Stock Code: 9942

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation

2026 Annual General Meeting

Meeting Handbook

Time of Meeting: 09:30 am, May 21, 2026 (Thursday)

Location of Meeting: No. 336, Industrial Road, Nantou City, Nantou County (the conference room on the 3rd floor of the company building)

Meeting Format: Physical Venue

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation

Table of Contents of Meeting Handbook for 2026 Annual General Meeting

I.	Meeting Agenda		1
II.	Report Items		2
III.	Ratification Topics		4
IV.	Extraordinary Motions		6
V.	Adjournment		6
VI.	Attachment		
	(I)	2025 Business Report	7
	(II)	Audit Committee's Review of the 2025 Year-end Report	10
	(III)	Remuneration Received by Ordinary Directors and Independent Directors	11
	(IV)	Auditor's Report and Financial Statements for 2025	12
VII.	Appendix		
	(I)	Articles of Incorporation	40
	(II)	Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings	47
	(III)	Directors’ Shareholding Position	54

I. Meeting Agenda

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation

Meeting Agenda for the 2026 Annual General Meeting

(I) Meeting Format: Physical venue

(II) Time: 09:30 am, May 21, 2026 (Thursday)

(III) Location: No. 336, Industrial Road, Nantou City, Nantou County (the conference room on the 3rd floor of the company building)

(IV) Report the number of shares in attendance and call the meeting to order.

(V) Chair's speech

(VI) Report Items

1. 2025 Business Report.
2. Audit Committee's Review of the 2025 Year-end Report.
3. Report on the Distribution of Remuneration for Directors and Employees for 2025.
4. Report on Directors' Remuneration Receipts for 2025.

(VII) Ratification Topics:

1. 2025 Business Report, Individual Financial Reports and Consolidated Financial Reports.
2. Proposal for the Distribution of Surplus for 2025.

(VIII) Extraordinary Motions

(IX) Adjournment

II. Report Items:

(I) 2025 Business Report.

Description: Please refer to Attachment 1 (page 7 of the Meeting Handbook) for the Company's 2025 Business Report.

(II) Audit Committee's Review of the 2025 Year-end Report.

Description: Please refer to Attachment 2 (page 10 of the Meeting Handbook) for the Audit Committee's Audit Report.

(III) Report on Distribution of 2025 Director and Employee Remuneration.

Description:

1. The company's pre-tax net profit for the 2025, before deducting employee and director remuneration, was NT$894,611,216. According to the provisions of Article 28 of the Articles of Incorporation, 4.68%, or NT$41,888,098, of the aforementioned amount was allocated as employees' remuneration, while 0.56%, or NT$5,000,000, was allocated as directors' remuneration, all of which were paid in cash.
2. Please kindly find the attached report for your reference.

(IV) Report on Directors' Remuneration Receipts for 2025.

Description:

1. The distribution made to general directors was based on the 2025 results of the operation and performance of the Board of Directors. Please refer to Attachment 3 (page 11 of the Meeting Handbook) for the detailed information on the distribution and the reception of remuneration by general directors and independent directors of the Company.
2. The remuneration policies and procedures for the Company's general directors and independent directors, and its relevance to business performance, responsibilities, future risks, and time commitment:
   (1) Remuneration paid to the Chairman and general directors: It is divided into business execution expenses and remuneration distributed from annual profits and is paid in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the "Regulations Governing the Remuneration of Directors and Independent Directors".
   (2) Remuneration paid to independent directors: It is divided into business execution expenses and fixed remuneration and is paid in accordance with the "Regulations

Governing the Remuneration of Directors and Independent Directors" of the Company, except that independent directors do not participate in the annual remuneration distribution of profits.

(3) For the remuneration of the Company's directors (including independent directors), the remuneration committee considers the operating achievements of the Company throughout the year and the evaluation results under the Regulations for Performance Evaluation of the Board to recommend a reasonable remuneration paid to the directors (including independent directors). The recommendation is reported to the Board of Directors for discussions, and the distribution is made after it is approved.

(4) The remuneration of the Company's directors (including independent directors) is based on the market positioning of the Company's overall remuneration and industry salary survey results with reference to the comprehensive considerations to the internal fairness, and the operating performance of the Company, and it is highly related to the responsibilities and risks assumed and time invested.

III. Ratification Topics:

Proposal 1: Proposed by the Board of Directors

Agenda Item: Approval of the 2025 Annual Business Reports, Individual Financial Reports, and Consolidated Financial Reports.

Description:

1. The Company's 2025 Individual and Consolidate Financial Report have been audited by accountants, Wu, Sung-Yuan and Lai, Chih-Wei, of PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan (PwC Taiwan) and submitted to the Company's Audit Committee, together with the Financial Report and Business Report, for review.
2. Please ratify the Individual and Consolidated Financial Report (refer to Attachment 4 [pages 12-38 of the Meeting Handbook]) and the 2025 Business Report (refer to Attachment 1 (page 7 of the Meeting Handbook)).

Resolution:

Proposal 2: Proposed by the Board of Directors

Agenda Item: Proposal for the Distribution of Profits for 2025; Request for Approval.

Description: Please ratify the 2025 earnings distribution which has been prepared by the Board in accordance with the Company Act and the Articles of Incorporation.

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation
2025 Profit Distribution Table

Unit: NT$

Item		Amount	Remarks
2025 Net Profit after Tax	$678,140,958		
Defined benefit plan re-measurement recognized in retained earnings	4,790,694		
The current period's after-tax net profit plus items other than the current period's net profit included in the undistributed earnings of the year		$ 682,931,652	
Less: 10% as statutory surplus reserve		(68,293,165)	
Add: Special surplus reserve		9,525,887	
2025 distributable earnings		$ 624,164,374	
Add: Beginning undistributed earnings		1,489,113,310	
Accumulated distributable earnings as of the end of 2025		$ 2,113,277,684	
Less: Shareholder bonus - Cash dividends (NT$7.0/share)		(582,129,240)	Note 1
Undistributed earnings at the end of the period		$ 1,531,148,444	

Note:

Note 1: The amount of dividends per share to be distributed is calculated based on the number of 83,161,320 issued shares outstanding as of March 4, 2026.

Note 2: The fractional cash dividends that do not amount to a full NT$1 shall be added to the Company's other income.

Chairman: Shih, Cheng-Fu President: Shih, Ming-Yao Principal Accounting Officer: Hsueh, Ju-Ching

Resolution:

IV. Extraordinary Motions

V. Adjournment

Attachment 1

2025 Business Report

1. Achievements of business plan

The Company's net revenue in 2025 is NT$2,365,172 thousand, representing a decrease of 3.36% from NT$2,447,525 thousand in 2024; the net profit before tax in 2025 is NT$847,723 thousand, representing a decrease of 7.49% from NT$916,343 thousand in 2024. This is mainly due to the decline in the market demand for the current year, so that both net operating income and net profit before tax in 2025 decreased compared with the previous period.

Unit: In NT$ thousand

Item	2025	2024	Change in %
Net Operating Income	2,365,172	2,447,525	-3.36%
Gross Profit	780,414	840,472	-7.15%
Operating Income	389,448	462,491	-15.79%
Pre-tax Net Income	847,723	916,343	-7.49%
Net Income After Tax	678,141	720,814	-5.92%

2. Budget Execution

In accordance with current laws and regulations, the company has not publicly disclosed its financial forecasts for 2025. The company's overall actual operating conditions and performance are roughly in line with the business plan formulated internally.

3. Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure and Profitability

Item		2025	2024
Capital Structure (%)	Debt-to-total-assets Ratio	16.92	15.60
	Long-term Funds to Fixed Assets Ratio (%)	383.93	404.32
Solvency (%)	Current Ratio	308.80	398.62
	Quick Ratio	185.41	257.33
Profitability (%)	Return on Assets	13.44	14.52
	Return on Equity	16.03	17.72
	Net Profit Margin	28.67	29.45
	Basic Earnings Per Share - After Tax (NT$)	8.15	8.67

4. Status on research and development:

(1) Research and Development Results for 2025:

Item	Description
Technologies and products successfully developed	1. OEM products in the automotive industry, used in electric vehicle gearboxes oil seals. 2. OEM products in the automotive industry, used in vehicle diesel pumps oil seals. 3. OEM products in the automotive industry, used in commercial vehicle driven axle hubs oil seals. 4. OEM products in the automotive industry, used in vehicle shock absorbers oil seals. 5. OEM products for industrial applications, used in large precision reducers oil seals. 6. OEM products for industrial applications, used in hydraulic motors oil seals. 7. OEM products in the industrial industry, used in washing machine oil seals. 8. OEM products for agricultural construction and mining industries, used in agricultural machinery axles oil seals. 9. OEM products for agricultural construction and mining industries, used in agricultural hydraulic pumps oil seals. 10. OEM products for agricultural construction and mining industries, used in hydraulic cylinders of construction machinery oil seals. 11. OEM products for agricultural construction and mining industries, used in construction machinery axles oil seals. 12. OES products in the automotive industry, used in vehicle shock absorbers oil seals. 13. OES products in the automotive industry, used in motorcycle shock absorber accumulator airbags. 14. OES products in the automotive industry, used in vehicle axle oil seals. 15. As for AF products in the automotive industry, the following products have been developed in line with the sales department's strategy for the after-market segment: (1) Steering gearbox repair kit. (2) Steering pump repair kit. (3) Automatic transmission pistons repair kit. 16. Development of injection molding-grade rubber compound.

(2) The research and development expenses of 2025 are NT$63,339 thousand, accounting for 2.68% of the net operating income.

Chairman: Shih, Cheng-Fu

President: Shih, Ming-Yao

Principal Accounting Officer: Hsueh, Jul-Ching

Attachment 2

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation

Audit Committee Report

The Board of Directors has produced the Company's 2025 Business Report, Financial Report and Proposals for Profits Distribution, of which the Financial Report have been audited by PwC Taiwan, with the Auditing Report attached. The Business Report, Financial Statements, and Profit Distribution Proposal have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee. We hereby submit this Report according to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act.

Sincerely,

The 2026 Annual General Meeting of the Company

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation

Convener of the Audit Committee: Yang, Ming-Ching

March 4, 2026

Attachment 3

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation
2025 Director Remuneration Details

Unit: NT$ thousands

Job title	Name	Remuneration of Directors								The total amount of A, B, C, and D and its proportion to profit after tax.		Compensation received by concurrently serving employees								The total amount of A, B, C, D, E, F, and G and its proportion to profit after tax.		Receiving remuneration from reinvestment businesses other than subsidiaries or from the parent company.
		Remuneration (A)		Retirement Pension (B)		Remuneration of Directors (C)		Operating Expenses (D)				Salaries, Bonuses, and Special Allowances, etc. (E)		Retirement Pension (F)		Employee Compensation (G)						
																The Company itself		All companies within the financial reports				
		The Company itself	All companies within the financial reports	The Company itself	All companies within the financial reports	The Company itself	All companies within the financial reports	The Company itself	All companies within the financial reports	The Company itself	All companies within the financial merger report	The Company itself	All companies within the financial reports	The Company itself	All companies within the financial reports	Cash amount	Stock amount	Cash amount	Stock amount	The Company itself	All companies within the financial reports	
Chairman	Representative of Fu Mao Mei Investment : Shih, CHENG-Fu	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	56	56	0.16%	0.16%	2,632	2,632	-	-	547	-	547	-	0.63%	0.63%	None.
Vice Chairman	Representative of Fu Mao Mei Investment : Shih, Ming-Yao	-	-	108	108	1,000	1,000	48	48	0.17%	0.17%	3,262	3,262	-	-	461	-	461	-	0.72%	0.72%	None.
Director	Hsu, Shu-Chun			67	67	500	500	32	32	0.09%	0.09%	1,351	1,351	-	-	272	-	272	-	0.33%	0.33%	None.
Director	Nien, Hsi-Hu	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	56	56	0.16%	0.16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16%	0.16%	None.
Director	Chen, Jen-An	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	56	56	0.16%	0.16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16%	0.16%	None.
Independent director	Lin, Chin-Lung	360	360	-	-	-	-	56	56	0.06%	0.06%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	0.06%	None.
Independent director	Yang, Ming-Ching	180	180	-	-	-	-	32	32	0.03%	0.03%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	0.03%	None.
Independent director	Yeh, Yeh	180	180	-	-	-	-	32	32	0.03%	0.03%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	0.03%	None.
Independent director	Yang, Wendy	180	180	-	-	-	-	32	32	0.03%	0.03%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	0.03%	None.

NoteExcept for disclosures in the above table, remuneration received for services provided by company directors in the most recent year (such as serving as consultants not belonging to the employees of the parent company/all companies within the financial report/reinvestment businesses): None.

Attachment 4

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	Notes	December 31, 2025 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2024 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

(Continued)

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 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2024 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 Unrecognised Contract Commitments	9				
	Significant Disasters Loss	10				
	Subsequent Events	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 5,158,440	100	$ 4,947,367	100

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	6(22)				
9750	Total basic earnings per share		$	8.15	$	8.67
9850	Total diluted earnings per share		$	8.11	$	8.62

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)

		Capital Reserves			Retained Earnings				
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Premium from merger	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total equity
Year 2024									
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		$ 831,613	$ 208,642	$ 6,101	$ 983,793	$ 197,664	$ 2,089,059	($ 141,419)	$ 4,175,453
Year 2025									
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		$ 831,613	$ 208,642	$ 6,101	$ 1,057,854	$ 141,419	$ 2,172,045	($ 131,893)	$ 4,285,781

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)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
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

(Continued)

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
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)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

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

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors, 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 Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated 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 Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Timing of sales revenue recognition

Description

Please refer to Note 4(25) and 6(16) for accounting policies on revenue recognition. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group had operating revenue amounting to NT$3,990,745 thousand.

The Group primarily engaged in manufacture and sales of various types of sealing components, the marketing channels of products spread over the globe, and sales to customers involves different kinds of transaction terms. The Group recognised sales revenue in accordance with the transaction terms of individual customer and after delivery and confirming the control was transferred. Thus, the procedure of revenue recognition usually involved highly manual judgment and works, and which financial report period will the sales revenue be recognised in would be affected by whether the control of goods were transferred to buyers in accordance with the performance obligations which were regulated in the contracts before the final date of reporting period. 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:

3. Understood and assessed the working procedures and internal control system of the Group's timing of sales revenue recognition, and tested for the efficiency of such controls.
4. 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(12), 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, 2025, the Group's total amount of inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT$ 998,726 thousand and NT$ 50,373 thousand, respectively.

The Group primarily engaged in manufacture and sales of various types of sealing components. Such inventories were affected by highly competitive market and the price fluctuation of international raw materials, such as glue, fossil oil and steel, thus, there were higher risk in inventories valuation loss and obsolescence. In addition, the Group's allowance for valuation loss on inventories primarily came from individually identified obsolete or damaged inventories. Since the cash amount of inventories was significant, types of items were many, and the net realisable value adopted usually involved subjective judgment, therefore, there was estimates uncertainty. 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:

5. Obtained an understanding of the Group's operations and industry in order to assess the reasonableness of the policy on recognition of allowance for inventory valuation losses.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion and unqualified opinion with emphasis of matter on the parent company only financial statements of Nak Sealing Technologies Corporation as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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 consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements 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 generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these consolidated financial statements.

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

7. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
8. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls.
9. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

10. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
11. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
12. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 343,462	6	$ 433,850	8
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(2)	283,930	5	237,599	4
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	390,174	7	346,439	7
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	1,166,147	21	1,060,715	20
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7(2)	33,617	1	33,024	1
1200	Other receivables		20,099	-	26,717	1
130X	Inventories	5(2) and 6(4)	948,353	17	971,916	18
1470	Other current assets		56,352	1	57,655	1
11XX	**Current Assets**		3,242,134	58	3,167,915	60
	Non-current assets					
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(2)	9,960	-	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(5)	51,061	1	41,955	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6) and 8	2,077,877	37	1,915,943	36
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7)	49,473	1	49,975	1
1780	Intangible assets		31,061	1	30,311	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(19)	60,935	1	62,976	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(8) and 7(2)	54,817	1	47,109	1
15XX	**Non-current assets**		2,335,184	42	2,148,269	40
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 5,577,318	100	$ 5,316,184	100

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

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2150	Notes payable		$ 49	-	$ 109	-
2170	Accounts payable		177,126	3	143,411	3
2200	Other payables	6(9)	501,153	9	450,640	8
2230	Current income tax liabilities		75,584	2	49,522	1
2280	Current lease liabilities		743	-	771	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(10)	11,320	-	11,320	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others	6(16)	17,560	-	8,991	-
21XX	**Current Liabilities**		783,535	14	664,764	12
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(10)	45,280	1	56,600	1
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(19)	456,983	8	413,965	8
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		981	-	418	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(11)	600	-	787	-
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		503,844	9	471,770	9
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		1,287,379	23	1,136,534	21
	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Share capital	6(12)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		831,613	15	831,613	16
	Capital surplus	6(13)				
3200	Capital surplus		214,743	4	214,743	4
	Retained earnings	6(14)				
3310	Legal reserve		1,057,854	19	983,793	19
3320	Special reserve		141,419	2	197,664	4
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		2,172,045	39	2,089,059	39
	Other equity interest	6(15)				
3400	Other equity interest		(131,893)	(2)	(141,419)	(3)
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		4,285,781	77	4,175,453	79
36XX	Non-controlling interest		4,158	-	4,197	-
3XXX	**Total equity**		4,289,939	77	4,179,650	79
	Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments	9				
	Significant Disasters Loss	10				
	New Item	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 5,577,318	100	$ 5,316,184	100

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Sales revenue	6(16) and 7(2)	$ 3,990,745	100	$ 3,923,456	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(18)	(2,432,676)	(61)	(2,342,050)	(60)
5900	Net operating margin		1,558,069	39	1,581,406	40
5920	Realized profit from sales		5,744	-	436	-
5950	Net operating margin		1,563,813	39	1,581,842	40
	Operating expenses	6(18)				
6100	Selling expenses		(203,922)	(5)	(189,366)	(5)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(329,580)	(8)	(322,584)	(8)
6300	Research and development expenses		(63,339)	(2)	(77,979)	(2)
6450	Expected credit loss	12(2)	(7,207)	-	(12,581)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(604,048)	(15)	(602,510)	(15)
6900	Operating profit		959,765	24	979,332	25
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income		7,584	-	10,316	-
7010	Other income		6,334	-	14,766	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(17)	43	-	22,172	1
7050	Finance costs		(3,316)	-	(2,996)	-
7060	Share of profit/(loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(5)	8,434	1	14,295	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		19,079	1	58,553	1
7900	**Profit before income tax**		978,844	25	1,037,885	26
7950	Income tax expense	6(19)	(300,354)	(8)	(317,060)	(8)
8200	**Profit for the period**		$ 678,490	17	$ 720,825	18
	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(11)	$ 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(19)	(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	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(15)	8,750	-	70,986	2
8370	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(15)	2,769	-	(515)	-
8399	Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income	6(19)	(2,381)	-	(14,061)	(1)
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		9,138	-	56,410	1
8300	**Total other comprehensive (loss) income for the year**		$ 13,928	-	$ 76,204	2
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 692,418	17	$ 797,029	20
	Profit, attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent		$ 678,141	17	$ 720,814	18
8620	Non-controlling interest		349	-	11	-
			$ 678,490	17	$ 720,825	18
	Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent		$ 692,457	17	$ 796,853	20
8720	Non-controlling interest		(39)	-	176	-
			$ 692,418	17	$ 797,029	20
	Basic earnings per share	6(20)				
9750	Total basic earnings per share		$	8.15	$	8.67
9850	Total diluted earnings per share		$	8.11	$	8.62

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

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent									
			Capital Reserves		Retained Earnings						
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Premium from merger	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Year 2024											
Balance at 1 January, 2024		$ 831,613	$ 208,642	$ 6,101	$ 884,775	$ 166,780	$ 2,060,482	($ 197,664)	$ 3,960,729	$ 4,021	$ 3,964,750
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	720,814	-	720,814	11	720,825
Other comprehensive income	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	19,794	56,245	76,039	165	76,204
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	740,608	56,245	796,853	176	797,029
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings	6(14)										
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	99,018	-	(99,018)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	30,884	(30,884)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(582,129)	-	(582,129)	-	582,129)
Balance at December 31, 2024		$ 831,613	$ 208,642	$ 6,101	$ 983,793	$ 197,664	$ 2,089,059	($ 141,419)	$ 4,175,453	$ 4,197	$ 4,179,650
Year 2025											
Balance at January 1, 2025		$ 831,613	$ 208,642	$ 6,101	$ 983,793	$ 197,664	$ 2,089,059	($ 141,419)	$ 4,175,453	$ 4,197	$ 4,179,650
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	678,141	-	678,141	349	678,490
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	4,790	9,526	14,316	388)	13,928
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	682,931	9,526	692,457	39)	692,418
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings	6(14)										
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	74,061	-	(74,061)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	(56,245)	56,245	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(582,129)	-	582,129)	-	582,129)
Balance at December 31, 2025		$ 831,613	$ 208,642	$ 6,101	$ 1,057,854	$ 141,419	$ 2,172,045	($ 131,893)	$ 4,285,781	$ 4,158	$ 4,289,939

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 978,844	$ 1,037,885
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Realized profit on from sales		(5,744)	(436)
Expected credit loss	12(2)	7,207	12,581
Depreciation expense-property, plant and equipment	6(6)(18)	178,586	167,385
Depreciation expense-right-of-use assets	6(7)(18)	3,190	3,849
Amortization expense	6(18)	27,153	25,308
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(17)	5,644	1,982
Disaster loss	6(17)	-	5,210
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(5)	(8,434)	(14,295)
Interest revenue		(7,584)	(10,316)
Financial cost-bank loan		3,316	2,996
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		(41,956)	(42,304)
Accounts receivable (including related parties)		(110,589)	21,011
Other receivables (including related parties)		7,364	1,008
Inventories		23,563	69,214
Other current assets		1,303	10,977
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		(60)	(1,230)
Accounts payable		33,715	20,683
Other payables		47,407	(34,326)
Other current liabilities		8,569	(4,084)
Net defined benefit liability		(7,521)	(4,096)
Cash inflow generated from operations		1,143,973	1,269,002
Dividend income		2,011	2,090
Interest received		7,616	10,245
Interest paid		(3,322)	(1,799)
Income taxes paid		(235,960)	(451,000)
Net cash flows from operating activities		914,318	828,538

(Continued)

NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost		($ 912,911)	($ 545,982)
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		860,969	471,865
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	(335,439)	(258,565)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		248	2,225
Acquisition of intangible assets		(28,009)	(30,098)
Decrease in refundable deposits		132	-
Decrease in other non-current assets		(7,065)	(183)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(422,075)	(360,738)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds of short-term loans		150,000	50,000
Repayments of short-term loans		(150,000)	(50,000)
Repayments of long-term debt	6(22)	(11,320)	(11,320)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(22)	(2,169)	(2,285)
Cash dividends paid	6(14)(22)	(582,129)	(582,129)
Increase (Decrease) in guarantee deposits received	6(22)	-	600
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(595,618)	(595,134)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		12,987	42,098
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(90,388)	(85,236)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		433,850	519,086
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 343,462	$ 433,850

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

Appendix 1

Articles of Incorporation of NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation

Chapter 1: General Principles

Article 1: The Company is incorporated in accordance with the Company Act, and named NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation. (The English name is NAK SEALING TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION.)

Article 2: The Company is engaged in the following business activities:

I. Processing, manufacturing and import and export of oil seals for automobiles, motorcycles, machinery and transportation equipment.

II. CQ01010 Mold and Die Manufacturing.

III. CB01010 Mechanical Equipment Manufacturing.

IV. F401030 Manufacture Export.

V. C804020 Industrial Rubber Products Manufacturing.

VI. F401010 International Trade.

VII. All business activities that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

Article 3: The head office of the Company is located in Nantou County, Taiwan. If necessary, branch offices at home and abroad may be established after the resolution of the Board of Directors and the approval by the central authority.

Article 4: The Company may provide external endorsement due to the needs of the business.

Article 5: The total amount of the Company's re-investment is not subject to limitations specified in Article 13 of the Company Act.

Chapter 2: Shares

Article 6: The total authorized capital of the Company is NT$1 billion, divided into 100 million common stock shares. Each share has a face value of ten New Taiwan Dollars. The board of directors is authorized to issue unissued stocks on an installment basis.

Article 7: The share certificates of the Company shall be name-bearing and signed or stamp-sealed by the directors representing the Company, and are issued upon the authentication by the government authority. The name-bearing shares issued by the Company may be exempted from actual printing, and the same applies to the issue of other securities, but they shall all be registered with the Taiwan Depository and

Clearing Corporation and comply with the regulations of the organization.

Article 8: Changes in the shareholder register cannot be made within 60 days prior to shareholders' regular meetings, 30 days prior to extraordinary general meetings or 5 days before the Company's decision on dividend or bonus distribution or other ex-dates.

Chapter 3: Shareholders' Meeting

Article 9: There are two types of shareholder meetings: annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. General meetings are held once a year and shall be held within six months after the end of each fiscal year. Extraordinary general meetings, when necessary, are held in accordance with the provisions of relevant regulations. The shareholder meetings may be held by teleconferencing or other means announced by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Article 10: Shareholders who cannot attend the meetings in person may offer to show the power of attorney issued by the Company, which specifies the scope of authorization, and entrust their proxy with attending the meetings, or attend the meeting through electronic transmission. Shareholders who entrust their proxy with the meeting attendance shall comply with the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholders' Meetings of Public Companies" promulgated by the securities authority, unless otherwise specified by Article 177 of the Company Act.

Article 11: Shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the Board and chaired by the Chairman. If the Chairman is absent for any reason, the Vice Chairman will be the acting chairperson of the meetings on behalf of the Chairman. If the Vice Chairman is also absent, one of the directors shall be appointed by the Chairman to chair the meeting. If no person of acting duty is appointed, one shall be appointed among the directors. Shareholders' meetings that are convened by other authorized persons shall be chaired by the convener. If there are two or more conveners, one shall be appointed among them to act as the Chair.

Article 12: The standard of one share, one vote shall apply to every shareholder of the Company, but those in the circumstances limited by the relevant laws and regulations shall have no voting rights.

Article 13: Except otherwise regulated by relevant laws, a shareholders' meeting resolution is passed when more than 50% of all outstanding shares are represented in the meeting in person or by proxies, and voted in favor by more than 50% of all voting rights

represented at the meeting.

Article 14: The voted issues should be made into a resolution record signed or stamped by the Chair of the meeting and then distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the meeting. The distribution of the record may be made electronically or by other means announced.

Chapter 4: Directors and Audit Committee

Article 15: The Company has nine directors, who are elected by the candidate nomination approach. Shareholders shall elect directors from the list of candidates. The term of service is three years and they can be re-elected. Overall Directors' Shareholding Position shall comply with the regulations of the securities management authority.

According to the provisions of Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, there shall be no fewer than three independent directors, and they shall represent no fewer than one-third of the above-mentioned directors of the Company. The election of independent directors adopts a candidate nomination approach, and they are elected from the list of candidates for independent directors at the shareholders' meeting. The professional qualifications, shareholding, part-time restrictions, nominations and other rules to be followed regarding the election of independent directors shall be handled in accordance with the laws and regulations of the securities authority.

The Company establishes an audit committee, and the committee shall be composed of all independent directors. The audit committee or its members are responsible for performing the functions of supervisors specified in the Company Act, Securities and Exchange Act and other regulations.

Article 16: If the Board loses more than one-third of its directors, the Board of Directors shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within 60 days to elect new members for the shortfall. In which case, the newly elected members shall serve the remaining term of the existing Board. If video conferencing is adopted in a board meeting, directors who participate in the meeting via video conferencing are considered in attendance in person.

Article 17: The executive duties of directors shall be extended until the re-election if their term expires before the re-election. However, the competent authority may, ex officio, order the company to elect new directors within a given time limit; and if no re-election is effected after expiry of the given time limit, the out-going directors shall be discharged ipso facto from such expiration date.

Article 18: A Chairman and a Vice Chairman representing the Company are elected in the Board meeting where more than two-thirds of directors are in attendance and more than half of the attending directors agree to the vote, and the Chairman and the Vice Chairman are to conduct all matters of the Company in accordance with the laws, regulations and the resolutions of the shareholders' meetings and the Board.

Article 19: Strategies and key issues concerning the Company's operations shall be resolved by the Board of Directors. The first meeting of a new Board is to be convened according to Article 203 of the Company Act, whereas all subsequent Board meetings shall be convened and chaired by the Chairman. If the Chairman is unable to perform duties for any reason, he/she may appoint the Vice Chairman to act on his/her behalf. If the Vice Chairman is unable to perform duties, he/she may appoint one of the directors to act on his/her behalf. If no delegate is appointed, the remaining directors will appoint one among them to perform the Chair's duties on his/her behalf.

Article 19-1: Reasons shall be specified and every director shall be notified at least 7 days before the convening of Board meetings. Meetings can be called at any time in case of an emergency. The notice of the convening of board meeting can be made in writing, e-mail or fax.

Article 20: Unless otherwise regulated by the Company Act, Board meetings shall have the attendance of more than half of the Board members, and the resolutions shall be represented by more than half of the attending directors. Directors who cannot attend the meetings may present a power of attorney which specifies the scope of authorization and entrust other directors with attending the meetings. One director can only represent one other director.

Article 21: The discussed issues should be recorded in the meetings signed or stamped and sealed by the Chair and then distributed to each director within 20 days after the meeting. The meeting minutes shall record the essentials and results of the meetings. The proceedings shall be kept in the Company together with the signature of the attending directors and the power of attorney for the proxies.

Article 22: The composition, powers, rules of procedures and other rules to be followed regarding the audit committee shall be handled in accordance with the laws and regulations of the securities authority.

Article 23: The Company engages in business execution of the Company, regardless of the operating gain or loss of the Company, and the compensation shall be determined based on the level of participation in the Company's operations and the value of

contributions with reference to the general standards within the industry. If the Company has earnings, the earnings shall be distributed in accordance with Article 28.

Article 24: The Company may purchase liability insurance for all directors to protect the rights and interests of all shareholders and reduce the Company's operational risks.

Chapter 5: Managers and Employees

Article 25: The Company shall establish positions of managers, and the appointment, dismissal and remuneration shall comply with the Company Act.

Article 26: The Company may hire consultants or high-level staff through a resolution of the Board based on Article 20 of the Articles of Incorporation.

Chapter 6: Settlement of Accounts

Article 27: The Company shall, at the end of each fiscal year, have the Board prepare the list of documents shown below, submit them to shareholders general meeting, and request for the ratification of the reports at the meeting:

I. Business Report.

II. Financial Statements.

III. Motions for profit distribution or making-up for losses.

Article 28: If the Company is profitable in the fiscal year, no less than 3% of the profit shall be offered as bonuses for employees, and no more than 3% of the profit shall be allocated as remuneration for directors. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses, an amount shall be reserved in advance to make up for the losses.

No less than 50% of employee remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be distributed to basic-level employees. Employee remuneration is mainly in the form of stocks or cash, and the recipients shall include the employees of subsidiaries who meet certain criteria specified by the board. The remuneration for directors is to be paid in cash only.

The distribution in the aforementioned paragraphs shall be executed after the resolution approval at the board meeting with more than two-thirds of directors attending and more than half of the attending directors agreed and passed the resolution, and then reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Article 28-1: The current year's earnings after year-end accounting, if any, shall first be used to pay taxes and offset prior years' operating losses, and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. This does not apply if the legal reserve has reached

the Company's paid-in capital. Special reserve is then allocated or reversed in accordance with the law or regulations of the authority. With respect to the balance and the accumulated undistributed profits of the previous year, the board proposes a profit distribution plan to the shareholders meeting for a resolution on the distribution of dividends and bonuses.

The Company's dividend policy is based on the current and future development plans and considers the investment environment and competition both at home and abroad and the interests of shareholders. More than 50% of the accumulated earnings available for distribution is allocated as shareholders' dividends and bonuses every year; more than 20% of the shareholders' dividends and bonuses shall be cash dividends. The percentages of shareholders' dividends and bonuses and cash dividends may be adjusted by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting depending on the actual profits and capital status of the current year.

Chapter 7: Supplementary Provisions

Article 29: The Company's organizational policies and procedures are determined separately by the Board.

Article 30: Any outstanding issues not addressed in the Articles of Incorporation shall be governed by the Company Act and relevant regulations.

Article 31: The Articles of Incorporation were established on July 23, 1976; the 1st amendment was made on June 16, 1978; the 2nd amendment was made on April 20, 1979; the 3rd amendment was made on July 29, 1980; the 4th amendment was made on February 1, 1982; the 5th amendment was made on August 20, 1982; the 6th amendment was made on September 10, 1983; the 7th amendment was made on December 13, 1986; the 8th amendment was made on August 15, 1990; the 9th amendment was made on March 1, 1994; the 10th amendment was made on September 1, 1994; the 11th amendment was made on October 1, 1994; the 12th amendment was made on June 1, 1995; the 13th amendment was made on August 2, 1997; the 14th amendment was made on April 28, 1998; the 15th amendment was made on April 8, 1999; the 16th amendment was made on June 5, 1999; the 17th amendment was made on May 26, 2000; the 18th amendment was made on May 24, 2001; the 19th amendment was made on April 8, 2002; the 20th amendment was made on June 17, 2003; the 21st amendment was made on May 18, 2004; the 22nd amendment was made on May 18, 2004; the 23rd amendment was made on June 10, 2005; the 24th amendment was made on June 21, 2006; the 25th

amendment was made on June 15, 2010; the 26th amendment was made on June 6, 2012; the 27th amendment was made on June 12, 2015; the 28th amendment was on June 29, 2016; the 29th amendment was made on June 22, 2017; the 30th amendment was made on July 29, 2021; the 31st amendment was made on June 9, 2022; and the 32nd amendment was made on June 20, 2024. The 33rd amendment was made on June 13, 2025.

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation

Person in Charge: Shih, Cheng-Fu

Appendix 2

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation

Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

Article 1: Unless otherwise specified by law, shareholder meetings of the Company shall proceed according to the terms of these Rules.

Any changes to the convening of a shareholders' meeting shall be resolved in a Board meeting, which should be completed at the latest before the notice of the shareholders' meeting is sent.

Article 2: The Company shall provide an attendance register for the attending shareholders to sign in, or have the attending shareholders turn in their attendance cards to sign in, and the attending shareholders should wear their attendance certificates to attend the shareholder meeting. The number of shares in attendance is counted based on the attendance register or the submitted attendance cards.

Admission of meeting participants shall begin at least 30 minutes before the meeting commences. The reception area must be clearly marked and stationed with competent personnel. Check in to the teleconferencing platform of the shareholders' meeting should be completed at least 30 minutes before the meeting starts. Those who complete the check-in are considered to have attended the meeting in person.

Shareholders who would like to attend the teleconferencing shareholder meeting should register with the Company at least two days before the shareholder meeting.

For shareholder meetings that are held by teleconferencing, the Company shall upload the meeting handbook, annual report, and other relevant information to the teleconferencing platform of the shareholder meeting, and keep them disclosed until the end of the meeting.

Article 3: Attendance and voting at a shareholders' meeting shall be calculated based on the number of shares. The number of shares in attendance is counted based on the submitted attendance cards and the shareholding reported on the teleconferencing platform, together with the shares with the written or electronic voting rights. The shares of the shareholders without voting rights are not counted in the total issued shares for the resolution of the meeting.

Article 4: The shareholders' meetings should be held at the location of the Company or at a place convenient for the shareholders and suitable for the meeting occasion. The meeting should not be earlier than 9 am or later than 3 pm.

If the shareholder meeting is held by teleconferencing, it is not subject to the restriction on the revenue as specified in the preceding paragraph.

Article 5: Shareholders' meetings that are convened by the Board of Directors shall be chaired by the Chairman. If the Chairman is on leave or is unable to exercise duties for any reason, the Vice Chairman will act on his/her behalf. If there is no Vice Chairman or if the Vice Chairman is also on leave or is unable to exercise duties for any reason, the Chairman may appoint one managing director to assume the acting duties. If there is no managing director, one of the directors shall be appointed to perform the acting duty. If the Chairman does not appoint a delegate, one shall be appointed among the managing directors or directors.

For a shareholders' meeting that is convened by those with the convening authority outside of the board, the meeting should be chaired by the ones with convening authority.

Article 6: The Company may summon its lawyers, certified public accountants, and any relevant personnel to be present at shareholders' meetings. Staff handling administrative affairs of the shareholders' meeting shall wear identification cards or armbands.

Article 7: The Company shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the entire shareholders' meeting. These recordings must be retained for at least one year. However, if a shareholder raises a litigious claim against the Company according to Article 189 of The Company Act, the aforementioned documents must be retained until the end of the litigation.

For the shareholder meetings held by teleconferencing, the Company shall retain records of the shareholders' registration, login, check-in, questioning, voting, and vote counting results, etc., and make continuous and uninterrupted audio and video recording of the entire meeting.

The above-mentioned materials and audio and video recordings shall be properly retained by the Company during the period of existence, and they shall be provided to those who are entrusted with handling teleconferencing tasks.

If the shareholder meeting is to be held by teleconferencing, the Company should audio- and video-record the back-end operation interface of the teleconferencing platform.

Article 8: The chairperson shall call the meeting to order immediately at the designated meeting time if the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued

shares. However, if the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chairperson may announce a postponement, provided that no more than two such postponements (20 minutes for the first and 10 minutes for the second) may be made. If the number of shares present is still insufficient after two postponements, and there are more than 1/3 of the total issued shares present, a tentative resolution may be passed by a majority of those present in accordance with Article 175 of the Company Act. Shareholders who wish to attend the shareholders' meeting, which is to be held by teleconferencing, shall register with the Company in accordance with Article 2.

When the tentative resolutions mentioned in the preceding paragraph are being made, if the number of shares represented by the shareholders present has reached the quorum, the chairperson may immediately announce the formal start of the meeting and submit the tentative resolutions that have been made to the general meeting for ratification.

Article 9: The Board should set the agenda for the meetings that it convenes. Relevant motions (including extraordinary motions and amendments to the original motions) shall be decided on a case-by-case basis. The meeting should be carried out based on the agenda, and should not be changed without the resolution of the shareholders.

The rules of the preceding paragraph may be applied to a meeting of shareholders convened by a party that is not the board of directors.

The chair may not declare the meeting ended prior to completion of deliberation on the meeting agenda of the preceding two paragraphs (including extraordinary motions), except by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. After the said meeting ends, shareholders shall not elect another chairperson to hold another meeting at the same or any other place.

Article 10: Before speaking, the attending shareholders should first fill out a statement slip specifying the attendance card number, account number and purpose, and allow the Chair to determine the order to give the statements.

The attending shareholders are considered to offer no statement if they only provide the statement slips without speaking. In the event where the content of the statement is inconsistent with the speech note, the content of the statement should prevail.

When a present shareholder is making a statement, other shareholders shall not speak unless permitted by the chairperson and the speaking shareholder. Violators shall be halted by the chairperson.

Article 11: Each shareholder shall not make more than two statements for the same motion without the Chair's agreement, and each statement shall not exceed five minutes. If a shareholder's statement violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the issue, the chairperson has the right to halt the statement.

Article 12: Corporate entities that have been appointed as proxy attendants can only appoint one representative to attend shareholders' meeting. The corporate shareholders who assign more than two legal representatives to attend the meeting can only have one person giving a speech for a motion.

Article 13: Motions should be discussed in the order in which they are arranged on the agenda. If there are any violations of the procedures, the Chair should immediately stop the violators. The chair is to stop discussion and announce for a vote for the motion that is close to the level to be decided by votes.

Article 14: After an attending shareholder speaks, the chairman shall personally answer or designate relevant personnel to answer.

Where a shareholders' meeting is convened via video conference, shareholders participating via video conference may submit written questions through the video conference platform from the time the Chair declares the meeting open until the time the meeting is adjourned. No more than two questions may be submitted per agenda item, with each question limited to 200 characters. The provisions of Articles 10 through 12 shall not apply.

The aforementioned questions which do not violate the rules or do not exceed the scope of the motion should be disclosed on the teleconferencing platform as public knowledge.

Article 15: Vote counting for shareholders' meeting motions or elections shall be conducted in public at the place of the shareholders' meeting. The examining and counting personnel for the voting should be assigned by the Chair, and the examining personnel should have a shareholder status. Immediately after the vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting, including the statistical tallies of the numbers of votes, shall be announced on-site and made into a record.

For the shareholder meetings held by teleconferencing, the votes shall be counted once after the Chair announces the close of voting, and the results of the voting and election will be announced.

Article 16: The Chair may put the meeting in recess at appropriate times. In the event of force

majeure, the Chair may suspend the meeting temporarily and resume it at another time.

Article 17: Unless otherwise provided in the Company Act, the approval of a resolution shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders. During the voting process, the Chair or the designated personnel announces the total number of the eligible voting rights of the attending shareholders and then carries out the voting on a case-by-case basis. On the same day of the meeting, the number of agree, disagree, and abstain is entered into the Market Observation Post System. The standard of one share, one vote shall apply to every shareholder, but those in the circumstances limited by the relevant laws and regulations shall have no voting power. Shareholders unable to attend the meeting may offer to show the power of attorney issued by the Company that specifies the scope of authorization and entrust their proxy with attending the meeting in accordance with the rules specified in the Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies. Other than the trust businesses approved by the authorities, a person representing more than two shareholders as a proxy cannot have the shares exceeding three percent of the total voting shares. The exceeded voting rights will not be counted.

Each shareholder may issue one proxy form and delegate one proxy only. All proxy forms must be received by the Company at least 5 days before the shareholder meeting. In cases where multiple proxy forms are issued, the one that arrives first shall prevail. However, this excludes situations where the shareholder has issued a proper declaration to withdraw from the previous proxy arrangement.

Should the shareholder decide to attend a shareholder meeting by teleconferencing after a proxy form has been received by the Company, a written notice must be sent to the Company no later than 2 days before the meeting commences to withdraw the proxy arrangement. If the shareholder fails to withdraw the proxy arrangement before the due date, the vote of the proxy attendant shall prevail.

Article 18: For the amendment or substitute of the same motion, the Chair is to combine it with the original motion to determine the vote order. If one of the motions has been passed, the other motions are viewed as denied and no more voting will be conducted.

Article 18-1: Shareholders' meetings that involve election of directors shall proceed according to the Company's election policy. Results of the elections, including the list of elected directors and the final tally, must be announced on-site.

All ballots used in the above election shall be sealed and signed by the ballot examiner and held in proper custody for at least one year. However, if a shareholder raises a litigious claim against the Company according to Article 189 of the Company Act, the aforementioned documents must be retained until the end of the litigation.

Article 19: The Chair is to direct proctors (or security guards) to help maintain order of the meeting. The proctors (or security personnel) who help maintain order at the meeting place shall wear an armband bearing the word "Proctor."

Article 20: The voted issues should be made into a resolution record signed or stamped by the chair and then distributed to each shareholder within twenty days after the meeting. The distribution of the aforementioned resolutions can be entered into the Market Observation Post System to be publicly announced.

The resolution proceedings should correctly record the year, month, day, venue, name of the chair, voting method, the essentials of the proceedings and the voting results (including the statistical weights). If there is an election of directors and supervisors, the votes received by each nominee shall also be disclosed.

These records are to be kept permanently during the Company's existence. The attendance register or the attendance card of the attending shareholders and the power of attorney of attending proxies shall be retained for one year.

The minutes of the shareholders' meeting held by teleconferencing should record the items mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the starting and ending time of the meeting, the convening method of the meeting, the name of the Chair and the meeting minute taker, the measures taken for those who have difficulties participating in the meeting by teleconferencing, or when the teleconferencing platform or the teleconference experiences force majeure.

The meeting minutes should also specify the alternative measures taken for shareholders who may have difficulties joining the meeting by teleconferencing.

Article 21: For shareholder meetings that are held by teleconferencing, the Company immediately discloses the voting results of motions and election results to the teleconferencing platform of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the regulations, and keeps them disclosed for at least 15 minutes after the Chair announces the ending of the meeting.

Both the Chair and the meeting minute keeper shall be at the same domestic location when holding teleconferencing shareholders' meetings, and the Chair should announce

the address of the place at the beginning of the meeting.

Article 22: Any outstanding issues not specified in the Rules are to be handled in accordance with the Company Act, the relevant laws and the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

Article 23: The above rules shall take effect once approved during a shareholders' meeting. The same applies to all subsequent revisions.

Appendix 3

NAK Sealing Technologies Corporation
Directors' Shareholding Position

I. In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the "Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies", the shareholdings of all the directors of the Company recorded in the shareholder register as of the date when the annual general meeting ends are detailed in the following Table:

II. The total issued share capital of the Company has 83,161,320 shares. According to the provisions of Article 2 of the "Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies", the minimum shareholding of all directors is 6,652,905 shares. The company has established an audit committee; therefore, the rule that all supervisors are legally required to hold a number of shares does not apply.

March 23, 2026

Job title	Name	Number of shares recorded in the List of Shareholders' Registrations by the book closure date	Shareholding Ratio
Chairman	Representative of Fu Mao Mei Investment : Shih, Cheng-Fu	9,767,000	11.74%
Vice Chairman	Representative of Fu Mao Mei Investment : Shih, Ming-Yao		
Director	Nien, Hsi-Hu	190,000	0.23%
Director	Hsu, Shu-Chun	785,000	0.94%
Director	Chen, Jen-An	887,533	1.07%
Independent director	Yang, Ming-Chin	-	-
Independent director	Lin, Chin-Lung	3,000	-
Independent director	Yeh, Yeh	-	-
Independent director	Yang, Wendy	-	-
Total of All Directors		11,632,533	13.98%