

**NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES
CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’
REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the 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. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors’ report and financial statements shall prevail.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Nak Sealing Technologies Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Nak Sealing Technologies Corporation (the “Company”) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and 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 parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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 Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Timing of sales revenue recognition

Description

Please refer to Note 4(22) and 6(15) for accounting policies on revenue recognition. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had operating revenue amounting to NT\$2,365,172 thousand.

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sales of various types of sealing components. In addition, the Group's marketing channels of products are spread globally, and sales to customers involve different kinds of transaction terms. The Company recognises sales revenue in accordance with the transaction terms of individual customers and after delivery and confirmation that control was transferred. Thus, the procedure for revenue recognition usually involves highly manual judgement, and the financial report period in which the sales revenue will be recognised would be affected by whether the control of goods were transferred to buyers in accordance with the performance obligations which were stipulated in the contracts before the end date of the reporting period, as the aforementioned matters also exist in Nak Sealing Technologies Corporation and its investments accounted for under equity method. Thus, we consider

the timing of sales revenue recognition a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and assessed the working procedures and internal control system of the Company's timing of sales revenue recognition, and tested for the efficiency of such controls.
2. Performed sales cut-off test for a certain period around balance sheet date and reviewed evidence in relation to subsequent significant sales returns and discounts to assess the adequacy of revenue cut-off.

Adequacy of accounting estimates of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Please refer to Notes 4(10), 5(2) and 6(4) for a description of accounting policy on inventory valuation, accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to loss allowance and details of loss allowance. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's total amount of inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT\$579,948 thousand and NT\$43,000 thousand, respectively.

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sales of various types of sealing components. Such inventories are affected by the highly competitive market and the price fluctuation of international raw materials, such as glue, fossil oil and steel, thus, there were higher risk in inventory valuation loss and obsolescence. In addition, the Company's allowance for valuation loss on inventories primarily came from individually identified obsolete or damaged inventories. Since the cash amount of inventories is significant, types of items are numerous, and the net realisable value adopted usually involves subjective judgment, therefore, there is uncertainty in accounting estimates, as the aforementioned matters also exist in Nak Sealing Technologies Corporation and its investments accounted for under equity method.. Thus, we consider the estimates of

allowance for inventory valuation losses a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding of the Company's operations and industry in order to assess the reasonableness of the policy on recognition of allowance for inventory valuation losses.
2. Obtained an understanding on the warehouse management processes, reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan, participated in and observed the annual inventory count in order to evaluate the effectiveness of procedures used by the management to identify and control obsolete inventories.
3. Obtained inventory ageing report statements which management used in valuation and related supporting documents to verify the date of inventory change, and test the accuracy and reasonableness of program logic of report statements.
4. Obtained the inventory cost and net realisable value estimation data which was prepared by management to verify individual inventory item with sales evidences and its accounting records, and tested the calculation of statements for accuracy to assess the basis of net realisable value and its reasonableness.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent 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 parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud

may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period 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.

Wu, Sung-Yuan

Lai, Chih-Wei

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 4, 2026

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024			
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%		
Current assets								
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$	121,625	2	\$	279,663	6
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(2)		53,138	1		102,956	2
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)		4,647	-		5,341	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)		460,464	9		415,669	8
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7(2)		107,853	2		102,149	2
1200	Other receivables			17,243	-		23,311	1
130X	Inventories	5(2) and 6(4)		536,948	11		535,655	11
1470	Other current assets			41,915	1		46,454	1
11XX	Current Assets			1,343,833	26		1,511,198	31
Non-current assets								
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(2)		9,960	-		-	-
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(5)		2,455,167	48		2,200,315	44
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6) and 8		1,230,250	24		1,129,852	23
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7)		1,569	-		391	-
1780	Intangible assets			23,645	-		19,657	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(21)		58,738	1		60,718	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(8) and 7(2)		35,278	1		25,236	1
15XX	Non-current assets			3,814,607	74		3,436,169	69
1XXX	Total assets		\$	5,158,440	100	\$	4,947,367	100

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities						
2150	Notes payable		\$ 49	-	\$ 109	-
2170	Accounts payable		100,113	2	82,135	2
2200	Other payables	6(9)	283,370	5	268,852	6
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(21)	35,867	1	18,626	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		590	-	395	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others	6(15)	15,191	-	8,990	-
21XX	Current Liabilities		435,180	8	379,107	8
Non-current liabilities						
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(21)	436,179	9	392,020	8
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		700	-	-	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(10)	600	-	787	-
25XX	Non-current liabilities		437,479	9	392,807	8
2XXX	Total Liabilities		872,659	17	771,914	16
Equity						
	Share capital	6(11)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		831,613	16	831,613	17
	Capital surplus	6(12)				
3200	Capital surplus		214,743	4	214,743	4
	Retained earnings	6(13)				
3310	Legal reserve		1,057,854	21	983,793	20
3320	Special reserve		141,419	3	197,664	4
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		2,172,045	42	2,089,059	42
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest	6(14)	(131,893)	(3)	(141,419)	(3)
3XXX	Total equity		4,285,781	83	4,175,453	84
	Significant Contingent Liabilities and	9				
	Unrecognised Contract Commitments					
	Significant Disasters Loss	10				
	Subsequent Events	11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 5,158,440	100	\$ 4,947,367	100

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

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amounts)

			Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024	
Items	Notes		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000 Sales revenue	6(15) and 7(2)		\$ 2,365,172	100	\$ 2,447,525	100
5000 Operating costs	6(4)(20)		(1,590,502)	(67)	(1,618,403)	(66)
5900 Net operating margin			774,670	33	829,122	34
5920 Realized loss from sales			5,744	-	11,350	-
5950 Net operating margin			780,414	33	840,472	34
Operating expenses	6(20)					
6100 Selling expenses			(114,422)	(5)	(115,327)	(5)
6200 General and administrative expenses			(206,655)	(9)	(185,417)	(7)
6300 Research and development expenses			(63,339)	(2)	(77,979)	(3)
6450 Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9			(6,550)	-	742	-
6000 Total operating expenses			(390,966)	(16)	(377,981)	(15)
6900 Operating profit			389,448	17	462,491	19
Non-operating income and expenses						
7100 Interest income	6(16) and 7(2)		4,730	-	4,678	-
7010 Other income	6(17)		3,376	-	14,270	1
7020 Other gains and losses	6(18)		2,819	-	30,448	1
7050 Finance costs	6(19)		(509)	-	(162)	-
7070 Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	6(5)		447,859	19	404,618	17
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses			458,275	19	453,852	19
7900 Profit before income tax			847,723	36	916,343	38
7950 Income tax expense	6(21)		(169,582)	(7)	(195,529)	(8)
8200 Profit for the year			\$ 678,141	29	\$ 720,814	30
Other comprehensive income						
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
8311 Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	6(10)		\$ 5,988	-	\$ 24,742	1
8349 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)		(1,198)	-	(4,948)	-
8310 Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			4,790	-	19,794	1
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
8361 Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on translation	6(14)		9,138	-	70,821	3
8380 Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(14)		2,769	-	(515)	-
8399 Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income	6(14)(21)		(2,381)	-	(14,061)	(1)
8360 Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss			9,526	-	56,245	2
8300 Other comprehensive income for the year			\$ 14,316	-	\$ 76,039	3
8500 Total comprehensive income for the year			\$ 692,457	29	\$ 796,853	33
Basic earnings per share						
9750 Total basic earnings per share	6(22)		\$ 8.15		\$ 8.67	
9850 Total diluted earnings per share			\$ 8.11		\$ 8.62	

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

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Capital Reserves			Retained Earnings		Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total equity
		Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Premium from merger	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	
<u>Year 2024</u>								
Balance at 1 January 2024		\$ 831,613	\$ 208,642	\$ 6,101	\$ 884,775	\$ 166,780	\$ 2,060,482	(\$ 197,664) \$ 3,960,729
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	720,814	720,814
Other comprehensive income	6(14)	-	-	-	-	-	19,794	56,245 76,039
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	740,608	56,245 796,853
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings	6(13)							
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	99,018	-	(99,018)	- -
Special reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	30,884	(30,884)	- -
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(582,129)	- (582,129)
Balance at 31 December 2024		<u>\$ 831,613</u>	<u>\$ 208,642</u>	<u>\$ 6,101</u>	<u>\$ 983,793</u>	<u>\$ 197,664</u>	<u>\$ 2,089,059</u>	<u>(\$ 141,419) \$ 4,175,453</u>
<u>Year 2025</u>								
Balance at 1 January 2025		\$ 831,613	\$ 208,642	\$ 6,101	\$ 983,793	\$ 197,664	\$ 2,089,059	(\$ 141,419) \$ 4,175,453
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	678,141	- 678,141
Other comprehensive income	6(14)	-	-	-	-	-	4,790	9,526 14,316
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	682,931	9,526 692,457
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings	6(13)							
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	74,061	-	(74,061)	- -
Special reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	(56,245)	56,245	- -
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(582,129)	- (582,129)
Balance at 31 December 2025		<u>\$ 831,613</u>	<u>\$ 208,642</u>	<u>\$ 6,101</u>	<u>\$ 1,057,854</u>	<u>\$ 141,419</u>	<u>\$ 2,172,045</u>	<u>(\$ 131,893) \$ 4,285,781</u>

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

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 847,723	\$ 916,343
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Unrealized gain from sales		(5,744)	(11,350)
Expected credit loss (gain)	12(2)	6,550	742)
Depreciation expense-property, plant and equipment	6(6)(20)	119,061	115,014
Depreciation expense-right-of-use assets	6(7)(20)	7,457	7,218
Amortization expense	6(20)	19,327	17,303
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(18)	3,521	(473)
Disaster loss	6(18)	-	5,210
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(5)	(447,859)	(404,618)
Interest revenue		(4,730)	(4,678)
Grant revenue		-	(12,535)
Financial cost-bank loan	6(19)	416	83
Financial cost-lease liabilities	6(7)(19)	93	79
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		694	973
Accounts receivable (including related parties)		(56,098)	116,722
Other receivables		6,969	13,642
Inventories		(1,293)	150,855
Other current assets		4,540	4,448
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		(60)	(1,230)
Accounts payable (including related parties)		17,978	(3,524)
Other payables		7,893	(93,500)
Other current liabilities		6,201	(4,082)
Net defined benefit liability		(7,521)	(4,096)
Cash inflow generated from operations		525,118	807,062
Dividends received		240,658	201,067
Interest received		3,829	4,624
Interest paid		(509)	(162)
Income taxes paid		(109,782)	(321,178)
Net cash flows from operating activities		659,314	691,413

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		(\$ 660,142)	(\$ 400,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost		700,000	400,000
Long-term equity investment	6(5)	(30,000)	(15,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including prepayments for equipment)	6(23)	(211,030)	(104,611)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		45	580
Acquisition of intangible assets		(23,315)	(24,239)
Decrease in refundable deposits		132	-
Decrease in other non-current assets		(3,173)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(227,483)	(143,270)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Changes in short-term loans	6(24)	150,000	50,000
Repayments of short-term debt	6(24)	(150,000)	(50,000)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(24)	(7,740)	(7,022)
Cash dividends paid	6(13)(24)	(582,129)	(582,129)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	6(24)	-	600
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(589,869)	(588,551)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(158,038)	(40,408)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		279,663	320,071
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 121,625	\$ 279,663

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

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organization

A. The Company was established in August 1976, and is primarily engaged in the processing and manufacturing of each kind of oil seal, manufacturing rubber machinery and metal modules, and import and export businesses.

B. The Company was approved to list on the Taiwan Stock Exchange starting from January 28, 2002.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2026.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS®”) Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and will become effective from 2025 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, ‘Lack of exchangeability’	January 1, 2025

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2025 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Specific provisions of 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
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency'	January 1, 2027

Note : The FSC has announced in a press release on September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from the fiscal year 2028. Additionally, entities can choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

Except for the following, the Company expects that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC[®] Interpretations, and SIC[®] Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the parent company only financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the “functional currency”). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. Related policies on foreign currency transactions and balances were as follows:

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their

translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

- (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

- (a) The operating results and financial position of all the company entities, associates and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
 - i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
 - ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
 - iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- (b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Company retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
 - (d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known

amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets at amortised cost

- A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
- (a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using settlement date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.
- D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(7) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the

lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(11) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- B. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Company are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the subsidiary.
- D. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.
- E. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- F. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- G. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in 'capital surplus' or 'retained earnings' in proportion to its ownership.
- H. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies

of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

- I. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.
- J. In accordance with “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, the profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss presented on the parent company only financial statements are consistent with the profit or loss and the amortisation of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company presented on the consolidated financial statements. In addition, owner’s equity presented on the parent company only financial statements is consistent with equity attributable to owners of parent presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets’ residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets’ residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets’ future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, ‘Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors’, from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Land improvements	6 ~ 11 years
Buildings and structures	3 ~ 56 years
Machinery equipment	3 ~ 12 years
Transportation equipment	3 ~ 9 years
Office equipment	1 ~ 6 years
Other equipment	2 ~ 26 years

(13) Leasing arrangements (lessee) — right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and
- (c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(14) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1 to 10 year(s).

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been

recognised.

(16) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(17) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(18) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(19) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(20) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(21) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(22) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

The Company manufactures and sells a range of oil seal related products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, significant risks and returns have been transferred to the sales counterparty, and

either the sales counterparty has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the strong competition market and the effect of price fluctuation of international raw materials, such as glue, fossil oil and steel, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of inventories was \$536,948 thousand.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 461	\$ 321
Demand deposits	106,239	242,610
Foreign currency deposit	14,813	36,418
Checking accounts	112	314
	<u>\$ 121,625</u>	<u>\$ 279,663</u>

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items:		
Time deposits (with maturity date over three months)	\$ 53,138	\$ 102,956
Non-current items:		
Corporate bonds	\$ 9,960	\$ -

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income	\$ 3,610	\$ 2,675

B. The Group has assessed that these financial assets are held-to-maturity to collect contractual cash flows, which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding. Therefore, these investments were classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2). The Company's investments in certificates of deposit are financial institutions with high credit quality, so the Company expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

D. The Company has no financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others.

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable	\$ 4,647	\$ 5,341
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	\$ 471,228	\$ 420,994
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(10,764)	(5,325)
	\$ 460,464	\$ 415,669

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	\$ 322,607	\$ 4,647	\$ 318,764	\$ 5,341
1 to 30 days	81,234	-	67,067	-
31 to 90 days	41,461	-	29,646	-
91 to 180 days	4,986	-	160	-
181 to 360 days	15,822	-	33	-
Over 361 days	5,118	-	5,324	-
	<u>\$ 471,228</u>	<u>\$ 4,647</u>	<u>\$ 420,994</u>	<u>\$ 5,341</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and January 1, 2024, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers amounted to \$525,778 thousand.

C. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes and accounts receivable was \$4,647 thousand and \$5,341 thousand; \$460,664 thousand and \$415,669 thousand, respectively.

D. The Company has no notes and accounts receivable pledged to others as collateral.

E. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for obsolescence and valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 105,072	\$ (7,335)	\$ 97,737
Work in progress	198,030	(2,801)	195,229
Finished goods	276,846	(32,864)	243,982
	<u>\$ 579,948</u>	<u>\$ (43,000)</u>	<u>\$ 536,948</u>

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for obsolescence and valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 110,821	(\$ 4,850)	\$ 105,971
Work in progress	165,084	(5,603)	159,481
Finished goods	305,606	(35,403)	270,203
	<u>\$ 581,511</u>	<u>(\$ 45,856)</u>	<u>\$ 535,655</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year :

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,594,315	\$ 1,623,771
Loss for obsolete and slow-moving inventories and market value decline	(2,856)	(3,934)
Others	(957)	(1,434)
	<u>\$ 1,590,502</u>	<u>\$ 1,618,403</u>

- A. The Company reversed a previous inventory write-down because it sold certain inventories which were previously provided with allowance for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- B. On May 30, 2024, the Sixth Plant owned by the Company absorbed some fire damage, and a portion of the inventory in the plant was also damaged. The Company has conducted a review and derecognized the inventory which were damaged by the fire amounting to \$179 thousand. The related losses and actual insurance claims income are presented in net amount and are shown as losses under other gains and losses.

(5) Investments accounted for using equity method

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Shareholding ratio</u>
Subsidiaries:			
SMOOTH TRACK ASSOCIATES LIMITED	\$ 2,083,851	\$ 1,880,263	100%
NAK SEALING PRODUCTS (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	63,465	53,271	100%
SHOWMOST INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	39,987	31,756	100%
Song Quan International Co., Ltd.	251,951	220,032	100%
Associates:			
KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG.CO.,LTD.	-	-	49%
NAK TOTAL SEALING SOLUTIONS PTY LTD.	15,021	13,993	49%
BUSINESS FRIEND LIMITED	<u>892</u>	<u>1,000</u>	33.34%
	<u>\$ 2,455,167</u>	<u>\$ 2,200,315</u>	

- A. Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method was as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
SMOOTH TRACK ASSOCIATES LIMITED	\$ 430,718	\$ 382,670
NAK SEALING PRODUCTS (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	6,283	6,522
KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG. CO., LTD.	-	2,668
SHOWMOST INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	6,877	6,825
BUSINESS FRIEND LIMITED	(67)	(9)
NAK TOTAL SEALING SOLUTIONS PTY LTD.	2,129	4,701
Song Quan International Co., Ltd.	1,919	1,241
	<u>\$ 447,859</u>	<u>\$ 404,618</u>

- B. Long-term equity investments accounted for using equity method for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was based on each investee's audited financial statements.
- C. Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.
- D. To enlarge domestic market in Mainland China, the Company established SMOOTH TRACK ASSOCIATES LIMITED in the third area and then reinvested in the NAK HONGKONG CO., LTD. NAK HONGKONG CO., LTD. reinvested and established KUNSHAN MAOSHUN SEALING PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. in Mainland China area.
- E. To enlarge the market internationally and in South East Asia and to build sales bases of each kind of sealing products, the Company established NAK SEALING PRODUCTS (THAILAND) CO., LTD. and SHOWMOST INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. in Thailand and the third location, respectively, and then, reinvested and established companies in Russia and India areas.
- F. Song Quan International Co., Ltd. increased its cash capital amounting to \$15,000 thousand on February 3, 2025, November 19, 2025 and April 22, 2024, respectively. The registration for the change had been completed.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Year ended December 31, 2025				
	Beginning balance	Additions	Decreases	Transfers	Ending balance
Cost					
Land	\$ 347,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 347,356
Land improvements	10,047	-	-	-	10,047
Buildings and structures	684,017	4,557	(16,347)	227	672,454
Machinery and equipment	846,112	45,863	(6,577)	11,922	897,320
Transportation equipment	28,909	302	-	-	29,211
Office equipment	86,376	24,951	(5,376)	1,096	107,047
Other equipment	583,091	30,748	(6,788)	6,003	613,054
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	25,989	116,604	-	(19,248)	123,345
	<u>2,611,897</u>	<u>223,025</u>	<u>(35,088)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,799,834</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Land improvements	\$ 7,457	\$ 401	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,858
Buildings and structures	350,909	22,172	(13,483)	-	359,598
Machinery and equipment	610,569	48,242	(6,496)	-	652,315
Transportation equipment	24,676	1,927	-	-	26,603
Office equipment	73,389	14,762	(5,334)	-	82,817
Other equipment	415,045	31,557	(6,209)	-	440,393
	<u>1,482,045</u>	<u>119,061</u>	<u>(31,522)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,569,584</u>
Book value	<u>1,129,852</u>				<u>1,230,250</u>

Year ended December 31, 2024					
	Beginning balance	Additions	Decreases	Transfers	Ending balance
Cost					
Land	\$ 347,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 347,356
Land improvements	10,047	-	-	-	10,047
Buildings and structures	674,237	7,419	(704)	3,065	684,017
Machinery and equipment	836,766	42,994	(39,345)	5,697	846,112
Transportation equipment	28,065	730	(170)	284	28,909
Office equipment	78,997	7,869	(2,890)	2,400	86,376
Other equipment	584,017	20,545	(23,326)	1,855	583,091
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	20,014	19,276	-	(13,301)	25,989
	<u>2,579,499</u>	<u>98,833</u>	<u>(66,435)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,611,897</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Land improvements	\$ 7,056	\$ 401	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,457
Buildings and structures	329,574	21,984	(649)	-	350,909
Machinery and equipment	600,568	46,857	(36,856)	-	610,569
Transportation equipment	21,999	2,847	(170)	-	24,676
Office equipment	66,460	9,789	(2,860)	-	73,389
Other equipment	394,676	33,136	(12,767)	-	415,045
	<u>1,420,333</u>	<u>115,014</u>	<u>(53,302)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,482,045</u>
Book value	<u>1,159,166</u>				<u>1,129,852</u>

- A. Amount of borrowing costs capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalization are as follows: None.
- B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.
- C. The aforementioned property, plant and equipment are all for own use.
- D. On May 30, 2024, the Sixth Plant owned by the Company absorbed some fire damage, and a portion of the equipment in the plant was also damaged. The Company has conducted a review and derecognized the buildings and equipment which were damaged by the fire amounting to \$13,026 thousand. The related losses and actual insurance claims income are presented in net amount and are shown as losses under other gains and losses.

(7) Lease transactions — lessee

- A. The Company leases various assets including buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 3 year(s). Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased

assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The Company leases low-value assets which comprise photocopiers and AED equipment.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings	\$ 1,569	\$ 391
	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Buildings	\$ 7,457	\$ 7,218

D. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$8,635 thousand and \$5,104 thousand, respectively.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
Items affecting profit or loss	2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 93	\$ 79
Expense on variable lease payments	199	220
Expense on leases of low-value assets	62	31
	\$ 354	\$ 330

F. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$8,094 thousand and \$7,352 thousand, respectively.

(8) Other non-current assets

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Prepayments for business facilities	\$ 24,861	\$ 22,771
Net defined benefit assets	5,863	-
Others	4,554	2,465
	\$ 35,278	\$ 25,236

(9) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Wages and bonus payable	\$ 113,781	\$ 112,151
Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration payable	52,513	57,569
Payable on machinery and equipment	43,610	29,525
Consumables expenses payable	21,308	17,582
Processing fees payable	13,150	14,086
Utility payable	8,513	7,356
Repair and maintenance payable	6,519	3,502
Insurance payable	4,850	4,800
Other accrued expenses	19,126	22,281
	<u>\$ 283,370</u>	<u>\$ 268,852</u>

(10) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and two unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 121,827)	(\$ 126,025)
Fair value of plan assets	127,690	125,839
Net defined benefit assets (liability)	<u>\$ 5,863</u>	<u>(\$ 186)</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	2025		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit assets
At January 1	(\$ 126,025)	\$ 125,839	(\$ 186)
Current service cost	(252)	-	(252)
Interest (expense) income	(2,047)	2,091	44
Past service cost	(6,112)	(225)	(6,337)
Settlement gain (loss)	3,550	(4,465)	(915)
	<u>(130,886)</u>	<u>123,240</u>	<u>(7,646)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	(2,793)	-	(2,793)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	8,659	8,659
Experience adjustments	122	-	122
	<u>(2,671)</u>	<u>8,659</u>	<u>5,988</u>
Pension fund contribution	6,112	1,409	7,521
Paid pension	5,618	(5,618)	-
At December 31	<u>(\$ 121,827)</u>	<u>\$ 127,690</u>	<u>\$ 5,863</u>

	2024		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	(\$ 142,058)	\$ 113,734	(\$ 28,324)
Current service cost	(396)	-	(396)
Interest (expense) income	(1,674)	1,370	(304)
Past service cost	-	-	-
	<u>(144,128)</u>	<u>115,104</u>	<u>(29,024)</u>

Remeasurements:

Change in financial assumptions	4,675	-	4,675
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	10,127	10,127
Experience adjustments	9,940	-	9,940
	<u>14,615</u>	<u>10,127</u>	<u>24,742</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	4,096	4,096
Paid pension	3,488	(3,488)	-
At December 31	<u>(\$ 126,025)</u>	<u>\$ 125,839</u>	<u>(\$ 186)</u>

- (d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.
- (e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Discount rate	<u>1.35%</u>	<u>1.65%</u>
Future salary increases	<u>2.00%</u>	<u>2.00%</u>

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are set based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

- (f) Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 2,271)	\$ 2,339	\$ 2,318	(\$ 2,262)
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 2,490)	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,551	(\$ 2,488)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

- (g) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to \$5,477 thousand.
- (h) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 7 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$ 8,111
1-2 year(s)	18,110
2-5 years	18,286
Over 5 years	90,473
	<u>\$ 134,980</u>

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

- (b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$17,251 thousand and \$21,009 thousand, respectively.

(11) Share capital

As of December 31, 2025, the Company’s authorised capital was \$1,000,000 thousand, and the paid-in capital was \$831,613 thousand with a par value of \$10 per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

(12) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(13) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders.
- B. The Company's dividend policy was summarised below: for the appropriation of earnings as proposed by the Board of Directors, the shareholders' total dividends should be more than 50% of accumulated distributable earnings, and the cash dividends should be more than 20% of the shareholders' total dividends. However, the appropriation ratio of retained earnings and the shareholders' dividends ratio could be adjusted by the resolution of the shareholders based on the actual profit and capital conditions of current year.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. When distributing earnings, according to Gin-Gwen-Zheng-Qi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, for the net deduction amount of other equity in the current year, the special reserve which provisioned from current profit or loss and equalled to the amount which provisioned from undistributed earnings of prior year should not be appropriated. However, if the Company had provisioned special reserve as initial application of IFRSs, special reserve should be provisioned based on the difference between the amount already provisioned and the net deduction amount of other equity.
- E. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
(b) The amount previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be the same as the amount reclassified from accumulated translation adjustment under

shareholders' equity to retained earnings for the exemptions elected by the Company. The special reserve increased as a result of retained earnings arising from the conversion adoption of IFRS by \$6,326 thousand.

F. The dividend distributions for the years 2024 and 2023, which was approved at the shareholders' meeting on June 13, 2025 and June 20, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

Year ended December 31				
2024			2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 74,061		\$ 99,018	
Special reserve	(56,245)		30,884	
Cash dividends	582,129	\$ 7.0	582,129	\$ 7.0

G. The appropriation of 2025 earnings as proposed and approved by the Board of Directors in March 4, 2026 are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2025			
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	
Legal reserve	\$ 68,293		
Special reserve	(9,526)		
Cash dividends	582,129	\$	7.0

The aforementioned distribution of 2025 earnings would be effective after the resolution of the shareholders.

H. Please refer to Note 6(20) for information regarding employees' that includes remuneration allocated to rank-and-file employees and directors' remuneration.

(14) Other equity items

	2025	
	Foreign currency translation	Total
At January 1	(\$ 141,419)	(\$ 141,419)
Currency translation differences:		
- Group	9,138	9,138
- Taxes	(1,828)	(1,828)
- Associates	2,769	2,769
- Taxes	(553)	(553)
At December 31	(\$ 131,893)	(\$ 131,893)

	2024	
	Foreign currency translation	Total
At January 1	(\$ 197,664)	(\$ 197,664)
Currency translation differences:		
- Group	70,821	70,821
- Taxes	(14,164)	(14,164)
- Associates	(515)	(515)
- Taxes	103	103
At December 31	(\$ 141,419)	(\$ 141,419)

(15) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 2,365,172	\$ 2,447,525

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions:

Year ended December 31, 2025													
	Asia			America			Europe			Others			Total
	Oil seal	Complete rubber mix	Others	Oil seal	Complete rubber mix	Others	Oil seal	Complete rubber mix	Others	Oil seal	Complete rubber mix	Others	
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 554,482</u>	<u>\$ 233,623</u>	<u>\$ 87,567</u>	<u>\$ 491,278</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,128</u>	<u>\$ 822,095</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 100,454</u>	<u>\$ 29,273</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,272</u>	<u>\$ 2,365,172</u>
Timing of revenue recognition													
At a point in time	<u>\$ 554,482</u>	<u>\$ 233,623</u>	<u>\$ 87,567</u>	<u>\$ 491,278</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,128</u>	<u>\$ 822,095</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 100,454</u>	<u>\$ 29,273</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,272</u>	<u>\$ 2,365,172</u>
Year ended December 31, 2024													
	Asia			America			Europe			Others			Total
	Oil seal	Complete rubber mix	Others	Oil seal	Complete rubber mix	Others	Oil seal	Complete rubber mix	Others	Oil seal	Complete rubber mix	Others	
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 518,060</u>	<u>\$ 343,754</u>	<u>\$ 95,163</u>	<u>\$ 519,816</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 38,640</u>	<u>\$ 803,158</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,233</u>	<u>\$ 29,129</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,572</u>	<u>\$ 2,447,525</u>
Timing of revenue recognition													
At a point in time	<u>\$ 518,060</u>	<u>\$ 343,754</u>	<u>\$ 95,163</u>	<u>\$ 519,816</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 38,640</u>	<u>\$ 803,158</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,233</u>	<u>\$ 29,129</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,572</u>	<u>\$ 2,447,525</u>

B. Contract liabilities (shown as other current liabilities)

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities-			
advance sales			
receipts	\$ 11,733	\$ 6,112	\$ 10,025

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 4,409	\$ 8,585

(16) Interest income

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 4,730	\$ 4,678

(17) Other income

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Other income	\$ 3,305	\$ 12,535
Grant revenue	71	1,735
	\$ 3,376	\$ 14,270

(18) Other gains and losses

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Foreign exchange gains, net	\$ 6,340	\$ 35,185
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(3,521)	473
Disaster loss	-	(5,210)
	\$ 2,819	\$ 30,448

(19) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Bank borrowings	\$ 416	\$ 83
Lease liability	93	79
	<u>\$ 509</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>

(20) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	\$ 391,399	\$ 176,363	\$ 567,762
Labour and health insurance fees	60,655	13,050	73,705
Pension costs	14,034	10,677	24,711
Directors' remuneration	-	5,408	5,408
Other employee benefit expenses	20,407	8,837	29,244
	<u>\$ 486,495</u>	<u>\$ 214,335</u>	<u>\$ 700,830</u>
Depreciation charge	<u>\$ 87,518</u>	<u>\$ 39,000</u>	<u>\$ 126,518</u>
Amortisations	<u>\$ 2,076</u>	<u>\$ 17,251</u>	<u>\$ 19,327</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	\$ 370,252	\$ 184,003	\$ 554,255
Labour and health insurance fees	63,844	12,274	76,118
Pension costs	14,122	7,587	21,709
Directors' remuneration	-	6,880	6,880
Other employee benefit expenses	18,962	8,544	27,506
	<u>\$ 467,180</u>	<u>\$ 219,288</u>	<u>\$ 686,468</u>
Depreciation charge	<u>\$ 89,864</u>	<u>\$ 32,368</u>	<u>\$ 122,232</u>
Amortisations	<u>\$ 1,474</u>	<u>\$ 15,829</u>	<u>\$ 17,303</u>

- A. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 943 and 953 employees, respectively, and had 6 non-employee directors for both years.
- B. Average employee benefit expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$742 thousand and \$718 thousand, respectively.
- C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, average employees' salary expenses were \$606 thousand and \$585 thousand, respectively.
- D. Adjustment of current average employees salaries was 3.59%.

- E. The directors' rewards includes directors' salaries, transportation allowances and directors' remuneration. Directors' salaries are determined based on the pay levels in the same industry. Transportation allowances are paid based on their attendance to the board meetings. Directors' remuneration from earnings are appropriated in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, which shall be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee as resolved by the Board of Directors and reported to the shareholders' meeting. The salary to an individual director is determined based on each director's performance results which assessed according to 'Rules for Distribution of Remuneration to Directors and Performance Evaluation of Board of Directors'. The salary payments shall be submitted to be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and resolved by Board of Directors. Managers' and employees' emoluments include salaries, bonuses and employee compensations, etc, which are determined based on the positions and responsibilities assumed by each manager or employee by reference to the pay levels for the same position in the same industry and according to the performance which was assessed by 'Regulations Governing Emolument and Performance Evaluation' and "Regulations Governing Direct and Indirect Employees' Compensation". The managers' emolument shall be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and resolved by the Board of Directors.
- F. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 3% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' remuneration.
- G. The accrual of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration (shown as wages and salaries) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Employees' compensation	\$ 41,888	\$ 46,041
Directors' remuneration	5,000	5,000
	<u>\$ 46,888</u>	<u>\$ 51,041</u>

The above amounts are recorded in the salary expense account. Employees' and directors' remuneration for both 2025 and 2024 were estimated based on the earnings up to the respective periods, the estimated ratio are as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Employees' compensation ratio	4.68%	4.76%
Directors' remuneration ratio	<u>0.56%</u>	<u>0.52%</u>

- H. The amounts approved by the Board of Directors for employees' and directors' remuneration in the year 2024 were \$46,041 thousand and \$5,000 thousand, respectively, consistent with the amounts recognized in the financial statements for year 2024.

I. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(21) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 128,530	\$ 136,812
Additional levy on undistributed earnings	-	9,420
Prior year income tax (overestimation) underestimation	(1,508)	1,360
Total current tax	127,022	147,592
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	42,560	47,937
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 169,582</u>	<u>\$ 195,529</u>

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Currency translation differences	\$ 2,381	\$ 14,061
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,198	4,948
	<u>\$ 3,579</u>	<u>\$ 19,009</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 169,544	\$ 183,267
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	1,788	1,817
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(384) (	248)
Change in realizability assessment of deferred tax assets	142 (	87)
Prior year income tax underestimation (overestimation)	(1,508)	1,360
Additional levy on undistributed earnings	-	9,420
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 169,582</u>	<u>\$ 195,529</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	2025			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
–Temporary differences:				
Unrealised gain on inter affiliate sales	\$ 13,965	(\$ 1,149)	\$ -	\$ 12,816
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	9,171	(571)	-	8,600
Allowance for bad debts	5,590	836	-	6,426
Revenue from export sales	2,141	(291)	-	1,850
Undistributed pensions	8,193	1,210	-	9,403
Unused employees’ compensated absence	4,995	366	-	5,361
Cumulative translation adjustment of long-term equity investments	16,663	-	(2,381)	14,282
Subtotal	<u>\$ 60,718</u>	<u>\$ 401</u>	<u>(\$ 2,381)</u>	<u>\$ 58,738</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:				
–Temporary differences:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(\$ 5,424)	\$ -	(\$ 1,198)	(\$ 6,622)
Recognised investment profit which is adopting equity method	(379,098)	(41,056)	-	(420,154)
Unrealized exchange gain	(333)	(1,905)	-	(2,238)
Provision for land increment tax	(7,165)	-	-	(7,165)
	<u>(\$ 392,020)</u>	<u>(\$ 42,961)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,198)</u>	<u>(\$ 436,179)</u>
		<u>(\$ 42,560)</u>	<u>(\$ 3,579)</u>	

	2024			
			Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss		December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
–Temporary differences:				
Unrealised gain on inter affiliate sales	\$ 16,235	(\$ 2,270)	\$ -	\$ 13,965
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	9,958	(787)	-	9,171
Allowance for bad debts	5,503	87	-	5,590
Revenue from export sales	2,220	(79)	-	2,141
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	3,684	(3,684)	-	-
Undistributed pensions	8,872	(679)	-	8,193
Unused employees’ compensated absence	4,723	272	-	4,995
Cumulative translation adjustment of long-term equity investments	30,724	-	(14,061)	16,663
Subtotal	<u>\$ 81,919</u>	<u>(\$ 7,140)</u>	<u>(\$ 14,061)</u>	<u>\$ 60,718</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:				
–Temporary differences:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(\$ 476)	\$ -	(\$ 4,948)	(\$ 5,424)
Recognised investment profit which is adopting equity method	(338,634)	(40,464)	-	(379,098)
Unrealized exchange gain	-	(333)	-	(333)
Provision for land increment tax	(7,165)	-	-	(7,165)
	<u>(\$ 346,275)</u>	<u>(\$ 40,797)</u>	<u>(\$ 4,948)</u>	<u>(\$ 392,020)</u>
		<u>(\$ 47,937)</u>	<u>(\$ 19,009)</u>	

D. The Company’s income tax returns through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(22) Earnings per share

Year ended December 31, 2025			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 678,141	83,161	\$ 8.15
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	678,141	83,161	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	497	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 678,141	83,658	\$ 8.11
Year ended December 31, 2024			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 720,814	83,161	\$ 8.67
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	720,814	83,161	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	508	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 720,814	83,669	\$ 8.62

When calculated the diluted earnings per share, potential ordinary shares will be included in the number of weighted-average outstanding shares if potential ordinary shares had diluted effects, based on the assumption that employees' bonus will be distributed in the form of shares.

(23) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 223,025	\$ 98,833
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	29,525	26,478
Ending balance of prepayments for business facilities	24,861	22,771
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(43,610)	(29,525)
Opening balance of prepayments for business facilities	(22,771)	(13,946)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 211,030</u>	<u>\$ 104,611</u>

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Lease liability	Dividends payable	Deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
January 1, 2025	\$ 395	\$ -	\$ 600	\$ 995
Accrued dividends payable	(7,740)	(582,129)	-	(589,869)
Changes in other non-cash items	8,635	582,129	-	590,764
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,290</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>	<u>\$ 1,890</u>

	Lease liability	Dividends payable	Deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
January 1, 2024	\$ 2,312	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,312
Accrued dividends payable	(7,022)	(582,129)	600	(588,551)
Changes in other non-cash items	5,105	582,129	-	587,234
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 395</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>	<u>\$ 995</u>

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

Please refer to Note 13 for details of relationship between the parent company and subsidiaries.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Sales of goods:		
- Subsidiaries		
KUNSHAN MAOSHUN SEALING PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	\$ 229,024	\$ 296,561
Others	54,143	50,146
- Associates	99,689	151,849
	<u>\$ 382,856</u>	<u>\$ 498,556</u>

Goods sold to related parties at common price, the collection term usually was 90 days after delivery, and 30~180 days after delivery for general customers.

B. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable:		
- Subsidiaries	\$ 74,236	\$ 69,125
- Associates	36,418	35,825
	<u>\$ 110,654</u>	<u>\$ 104,950</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(2,801)	(2,801)
	<u>\$ 107,853</u>	<u>\$ 102,149</u>
Long-term receivables (shown as other non-current assets):		
- Associates	\$ 28,097	\$ 24,426
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(25,377)	(24,426)
	<u>\$ 2,720</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(a) The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sales. The receivables are due 180 days after the date of sales. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. There are no provisions held against receivables from related parties.

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company transferred loss allowance for accounts receivable due from related parties into loss allowance for long-term receivables due from related parties in the amount of \$24,426 thousand and provisioned receivables due from associate - Iran as past due credit loss in full.

(c) Interest receivables amounting to \$3,671 thousand from other receivables due from related

parties were reclassified to long-term receivables due from related parties. An allowance for credit losses of \$951 thousand was recognized for overdue receivables from the related party KISH NAK.

- (d) The aforementioned past due accounts transferred to other receivables was a reclassification of accounts receivable which had exceeded the credit term. The ageing analysis is as follows:

	<u>Aging distribution</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
		<u>Overdue aging</u>	<u>Overdue aging</u>
- Subsidiary	Over 360 days	\$ 18	\$ -
- Associates			
KISH NAK OIL	Over 360 days	27,080	24,426
Others	Over 360 days	999	-
		<u>\$ 28,097</u>	<u>\$ 24,426</u>

C. Loans to/from related parties: Refer to Note 13(1) A. for details.

(3) Key management compensation

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 22,281	\$ 44,664
Post-employment benefits	765	739
Total	<u>\$ 23,046</u>	<u>\$ 45,403</u>

8. Pledged Assets

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

<u>Pledged asset</u>	<u>Book value</u>		<u>Purpose</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 609,226</u>	<u>\$ 620,745</u>	Short-term borrowings

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

There were no such transactions.

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 83,728	\$ 98,660
Intangible assets	-	1,600
Total	<u>\$ 83,728</u>	<u>\$ 100,260</u>

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total unused letters of credit for the import of raw materials and machinery equipment were \$8,954 thousand and \$4,076 thousand, respectively.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

On May 30, 2024, the Sixth Plant owned by the Company absorbed some fire damage, and a portion of the inventory in the plant was also damaged. The Company has conducted a review and derecognized

the equipment and inventory which were damaged by the fire amounting to \$13,026 thousand and \$179 thousand, respectively. The damaged equipment and inventory were fully covered by property insurance. The insurance company, along with an appointed third-party notary, assisted in processing the insurance compensation. The insurance company issued the final settlement for the fire damage, and in 2024, an insurance compensation income of \$7,995 thousand was recognized. The compensation was received in January 2025. The related losses and actual insurance claims income are presented in net amount and are shown as losses under other gains and losses.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The distribution of 2025 earnings was proposed and approved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 4, 2026. Please refer to Note 6(13) G for more details.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are based on the industrial scale of the industry the Company operated in, considering industrial future growth and product development, to set appropriate market share in order to plan the corresponding capital expenditure. Accordingly, the Company calculates the needed operating capital based on the financial operation plan, considering operating profit and cash inflows arising from product competitiveness and determines the appropriate capital structure.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 121,625	\$ 279,663
Financial assets at amortised cost	63,098	102,956
Notes receivable	4,647	5,341
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	568,317	517,818
Other receivables	17,243	23,312
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other non-current assets)	792	924
	<u>\$ 775,722</u>	<u>\$ 930,014</u>

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Notes payable	\$ 49	\$ 109
Accounts payable	100,113	82,135
Other accounts payable	283,370	268,852
Guarantee deposits received (shown as other non-current assets)	600	-
	<u>\$ 384,132</u>	<u>\$ 351,096</u>
Lease liability	<u>\$ 1,290</u>	<u>\$ 395</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.
- (b) For the risk management, the Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of current residual capital.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD, EUR, JPY and AUD. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign currency amount		Carrying amount
	(In thousands)	Exchange rate	(NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 13,199	31.4300	\$ 414,845
EUR:NTD	5,365	36.9000	197,969
JPY:NTD	34,600	0.2010	6,955
AUD:NTD	467	21.0100	9,812

Non-monetary items

AUD:NTD	\$	67,595	31.4300	\$ 2,124,519
THB:NTD		63,345	1.0019	63,465
USD:NTD		715	21.0100	15,021

December 31, 2024

	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)
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(Foreign currency: functional currency)

Financial assetsMonetary items

USD:NTD	\$	11,574	32.7850	\$ 379,454
EUR:NTD		5,076	34.1400	173,295
JPY:NTD		160,374	0.2100	33,679
AUD:NTD		501	20.3900	10,215

Non-monetary items

AUD:NTD	\$	58,350	32.7850	\$ 1,913,019
THB:NTD		55,358	0.9623	53,271
USD:NTD		686	20.3900	13,993

iii. Due to various types of foreign currency, the total exchange (loss) profit, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, aggregately amounted to \$6,340 thousand and \$35,185 thousand, respectively.

iv. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

Year ended December 31, 2025

Sensitivity analysis

	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
--	---------------------	--------------------------	--

(Foreign currency:
functional currency)Financial assetsMonetary items

USD:NTD	2%	\$ 8,297	\$ -
EUR:NTD	2%	3,959	-
JPY:NTD	2%	139	-
AUD:NTD	2%	196	-

Non-monetary items

AUD:NTD	2%	\$ -	NA
THB:NTD	2%	-	NA
USD:NTD	2%	-	NA

Year ended December 31, 2024				
Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	2%	\$ 7,589	\$	-
EUR:NTD	2%	3,466		-
JPY:NTD	2%	674		-
AUD:NTD	2%	204		-
<u>Non-monetary items</u>				
AUD:NTD	2%	\$ -	NA	
THB:NTD	2%	-	NA	
USD:NTD	2%	-	NA	

Price risk

The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company continuously observing the future development and market trends of investees.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Company's interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings. Borrowings which were issued at variable rates let the Company be exposed to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. During 2025 and 2024, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.
- ii. If the borrowing interest rate had increased/decreased by 10 basis points with all other variables held constant, there would have been no impact on the profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the notes receivable and accounts receivable (including related parties) based on the agreed terms, other receivables and guarantee deposits paid and the contract cash flows of time deposits stated at amortised cost.
- ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire company's concern. Examined credit of banks, only banks assessed with good credit rating would be

accepted as transaction counterparty. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

- iii. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of financial assets has occurred.
 - (i) It becomes probable that the transaction counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties; and
 - (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
- iv. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- v. The default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 1 year.
- vi. The Company applies the modified approach on notes receivable and accounts receivable based on the loss rate methodology to estimate the expected credit loss.
- vii. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.
- viii. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, thus, the provision matrix did not further distinguish customer segments, the expected credit losses were calculated from the past due date of accounts receivable.
- ix. The Company used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss rate methodology is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Not past due	1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	360 days	over 361 days	Total
Expected loss rate	0.001%	0.005%	0.029%	0.261%	35.476%	100%	
Total book value	322,607	81,234	41,461	4,986	15,822	5,118	471,228
Loss allowance	4	4	12	13	5,613	5,118	10,764

December 31, 2024							
Expected loss rate	0.000%	0.000%	0.003%	0.000%	0.000%	100%	
Total book value	318,764	67,067	29,646	160	33	5,324	420,994
Loss allowance	-	-	1	-	-	5,324	5,325

- x. The Company assessed the expected loss rate of financial assets at amortised cost, notes receivable, other accounts receivable and guarantee deposits paid was remote, thus, the balances of loss allowance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were not significant.
- xi. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025
	Allowance for uncollectible accounts
At January 1	\$ 5,325
Amounts written off due to irrecoverability	(160)
Provision of impairment loss	5,599
At December 31	\$ 10,764
	Year ended December 31, 2024
	Allowance for uncollectible accounts
At January 1	\$ 6,067
Reversal of impairment loss	(742)
At December 31	\$ 5,325

- xii. The Company transferred past due accounts receivable due from related parties into other accounts receivable due from related parties (long-term receivables due from related parties) and provisioned credit losses, the table of changes in loss allowance was as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>
	Loss allowance for accounts receivable due from related parties
At January 1 (December 31)	\$ 2,801
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>
	Loss allowance for long-term receivables due from related parties
At January 1	\$ 24,426
Provision of impairment loss	951
At December 31	\$ 25,377
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>
	Loss allowance for accounts receivable due from related parties
At January 1 (December 31)	\$ 2,801
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>
	Loss allowance for long-term receivables due from related parties
At January 1 (December 31)	\$ 24,426

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling capital requirement forecasts of the Company to ensure it has sufficient capital to meet operational requirements while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at any time.
- ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Company treasury. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits and marketable securities, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.
- iii. The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Floating rate:		
Expiring within one year	\$ 1,730,000	\$ 1,730,000
Expiring beyond one year	-	-
Fixed rate:		
Expiring within one year	\$ -	\$ -
Expiring beyond one year	-	-

- iv. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 year(s)	Over 2 years	Total
December 31, 2025					
Notes payable	\$ 49	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49
Accounts payable	93,412	6,701	-	-	100,113
Other payables	170,425	112,945	-	-	283,370
Lease liability	153	459	612	168	1,392

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 year(s)	Over 2 years	Total
December 31, 2024					
Notes payable	\$ 109	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109
Accounts payable	75,375	6,760	-	-	82,135
Other payables	175,263	93,589	-	-	268,852
Lease liability	390	10	-	-	400

(3) Fair value information

- A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investments in listed stocks and beneficiary certificates were included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

- B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (other receivables), guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables and lease liabilities are approximate to their fair values.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 2.
- D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 3.
- E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period: Please refer to table 4.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China) : Please refer to table 5.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Please refer to table 6.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

14. Operating segments information

Not applicable.

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the nine months ended	Equity at end of year	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 3)	Amount of transactions with the borrower (Note 2)	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for creditor counterparty doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 2)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 2)	Footnote
					September 30, 2025								Item	Value			
0	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG. CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	\$ 24,426	\$ 24,426	\$ 24,426	0%	(1)	\$ -	-	\$ 24,426	-	-	\$ -	\$ 428,578	Note 4 、 Note 5 and Note 6

Note 1: The description of the number column is as follows:

(1) 0 is reserved for issuer.

(2) Each invested company is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2: (1) For whom having business relationship with the Company, limit on total loans granted was 10% of the Company's net assets, limit on loans granted for a single party is the amount of transactions with the borrower in 1 year.

(2) For short-term financing, total financing activities should not be in excess of 20% of the Company's net assets. Limit on loans granted to a single party should not be in excess of 10% of the Company's net assets.

(3) Information for the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

Note 3: (1) Having business relationship.

(2) Short-term financing.

Note 4: According to the Accounting Research And Development Foundation Interpretation 93-167, past due accounts receivable were transferred to other receivables.

Note 5: The amount the Company loans to KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG. CO., LTD. had exceeded the amount of transactions with the borrower in 1 year, thus, the Company did not meet "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies", the Company had set a improvement plan and sent it to the audit committee.

Note 6: The Company had receivables due from related parties to KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG. CO., LTD. in the amount of \$24,426 thousand which had provisioned past due credit loss in full amount. Please refer to Note 7(2) for information in relation to receivables due from related parties.

Note 7: The Company had receivable interest from related parties to KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG. CO., LTD. in the amount of \$2,654 thousand is recorded as other non - current assets.

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

Holding of material marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2025				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	TSMC 1st Unsecured Corporate Bond (green bond) in 2022-Tranche A (111-1)	-	Non-current financial assets at amortized cost	-	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 9,960	

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

		Transaction				Compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)			
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance at December 31, 2025	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	KUNSHAN MAOSHUN SEALING PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	Sales	\$ 229,024	5.74%	Collection in 90 days after delivery	Note 1	Collection in 90 days after delivery	\$ 60,009	3.70%	Note 2

Note 1: The price of raw materials sold to KUNSHAN MAOSHUN SEALING PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. includes a markup of approximately 10% , while the price of finished goods was the same as that of general customers.

Note 2: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	General ledger account	Amount (Note 4)	Transaction	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
						Transaction terms	
0	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	KUNSHAN MAOSHUN SEALING PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	1	Sales revenue	\$ 229,024	The price of raw materials was marked up by approximately 10% , and price of finished goods was the same as that of general customers and collection in 90 days after delivery	5.74%
0	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	NAK SEALING PRODUCTS (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	1	Sales revenue	20,357	The sales price was in consistent with general suppliers and collection in 90 days after delivery	0.51%
0	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	1	Sales revenue	33,785	The sales price was in consistent with general suppliers and collection in 90 days after delivery	0.85%
0	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	KUNSHAN MAOSHUN SEALING PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	1	Accounts receivable	60,009	The price of raw materials was marked up by approximately 10% , and price of finished goods was the same as that of general customers and collection in 90 days after delivery	1.08%
0	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	1	Accounts receivable	12,398	The price of raw materials was marked up by approximately 10% , and price of finished goods was the same as that of general customers and collection in 90 days after delivery	0.22%

Note 1: The business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries shall be indicated in the “No.” column. This column shall be completed as follows:

(1) 0 is reserved for issuer.

(2) Each invested company is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with the transaction parties. Please mark the type(there is no need to repeatedly disclose the same transaction between parent and subsidiary companies or between subsidiary companies.)

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: The calculation of the transaction amounts as a percentage of total consolidated revenue or total assets is as follows: For balance sheet items, the calculation is based on the ending balance as a percentage of total consolidated assets; for income statement items, the calculation is based on the cumulative amount for the period as a percentage of total consolidated revenue.

Note 4: Only transaction amount exceeds NT\$10 million will be disclosed.

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	SMOOTH TRACK ASSOCIATES LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	General investments business	\$ 155,266	\$ 155,266	4,697,463	100	\$ 2,083,851	\$ 430,718	\$ 430,718	
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	NAK SEALING PRODUCTS (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Thailand	Oil seal sales	12,815	12,815	15,000	100	63,465	6,283	6,283	
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG. CO., LTD.	Iran	Oil seal production and sales	4,865	4,865	150,548	49	- (	4,231)	-	Note 3
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	SHOWMOST INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Mauritius	General investments business	17,890	17,890	577,859	100	39,987	6,877	6,877	
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	BUSINESS FRIEND LIMITED	Hong Kong	General investments business	-	-	-	33.34	892 (	200) (	67)	
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	NAK TOTAL SEALING SOLUTIONS PTY LTD.	Australia	Oil seal sales	13,957	13,957	4,900	49	15,021	4,345	2,129	
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	Song Quan International Co., LTD	Taiwan	Manufacture industry of rubber products	227,560	212,560	18,000	100	251,951	1,919	1,919	Note 2
SMOOTH TRACK ASSOCIATES LIMITED	NAK HONGKONG CO., LTD.	Hong Kong	General investments	149,289	149,289	7,320,000	100	2,119,316	431,280	-	Note 1
SHOWMOST INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	NAK INTERNATIONAL LTD.	Russia	Oil seal sales	3,561	3,561	-	33.33	45,125	19,117	-	Note 1
SHOWMOST INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	India	Oil seal sales	1,149	1,149	2,097,865	60	6,230	873	-	Note 1

Note 1: The Company's reinvested second-tier subsidiary, and investment income (loss) recognised by the Company are not presented.

Note 2: The subsidiary, Song Quan International Co., Ltd., increased its cash capital amounting to \$15,000 thousand in 2025. The effective date was set on February 3, 2025 and November 19, 2025. The registration for the change had been completed.

Note 3: The affiliated company, KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG. CO., LTD., has incurred operating losses, resulting in a negative carrying value. In accordance with IAS 28, once the investor's interest in the associate is reduced to zero, the investor shall recognize further losses and a corresponding liability only to the extent that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations, or has made payments on behalf of the associate. Under the terms of the investment agreement entered into at the time of the Company's investment in Iran, the Company is not obligated to absorb its share of losses beyond the point at which the investment is reduced to zero. Therefore, the Company's recognized losses are limited to the carrying amount of its equity investment in the associate.

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
KUNSHAN MAOSHUN SEALING PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	Production and manufacture kinds of sealing products and its component	\$ 462,365	2	\$ 148,385	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 148,385	\$ 431,259	100	\$ 431,259	\$ 2,118,565	\$ 2,043,840	Note 1

Note 1: Investment is classified into following three categories. It is only necessary to mark the type:

- (1) Engaged in direct investment in Mainland China.
- (2) Invest in China through a third regional company.
- (3) Other method

Note 2: Above amount involved foreign currency and was converted into New Taiwan dollar at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Note 3: The financial statements that are reviewed and attested by R.O.C. parent company’s CPA.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Investment amount approved by the Department of Investment Review of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)		Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Department of Investment Review of MOEA
		(Note 2)	(Note 2)	
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	\$ 148,385	\$ 298,585	\$ 2,571,469	

Note 1: Above amount involved foreign currency and was converted into New Taiwan dollar at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Note 2:Investment amount approved by the Department of Investment Review of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) is US\$9,500 thousand and the US dollar exchange rate is 31.4300.

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH IN BANKS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Cash on hand and petty cash		\$ 461	
Bank deposits			
Demand deposits		106,239	
Foreign currency deposits	US 424 thousand, conversion rate:	13,298	
	NT31.43 : US\$1		
	EUR 27 thousand, conversion rate:	1,005	
	NT 36.90 : EUR\$1		
	RMB 84 thousand, conversion rate:	374	
	NT 4.4710 : RMB\$1		
	JPY 685 thousand, conversion rate:	136	
	NT 0.2010 : JPY\$1		
Checking accounts		112	
		<u>\$ 121,625</u>	

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 2

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Accounts receivable			
A company		\$ 78,416	
B company		32,447	
C company		25,163	
Others		<u>335,202</u>	Each individual customer balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
		471,228	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(10,764)	
		<u>\$ 460,464</u>	
Accounts receivable due from related parties			
KUNSHAN MAOSHUN SEALING PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.		\$ 60,009	
NAK INTERNATIONAL LTD.		27,075	
NAK TOTAL SEALING SOLUTIONS PTY LTD.		9,343	
NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED		12,398	
NAK SEALING PRODUCTS(THAILAND)CO.,LTD.		<u>1,829</u>	
		110,654	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(2,801)	
		<u>\$ 107,853</u>	

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 3

Item	Amount		Methods of deciding market price	<u>Collateral</u>
	Cost	Market price		
Raw materials	\$ 105,072	\$ 103,766	Replacement cost	None
Work in progress	198,030	309,906	Net Realisable Value	None
Finished goods	<u>276,846</u>	<u>411,258</u>	Net Realisable Value	None
	579,948	<u>\$ 824,930</u>		
Less: Allowance for loss on obsolete inventory and decline in market value	(<u>43,000</u>)			
	<u>\$ 536,948</u>			

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

Name	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market value or net assets value		Valuation method	Collateral
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	Amount	Unit Price (In dollars)	Total Amount		
SMOOTH TRACK ASSOCIATES													
LIMITED	4,697,463	\$ 1,928,184	-	\$ 535,523	-	(\$ 337,858)	4,697,463	100.00%	\$ 2,125,849	452.55	\$ 2,125,849	Equity method	None
NAK SEALING PRODUCTS													
(THAILAND) CO., LTD.	15,000	60,702	-	9,245	-	-	15,000	100.00%	69,947	4,663.13	69,947	Equity method	None
KISH NAK OIL SEAL MFG.													
CO., LTD.	150,548	-	-	-	-	-	150,548	49.00%	-	-	-	Equity method	None
SHOWMOST INTERNATIONAL													
CO., LTD.	577,859	41,767	-	9,647	-	-	577,859	100.00%	51,414	88.97	51,414	Equity method	None
BUSINESS FRIEND LIMITED	-	1,000	-	-	-	(108)	-	33.34%	892	-	892	Equity method	None
NAK TOTAL SEALING SOLUTIONS PTY													
LTD.	4,900	18,447	-	2,989	(	2,249)	4,900	49.00%	19,187	-	19,187	Equity method	None
Song Quan International Co., Ltd.	16,500	220,032	3,000	31,919		-	19,500	100.00%	251,951	12,920.56	251,951	Equity method	None
		2,270,132		<u>\$ 589,323</u>		<u>(\$ 340,215)</u>			2,519,240				
Less: Unrealised gross sales profit of investees		(69,817)							(64,073)				
		<u>\$ 2,200,315</u>							<u>\$ 2,455,167</u>				

Note :The subsidiary, Song Quan International Co., Ltd., increases its cash capital amounting to \$15,000 thousand on February 3 and November 19, 2025. The registration for the change had been completed.

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN COST AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 5

<u>Items</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>			<u>Ending balance</u>			<u>Collateral</u>
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Revaluation increment</u>	<u>Addition</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
Explanation: Please refer to Notes 4(12) and 6(6) for information in relation to “Cost and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment”.							

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 6

<u>Customer name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Non-related parties			
A company		\$ 8,868	
B company		8,355	
C company		5,928	
Others		76,962	Each individual customer balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
		<u>\$ 100,113</u>	

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 7

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
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Please refer to Note 6(9) for information in relation to “other payables”.

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 8

Item	Volume	Amount	Note
Oil seal	111,305 thousand units	\$ 1,915,512	
Complete rubber mix	838 thousand kilogram	233,623	
Others	39,753 thousand units	234,421	
		2,383,556	
Less: Sales returns and discounts		(18,384)	
		<u>\$ 2,365,172</u>	

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 9

Items	Amount	Note
Raw materials		
Beginning materials	\$ 110,821	
Add: Purchase in the year	606,239	
Gain on physical inventory for raw materials	16	
Less: Transferred to expenses	(2,246)	
Selling raw materials	(942)	
Ending raw materials	(105,072)	
Raw materials used in the year	608,816	
Direct labor	251,131	
Manufacturing expense	672,321	
Manufacturing cost in the year	1,532,268	
Add: Beginning work in progress	165,084	
Outsourcing of glues	18,079	
Gain on physical inventory	543	
Less: Selling work in progress	(187,877)	
Ending work in Progress	(198,030)	
Cost of finished goods	1,330,067	
Add: Finished goods at beginning of year	305,606	
Import of finished goods	48,723	
Less: Physical inventory	(230)	
Less: Transferred to expenses	(1,824)	
Ending finished goods	(276,846)	
Manufacturing and selling costs for the year	1,405,496	
Add: Selling cost of raw materials	942	
Selling cost of work in progress	187,877	
Cost of goods sold	1,594,315	
Less: Revenue from sale of scraps	(628)	
Gain on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(2,856)	
Gain on physical inventory	(329)	
Operating costs	<u>\$ 1,590,502</u>	

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 10

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Indirect labor		\$ 154,302	
Utilities expense		97,626	
Depreciations		87,518	
Insurance expense		63,779	
Office supplies		61,687	
Miscellaneous		53,271	
Outsourcing fees		37,654	
Others		116,484	
		<u>\$ 672,321</u>	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 11

<u>Items</u>	<u>Marketing</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Research</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Wages and salaries	\$ 51,215	\$ 95,534	\$ 40,291	\$ 187,040	
Freight	12,969	-	35	13,004	
Depreciations	522	33,068	5,410	39,000	
Amortisations	661	15,960	630	17,251	
Export expenses	12,970	-	-	12,970	
Cost of services	480	12,563	226	13,269	
Office supplies	11,764	696	85	12,545	
Traveling expense	6,458	1,044	3,506	11,008	
Insurance expense	5,600	10,073	4,050	19,723	
Miscellaneous expenses	1,128	18,883	1,132	21,143	
Other expenses	10,655	18,834	7,974	37,463	Note
	<u>\$ 114,422</u>	<u>\$ 206,655</u>	<u>\$ 63,339</u>	<u>\$ 384,416</u>	

Note: Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 12

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
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Please refer to Note 6(18) for information in relation to “other gains and losses”.

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCE COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 13

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
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Please refer to Note 6(19) for information in relation to “other gains and losses”.

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NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION,
DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 14

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2023</u>		
<u>Items</u>	<u>Operating costs</u>	<u>Operating expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>

Please refer to Note 6(20) for information in relation to “summary statement of current period employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by function”.

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