-	(141)	(141)
Payment by Corporation	(2,498)	-	(2,498)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 23,015	$ (29,996)	$ (6,981)

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Operating costs	$ 418	$ 961
Selling and marketing expenses	$ 5	$ 11
General and administrative expenses	$ 12	$ 31
Research and development expenses	$ 27	$ 64

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Corporation 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 should 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 by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary 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 rates	1.30%	1.50%
Expected rates of salary increase	3.50%	3.50%
Mortality rate	Taiwan's life insurance industry Mining parent 6th round experience life table	Taiwan's life insurance industry Mining parent 6th round experience life table
Return on plan assets	1.30%	1.50%

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(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (53)	$ (80)
0.25% decrease	$ 53	$ 81
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 30	$ 52
0.25% decrease	$ (30)	$ (52)

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**
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 155	$ 155
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	2 years	2 years

20. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Numbers of shares authorized (in thousands)	1,000,000	700,000
Shares authorized	$ 10,000,000	$ 7,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	568,846	568,846
Shares issued	$ 5,688,459	$ 5,688,459

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of $10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

There are 20,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2025	2024
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital		
Share premium	$ 1,647	$ 1,647
May be used to offset a deficit only		
Donations from shareholders	1,128	1,019
	$ 2,775	$ 2,666

The premium from shares issued in excess of par and donations from shareholders may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Corporation has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Corporation's capital surplus and once a year). The capital surplus from employee share options and share warrants may not be used for any purpose.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the amended Articles, the Corporation should make appropriations from its net income in the following order:

1) Deducted for accumulated deficits.

2) Appropriate the 10% as the legal reserve. However when the legal reserve amounts to the authorized capital, this shall not apply.

3) Appropriate or reverse the special reserve in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or as requested by the authorities in charge.

4) The board of directors will draft a resolution declaring a dividend equaling the sum of previous years' surpluses and current year's adjusted undistributed earnings, less previous expense balances. The

shareholders will ultimately decide whether the amount should be distributed as dividends or retained within the Corporation.

For information on the accrued employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and the actual appropriations, please refer to the employee benefit expense shown in Note 22 (f).

Greatek's dividends policy is accordance with its Articles of incorporation taking into account the current's earnings status. Dividends are distributed in the form of cash, common shares or a combination of cash and common shares. In consideration of the Corporation's being in a capital-intensive industry as well as the long-term development, overall environment, industrial growth characteristics, capital demand, capital budget, shareholders' interests, balanced dividend considerations and long-term financial plans, the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation provide that the total of cash dividends paid in any given year should be at least 30% of total dividends distributed.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Corporation's capital surplus. Legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Corporation has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Corporation's capital surplus, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023 had been approved in the shareholders' meetings on May 27, 2025 and May 27, 2024, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share ($)	
	For Year 2024	For Year 2023	For Year 2024	For Year 2023
Legal reserve	$ 250,127	$ 199,965	$ -	$ -
Special reserve	-	(157,984)	-	-
Cash dividends	1,706,538	1,422,115	3.0	2.5

The appropriations of earnings for 2025 had been proposed by the Corporation's board of directors on March 6, 2026. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share
Legal reserve	$	$ -
Cash dividends		

The appropriations of earnings for 2025 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders meeting to be held on May 26, 2026.

d. Other equity items

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$ 343,116	$ 571,256
Other comprehensive (loss) income recognized during the period		
Unrealized gain - equity instruments	1,026,771	(228,140)
Balance at December 31	$ 1,369,887	$ 343,116

21. REVENUE

a. Contract information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from assembly service	$ 14,044,373	$ 12,692,652
Revenue from testing service	2,715,508	2,513,591
	$ 16,759,881	$ 15,206,243

When the Corporation fulfilled the assembly service contract, the customer controls the goods when they are created or enhanced, the Corporation has the right to perform the collection if partial of the assembly service contract have been fulfilled, and the revenue from assembly service is recognized over time. When the Corporation fulfilled the testing service contract, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Corporation's performance, the Corporation has the right to perform the collection if partial of the testing service contract have been fulfilled, and the revenue from testing service is recognized over time.

b. Contact balances

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Notes and accounts receivables (Included related parties) (Note 10)	$ 3,510,464	$ 3,175,917	$ 2,804,785
Contract assets-current			
Revenue from services	$ 1,049,723	$ 869,395	$ 741,563
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-	-
Contract assets-current	$ 1,049,723	$ 869,395	$ 741,563
Contract liabilities- current			
Revenue from services	$ 254,823	$ 141,328	$ 112,686

The changes in the contract asset and the contract liability balances primarily result from the timing difference between the Corporation's performance and the customer's payment

Revenue of the reporting period recognized from the beginning contract liability and from the performance obligations satisfied in previous periods is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
From the beginning contract liability		
Revenue from services	$ 97,862	$ 55,827

c. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Primary geographical markets		
Taiwan (The location of the Corporation)	$ 10,073,117	$ 9,496,374
Asia	2,838,669	2,447,835
America	2,217,699	2,045,294
Europe	1,628,643	1,216,455
Africa	1,753	285
	$ 16,759,881	$ 15,206,243

22. NET PROFIT

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Bank deposits	$ 115,795	$ 100,301
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	7,795	3,620
	$ 123,590	$ 103,921

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Dividend income	$ 142,450	$ 82,600
Others	54,847	49,646
	$ 197,297	$ 132,246

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Net gain(loss) on foreign currency exchange	$ (76,589)	$ 144,457
Net gain(loss) arising on financial instruments classified as held for trading	22,989	(8,687)
Finance costs	(220)	(232)
Others	(2,190)	(1,911)
	$ (56,010)	$ 133,627

d. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 2,870,468	$ 2,870,968
Operating expenses	56,113	49,681
	$ 2,926,581	$ 2,920,649
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 7,466	$ 8,134
Selling and marketing	-	-
General and administrative	3,308	2,068
Research and development	2,908	2,736
	$ 13,682	$ 12,938

e. Employee benefit expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)		
Defined contribution plans	$ 140,742	$ 130,041
Defined benefit plans	462	1,067
	141,204	131,108
Other employee benefits	4,473,552	4,000,518
Total employee benefit expense	$ 4,614,756	$ 4,131,626
An analysis of employee benefit expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 4,126,670	$ 3,661,108
Operating expenses	488,086	470,518
	$ 4,614,756	$ 4,131,626

f. Employees' compensation and remuneration to directors

The Corporation accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at the rates between 9% to 15% and no higher than 3%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors. In accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the shareholders of the Company expect to resolve the amendments to the Company's Articles at their 2025 regular meeting. The amendments explicitly stipulate the allocation of no less than 60% of the compensation of employees as compensation distributions for non-executive employees. The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on March 6, 2026 and February 14, 2025, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Employees' compensation	10%	10%
Remuneration of directors	2%	2%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2025		2024	
	Cash	Share	Cash	Share
Employees' compensation	$ 330,618	$ -	$ 341,559	$ -
Remuneration of directors	66,124	-	68,312	-

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate and adjusted for in the following financial year.

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

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Corporation's board of directors in 2026 and 2025 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

g. Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Foreign exchange gains	$ 301,546	$ 217,981
Foreign exchange losses	(378,135)	(73,524)
Net (losses) gains	$ (76,589)	$ 144,457

23. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 548,043	$ 588,153
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	13,389
Adjustments for prior periods	(12,254)	(9,164)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(5,933)	14,209
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	$ 529,856	$ 606,587

The income tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	$ 2,978,878	$ 3,102,855
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	$ 595,776	$ 620,571
Tax exemption income	(25,842)	(12,998)
Temporary differences	(27,824)	(5,211)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	13,389
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(12,254)	(9,164)
Income tax recognized in profit or loss	$ 529,856	$ 606,587

b. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax liabilities		
Tax payable	$ 316,067	$ 431,630

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Balance, Beginning of Year	The Movements of Year	Balance, End of Year
Deferred Tax Assets			
Temporary difference			
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	$ 5,414	$ 6,936	$ 12,350
Financial instruments classified as held for trading	199	120	319
	$ 5,613	$ 7,056	$ 12,669
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Temporary difference			
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	$ 5,404	$ 1,123	$ 6,527

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Balance, Beginning of Year	The Movements of Year	Balance, End of Year
Deferred Tax Assets			
Temporary difference			
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	$ 14,812	$ (9,398)	$ 5,414
Financial instruments classified as held for trading	-	199	199
	$ 14,812	$ (9,199)	$ 5,613
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Temporary difference			
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	$ -	$ 5,404	$ 5,404
Financial instruments classified as held for trading	394	(394)	-
	$ 394	$ 5,010	$ 5,404

d. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns through 2023 have been examined and cleared by the tax authorities.

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share	$ 4.31	$ 4.39
Diluted earnings per share	$ 4.27	$ 4.34

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

Net Profit for the Periods

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Net profit attributable to owners of the Corporation	$ 2,449,022	$ 2,496,268
Effect to dilutive potential ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	-	-
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	$ 2,449,022	$ 2,496,268

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in computation of basic earnings per share	568,846	568,846
Effect to dilutive potential ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	4,365	6,518
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in outstanding computation of dilutive earnings per share	573,211	575,364

Since the Corporation offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Corporation assumed the entire amount of the compensation would be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were 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. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure its ability to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders. The Corporation's overall strategy has no significant variations.

The capital structure of the Corporation consists of comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Key management personnel of the Corporation review the capital structure on a annual basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Corporation may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued or repurchased, and/or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

Except as detailed in the following table, the management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values or their fair values cannot be reliably measured.

December 31, 2025

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	$ 500,002	$ -	$ 500,204	$ -	$ 500,204

December 31, 2024

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	$ 300,001	$ -	$ 299,991	$ -	$ 299,991

The fair value of level 2 mentioned above was used quoted price from Taipei Exchange (Taiwan GreTai Securities Market).

b. Fair value of financial instruments that are 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 FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
- Domestic listed shares	$ 3,520,550	$ -	$ -	$ 3,520,550
- Domestic unlisted shares	-	-	40,000	40,000
	$ 3,520,550	$ -	$ 40,000	$ 3,560,550
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Forward exchange contracts	$ -	$ 29	$ -	$ 29
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Forward exchange contracts	$ -	$ 1,623	$ -	$ 1,623

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic Listed shares	$ 1,586,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,586,000
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Forward exchange contracts	$ -	$ 995	$ -	$ 995

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

2) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 2 fair value measurement

Financial Instruments	Valuation Techniques and Inputs
Derivatives - foreign currency forward contracts	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 3 fair value measuremen

Some domestic unlisted equity investments adopt the market approach,it is based on the transaction price of comparable targets, and on the financial data of the target company and its market peers,use market multipliers such as price-to-earnings ratio, price-to-book ratio, or other financial ratios for analysis and evaluation

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Held for trading	$ 29	$ -
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	10,047,618	10,232,608
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	3,560,550	1,586,000
Financial liabilities		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Held for trading	1,623	995
Amortized cost (Note 2)	1,781,109	1,566,176

Note 1: The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash, debt investments, notes and accounts receivables (included related parties), other receivables, other assets, and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise notes and accounts payable (included related parties), payables to equipment suppliers, other payables, and guarantee deposits.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Corporation’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 Corporation through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Corporation 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 Corporation'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 Corporation did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

1) Market risk

The Corporation's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

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

a) Foreign currency risk

The Corporation had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Corporation to foreign currency risk. Approximately 73% and 72% of the Corporation's sales were denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Corporation entity making the sale, whilst almost approximately 19% and 17% of costs were denominated in the Corporation entity's non-functional currency for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 29.

The Corporation use forward exchange contracts to eliminate currency exposure. It is the Corporation's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedge derivatives to match the terms of the hedged item to maximize hedge effectiveness.

Sensitivity analysis

The Corporation was mainly exposed to the currency USD. The sensitivity analysis included currency USD denominated monetary items at the end of the reporting period. For a 1% strengthening and weakening of New Taiwan dollars against US dollars, the Corporation's pre-tax profit for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would decrease/increase by $17,895 thousand and $19,937 thousand.

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amount of the Corporation's financial assets with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period was as follows. The Corporation's interest rate risk also comes from borrowings at floating interest rates.

The carrying amount of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows.

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 5,732,150	$ 6,382,965
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	263,652	333,286

Sensitivity analysis

If interest rates had been 0.5% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Corporation's pre-tax profit for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would increase/decrease by $1,318 thousand and $1,666 thousand, respectively, which was mainly attributable to the Corporation's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate net assets.

c) Other price risk

The Corporation was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss (i.e. FVTPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (i.e. FVTOCI).

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period. If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower, the Corporation's other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would increase/decrease by $35,606 thousand and $15,860 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial instruments classified as FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

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

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Corporation has set credit and accounts receivable management approach to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Corporation 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. In this regard, the directors of the Corporation consider that the Corporation's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The credit risk on liquid funds and derivatives was limited because the counterparties are banks with good credit.

Credit risk management for investments in debt instruments classified as at amortized cost was as follow.

The Corporation only invests in debt instruments that are rated the equivalent of investment grade or higher and have low credit risk for the purpose of impairment assessment. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies. The Corporation's exposure and the external credit ratings are continuously monitored. The Corporation reviews changes in bond yields and other public information and makes an assessment whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the last period to the reporting date.

The Corporation considers the historical default rates of each credit rating supplied by external rating agencies, the current financial condition of debtors, and industry forecast to estimate 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses. The Corporation's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for Recognizing Expected Credit Losses	Expected Loss Rate
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows	12m ECL	0%

3) Liquidity risk

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed, high liquidity securities and reserve borrowing facilities adequate to finance the Corporation's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

a) Liquidity of non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Corporation's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Corporation can be required to pay.

December 31, 2025

	On Demand or Less than 3 Month	3-6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Notes and accounts payable	$ 968,564	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liability	559	559	1,119	4,613	3,560
Payables to equipment suppliers	305,768	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	18,067	18,066	36,133	256,544	16
Other payables	177,951	-	-	-	-
	$ 1,470,909	$ 18,625	$ 37,252	$ 261,157	$ 3,576

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Guarantee deposits	$ 72,266	$ 256,544	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16
Lease liabilities	2,237	4,613	3,280	280	-	-
	$ 74,503	$ 261,157	$ 3,280	$ 280	$ -	$ 16

December 31, 2024

	On Demand or Less than 3 Month	3-6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Notes and accounts payable	$ 755,548	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liability	604	604	1,134	5,890	4,520
Payables to equipment suppliers	287,564	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	18,851	18,851	37,704	267,689	16
Other payables	179,953	-	-	-	-
	$ 1,242,520	$ 19,455	$ 38,838	$ 273,579	$ 4,536

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Guarantee deposits	$ 75,406	$ 267,689	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16
Lease liabilities	2,342	5,890	3,760	760	-	-
	$ 77,748	$ 273,579	$ 3,760	$ 760	$ -	$ 16

b) Liquidity of derivative financial liabilities

The following table detailed the Corporation's liquidity analysis for its derivative financial instruments. The table was based on the undiscounted gross inflows and outflows on those derivatives that require gross settlement.

December 31, 2025

	On Demand or Less than 3 Month	3-6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Gross settled					
Forward exchange contracts					
Inflows	$ 312,178	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Outflows	(314,200)	-	-	-	-
	$ (2,022)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2024

	On Demand or Less than 3 Month	3-6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Gross settled					
Forward exchange contracts					
Inflows	$ 97,153	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Outflows	(98,355)	-	-	-	-
	$ (1,202)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Corporation's parent is PTI, which held 42.91% of common shares of the Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Details of transactions between the Corporation and related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related party name and relationship

Related Party Name	Relationship with the Corporation
Powertech Technology Inc.	Parent entity
Get-Team Tech Corporation	Subsidiary
Realtek Semiconductor Corp.	Other related parties
Realtek Singapore Private Limited	Other related parties
Raymx Microelectronics Corp.	Other related parties
TeraPower Technology Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
Tera Probe Inc.	Fellow subsidiary

b. Revenue

Account Items	Related Parties Types	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Subcontract revenue	Other related parties	$ 1,233,810	$ 1,183,672
	Parent entity	126,878	98,250
	Fellow subsidiary	251	-
		$ 1,360,939	$ 1,281,922

Sales transactions with related parties were made at the Corporation's usual list prices. The selling prices and collection terms for products sold to related parties were similar to those for products sold to third parties.

c. Contract assets

Related Parties Types	December 31 2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 39,203	$ 39,055
Parent entity	6,917	5,881
	$ 46,120	$ 44,936

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no impairment loss was recognized for contract assets from related parties.

d. Manufacturing expenses and operating expenses

Account Items	Related Parties Types	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Manufacturing expenses	Subsidiary	$ 176,894	$ 148,183
	Parent entity	45,250	53,771
		$ 222,144	$ 201,954
Operating expenses	Parent entity	$ 83	$ -

Manufacturing expenses and operating expenses with related parties,the ransaction terms are based on the price agreed upon by both parties.

e. Trade receivables from related parties

Account Items	Related Parties Types	December 31 2025	2024
Trade receivables from related parties	Other related parties	$ 306,928	$ 308,622
	Parent entity	39,228	36,614
		$ 346,156	$ 345,236

f. Other receivables

Account Items	Related Parties Types	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	Parent entity	$ 198	$ 103
	Other related parties	-	8
		$ 198	$ 111

g. Payables to related parties

Account Items	Related Parties Types	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Trade payables	Subsidiary	$ 20,214	$ 31,656

h. Accrued expenses and other current liabilities

Account Items	Related Parties Types	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	Parent entity	$ 1,946	$ 37,241

i. Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Related Parties Types	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	For the Year Ended December 31 2024
Fellow subsidiary	$ 4,930	$ -
Parent entity	1,161	-
	$ 6,091	$ -

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment with related parties,the ransaction terms are based on the price agreed upon by both parties.

j. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	For the Year Ended December 31 2024
Short-term benefits	$ 114,028	$ 118,323
Post-employment benefits	645	710
	$ 114,673	$ 119,033

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

28. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets had been pledged as collateral mainly for guarantee deposits for domestic sales and gas volume in CPC Corporation.

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Pledge deposits (classified as other asset - noncurrent)	$ 108,700	$ 108,700

29. EXCHANGE RATE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 81,723	31.42 (USD:NTD)	$ 2,567,736
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments			
USD	1,700	31.377 (USD:NTD)	$ 29
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	24,768	31.42 (USD:NTD)	$ 778,199
JPY	199,750	0.2009 (JPY:NTD)	40,130
			$ 818,329
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments			
USD	8,300	31.377 (USD:NTD)	$ 1,623

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 83,565	32.785 (USD:NTD)	$ 2,739,666
JPY	509,642	0.2099 (JPY:NTD)	106,974
			$ 2,846,640

(Continued)

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 22,754	32.785 (USD:NTD)	$ 745,997
JPY	114,515	0.2099 (JPY:NTD)	24,037
EUR	46	34.140 (EUR:NTD)	1,564
			$ 771,598
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments			
USD	3,000	32.716 (USD:NTD)	$ 995

(Concluded)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange (losses) gains were $(76,589) thousand and $144,457 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains (losses) by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions and functional currencies of the entities.

30. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

Information about significant transactions and investees:

a. Loans provided to other parties: None.

b. Endorsement/guarantee provided: None.

c. Marketable securities held: Table 1 (attached).

d. Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 2 (attached).

e. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 3 (attached)

f. Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Corporation exercises significant influence: Table 4 (attached).

g. Information on investment in mainland China: None.

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Issuer	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2025				Note
				Shares (Thousands)	Carrying Value	% of Ownership	Fair Value	
Greatek Electronics Inc.	Bond							
	P13 Taipower 2A	-	Financial assets at amortized cost - noncurrent	200	$ 200,001	-	$ 200,050	Note 1
	P14 Taipower 1B	-	Financial assets at amortized cost - noncurrent	200	200,001	-	199,992	Note 1
	P13 CPC Corporation 2A	-	Financial assets at amortized cost - noncurrent	100	100,000	-	100,162	Note 1
	Stock							
	Powertech Technology Inc.	Parent entity	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss - noncurrent	20,350	3,520,550	3	3,520,550	Note 2
	Daypower Energy Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss - noncurrent	2,000	40,000	8	40,000	Note 3
	SAMHOP Microelectronics Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	268	-	3	-	Note 3
	Terawins Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	643	-	2	-	Note 3
	Airwave Technologies Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	93	-	1	-	Note 3

Note 1: The fair value was based on trading market in hundreds of new Taiwan dollars as of December 31, 2025.

Note 2: The fair value of common shares was based on stock closing price as of December 31, 2025.

Note 3: The fair value was based on the carrying value as of as of December 31, 2025.

Note 4: As of December 31, 2025, the above marketable securities had not been pledged or mortgaged.

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

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

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts (Payable) Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Greatek Electronics Inc.	Realtek Semiconductor Corp.	Parent company of the corporate director	Sale	$ 876,968	5	Net 60 days from monthly closing dates	Note	-	$ 223,546	6	-
	Realtek Singapore Private Limited	Same parent company with the corporate director	Sale	349,052	2	Net 60 days from monthly closing dates	Note	-	83,316	2	-
	Powertech Technology Inc.	Parent entity	Sale	126,878	1	Net 90 days from monthly closing dates	Note	-	39,228	1	-

Note: Sales transactions with related parties were made at the Corporation's usual list prices.

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

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

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Greatek Electronics Inc.	Realtek Semiconductor Corp.	Parent company of the corporate director	$ 223,546	4.08	$ -	-	$ 125,964	$ -

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEES OVER WHICH THE CORPORATION EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main Businesses and Products	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	% of Ownership	Carrying Value			
Greatek Electronics Inc.	Get-Team Tech Corporation	Hsinchu	Metal plating on semiconductor lead frame	$ 171,523	$ 171,523	7,796,498	97.46	$ 114,168	$ (8,514)	$ (13,242)	Subsidiary

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GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Bank deposits		
Time deposits	Expired by December 2026, interest rate was 0.72%-1.66%	$ 5,662,450
Demand deposits		128,380
Foreign currency deposits	Including US$3,012 thousand @31.42	94,639
Checking accounts		1,633
Total		$ 5,887,102

STATEMENT 2

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Client A	$ 36,840
Others (Note)	69
	$ 36,909

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

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Client B	$ 404,803
Client C	259,922
Client D	234,849
Client E	208,860
Others (Note)	2,079,134
	3,187,568
Allowance for impairment loss	(60,169)
Total	$ 3,127,399

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

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Market Value
Raw materials	$ 695,096	$ 824,176
Supplies and spare parts	145,917	146,481
Total	$ 841,013	$ 970,657

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT OR LOSS - NONCURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Marketable Securities Type and Issuer	Balance, January 1, 2025		Additions		Unrealized Gain or (Loss) On Financial Instrument	Balance, December 31, 2025			Collateral
	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	%	Amount	
Domestic listed common shares									
Powertech Technology Inc.	13,000	$ 1,586,000	7,350	$ 907,779	$ 1,026,771	20,350	3	$ 3,520,550	-
Domestic unlisted common shares									-
Daypower Energy Co., Ltd.	-	-	2,000	40,000	-	2,000	8	40,000	-
		$ 1,586000		$ 947,779	$ 1,026,771			$ 3,560,550	-

Note: The fair value of common shares was based on stock closing price as of December 31, 2025.

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2025		Increase		Decrease		Gains (Losses) on Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method (Note)	Balance, December 31, 2025			Carrying Value	Pledged or Mortgaged
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount		Number of Shares	%	Amount		
Get-Team Tech Corporation	7,796,498	$ 127,410	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ (13,242)	7,796,498	97.46	$ 114,168	$ 65,166	-

Note: Investment loss and carrying value were based on the associates' financial statements audited by the auditors for the same years.

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Chang Wah Electro materials Inc.	$ 129,400
TAIWAN TANAKA KIKINZOKU KOGYO CO., LTD	107,786
SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES CO., LTD	64,191
Fusheng Electronics Corporation	48,442
Others (Note)	615,631
Total	$ 965,450

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

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF PAYABLES TO CONTRACTORS AND EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
HON. PRECISION, INC.	$ 93,142
BESI SINGAPORE	21,630
EASY YANG CORPORATION	19,452
D-TEK TECHNOLOGY	15,500
Others (Note)	156,044
Total	$ 305,768

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

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF COST OF REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials used	
Balance, beginning of year	$ 682,471
Raw materials purchased	3,422,048
Raw materials, end of year	(695,096)
Others	(42,735)
Subtotal	3,366,688
Direct labor	1,231,978
Supplies used	923,978
Manufacturing expenses	7,379,320
Manufacturing cost	12,901,964
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	(466)
Cost of finished goods	12,901,498
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	(1,147)
Scraps revenue	(81,855)
Unallocated overhead	543,988
Total	$ 13,362,484

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses
Payroll expense	$ 38,373	$ 104,362	$ 219,021
Remuneration of directors	-	71,740	-
Depreciation expense	109	23,348	32,656
Insurance expense	2,796	10,625	16,243
Professional service fees	-	20,693	89
Commission expense	7,374	-	-
Entertainment fee	5,789	560	7
Others (Note)	11,704	51,992	52,673
Total	$ 66,145	$ 283,320	$ 320,689

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

GREATEK ELECTRONICS INC.

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31					
	2025			2024		
	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Labor cost						
Salary and bonus	$ 3,454,724	$ 361,756	$ 3,816,480	$ 3,059,931	$ 345,703	$ 3,405,634
Labor and health insurance	331,675	25,466	357,141	290,853	23,773	314,626
Pension	127,489	13,715	141,204	118,044	13,064	131,108
Remuneration of directors	-	71,740	71,740	-	73,928	73,928
Others	212,782	15,409	228,191	192,280	14,050	206,330
	$ 4,126,670	$ 488,086	$ 4,614,756	$ 3,661,108	$ 470,518	$ 4,131,626
Depreciation	$ 2,870,468	$ 56,113	$ 2,926,581	$ 2,870,968	$ 49,681	$ 2,920,649
Amortization	$ 7,466	$ 6,216	$ 13,682	$ 8,134	$ 4,804	$ 12,938

Note 1: For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were average 4,458 and 4,213 employees in the Corporation, which includes both 8 non-employee directors.

Note 2: Companies whose stocks are listed on the stock exchange or listed on the stock counter trading center should disclose the following information:

1) The average employee welfare expense for the current year is 1,020 thousand (“Total employee welfare expenses for the current year-Total directors’ remuneration” / “Number of employees for the current year-Number of directors who are not concurrent employees”). The average employee welfare expense for the previous year is 965 thousand (“Total employee welfare expenses for the previous year-Total directors’ remuneration” / “Number of employees for the previous year-Number of non-part-time directors”).

2) The average employee salary expenses for the current year is 858 thousand (the total salary expenses for the current year / “the number of employees in the current year-the number of directors who are not part-time employees”). The average salary of the previous year is 810 thousand (the total salary expenses of the previous year / “the number of employees in the previous year-the number of directors who have not served concurrently as employees”).

3) Changes in the average employee salary expense adjustment 6% (“Average employee salary expense for the current year-Average employee salary expense for the previous year” / Average employee salary expense for the previous year).

4) The Company has established an audit committee on May 29, 2018, so it has no supervisor in 2025 and 2024.

5) The Company’s relevant policies on the salary and compensation of employees are formulated and serve as the basis for the distribution of year-end bonus, performance bonus and employees’ compensation.