

Stock Code: 4535

**FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report**

**For the Years Ended
December 31, 2025 and 2024**

**Address: No. 3, Gong 8th Road, Quanxing Industrial Zone, Xidi Village,
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REPRESENTATION LETTER

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD.

By

Wu, Chung-Yi

Chairman

March 4, 2026



Independent Auditors' Report

To Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and 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 with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretation (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

1. Accounts receivable valuation

The customers of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries are still affected by the industry's economic climate, and 69.64% of receivables at the end of the period are from the top 10 customers. Receivables collection has a significant effect on the cash flow of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Consequently, the valuation of accounts receivable has been identified as one of our key audit matters.

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- (1) Reviewed the cash collection of receivables during the subsequent period, and assessed whether there was any impairment of receivables. If any such item remained uncollected after the due date, ascertained whether appropriate actions had been taken.
- (2) Assessed whether overdue accounts receivable or accounts receivable under dispute or litigation were evaluated for impairment and reclassified to appropriate accounts.
- (3) Examined the details of newly added customers with significant transaction amounts or the top 10 customers to confirm that the Group performed a proper credit approval process and inspected whether there were any overdue receivables.

2. Inventory valuation

To meet the needs of prompt delivery, it is essential for Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to maintain a certain quantity and amount of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods. However, the introduction of new products or changes in models may lead to obsolete inventory and affect the cost of goods sold. Consequently, the valuation of inventory has been identified as one of our key audit matters.

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- (1) Participated in the inventory count to confirm the quantities and ownership of inventory at the end of the period, and tested the quantities on the closing inventory statement against the inventory list.
- (2) Examined whether the valuation of inventories was in accordance with the accounting policies of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.
- (3) Understood the basis of the selling prices used by Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries and the variation in prices in the subsequent period to assess the reasonableness of the net realizable value of inventories.
- (4) Assessed whether appropriate provisions had been recognized for aged, damaged, slow-moving or obsolete inventories through discussions with management.

Other Matter

Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. has additionally prepared its parent company only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Wu, Jin-Di and Chi, Chia-Yu.

Ful-Fill & Co., CPAs
Changhua, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 4, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

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

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
11××	CURRENT ASSETS:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6(1)	\$ 1,160,993	36.16	\$ 1,099,466	32.72
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost	4 and 6(2)	354,891	11.05	304,535	9.06
1150	Notes receivable, net	4 and 6(3)	3,365	0.10	12,882	0.38
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4, 5 and 6(3)	303,447	9.45	341,731	10.17
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	4, 5, 6(3) and 7	96,607	3.01	150,296	4.48
1200	Other receivables	7	9,690	0.30	5,213	0.16
1310	Inventories	4, 5 and 6(4)	234,668	7.31	288,293	8.58
1410	Prepayments		27,829	0.87	28,536	0.85
1470	Other current assets		289	0.01	268	0.01
11××	Total current assets		2,191,779	68.26	2,231,220	66.41
15××	NON-CURRENT ASSETS:					
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(5) and 8	912,302	28.41	1,002,721	29.84
1755	Right-of-use assets	4 and 6(6)	40,333	1.26	44,917	1.34
1801	Computer software, net	4 and 5	3,704	0.12	5,482	0.16
1805	Goodwill	4 and 5	15,555	0.48	15,618	0.46
1840	Deferred tax assets	4, 5 and 6(12)	15,954	0.50	18,000	0.54
1915	Prepayments for business facilities		2,648	0.08	444	0.01
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		10,275	0.32	10,278	0.31
1995	Other non-current assets, others		18,241	0.57	31,313	0.93
15××	Total non-current assets		1,019,012	31.74	1,128,773	33.59
1××	TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 3,210,791	100.00	\$ 3,359,993	100.00
21××	CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
2130	Current contract liabilities	4	\$ 9,440	0.29	\$ 13,036	0.39
2170	Accounts payable	4	246,117	7.67	279,387	8.32
2180	Accounts payable to related parties	4 and 7	3,839	0.12	5,157	0.15
2200	Other payables		77,022	2.40	100,215	2.98
2230	Current tax liabilities	4 and 6(12)	18,668	0.58	35,365	1.05
2250	Current provisions	4	8	0.00	25	0.00
2280	Current lease liabilities	4 and 6(7)	1,712	0.05	1,533	0.05
2399	Other current liabilities, others		2,075	0.06	2,090	0.06
21××	Total current liabilities		358,881	11.17	436,808	13.00

(Continued)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Notes	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
25××					
2551	4	\$ 6,638	0.21	\$ 7,238	0.21
2572	4 and 6(12)	10,825	0.34	8,670	0.26
2580	4 and 6(7)	14,224	0.44	15,857	0.47
2645		303	0.01	287	0.01
25××		31,990	1.00	32,052	0.95
2××		390,871	12.17	468,860	13.95
31××					
3110	6(9)	756,617	23.56	756,617	22.52
3210	6(9)	150,801	4.70	150,801	4.49
3300	6(9)				
3310		517,624	16.12	499,116	14.85
3320		59,634	1.86	80,932	2.41
3350		1,093,169	34.05	1,113,351	33.14
3400	6(9)				
3410		(101,535)	(3.16)	(59,634)	(1.78)
31××		2,476,310	77.13	2,541,183	75.63
36××	6(9)	343,610	10.70	349,950	10.42
3××		2,819,920	87.83	2,891,133	86.05
3×2×		\$ 3,210,791	100.00	\$ 3,359,993	100.00

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Items	Notes	2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 OPERATING REVENUE	4, 5, 6(10) and 7	\$ 2,518,722	100.00	\$ 2,909,509	100.00
5000 OPERATING COSTS	6(4)(13) and 7	(2,018,961)	(80.16)	(2,342,367)	(80.51)
5900 GROSS PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		499,761	19.84	567,142	19.49
6000 OPERATING EXPENSES	6(13)				
6100 Selling expenses		(35,974)	(1.43)	(40,218)	(1.38)
6200 Administrative expenses		(160,193)	(6.36)	(167,095)	(5.74)
6300 Research and development expenses		(22,510)	(0.89)	(26,251)	(0.90)
6450 Impairment (loss) gain determined in accordance with IFRS 9		(99)	(0.00)	75	0.00
Total operating expenses		(218,776)	(8.68)	(233,489)	(8.02)
6900 NET OPERATING INCOME		280,985	11.16	333,653	11.47
7000 NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES	6(11)				
7100 Interest income		34,729	1.38	31,880	1.10
7010 Other income		9,021	0.36	9,043	0.31
7020 Other gains and (losses)		(29,872)	(1.19)	23,254	0.80
7510 Interest expense	6(7)	(569)	(0.02)	(579)	(0.02)
7670 Gain on reversal of impairment loss		(3,765)	(0.15)	-	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		9,544	0.38	63,598	2.19
7900 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		290,529	11.54	397,251	13.66
7950 INCOME TAX EXPENSE	4 and 6(12)	(86,664)	(3.44)	(109,056)	(3.75)
8200 PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		203,865	8.10	288,195	9.91
8300 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
8360 Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361 Exchange differences on translation		(70,557)	(2.80)	27,059	0.93
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF INCOME TAX		(70,557)	(2.80)	27,059	0.93
8500 TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		\$ 133,308	5.30	\$ 315,254	10.84
8600 PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO					
8610 Owners of parent		\$ 98,084	3.89	\$ 185,076	6.36
8620 Non-controlling interests		105,781	4.21	103,119	3.55
		\$ 203,865	8.10	\$ 288,195	9.91
8700 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO					
8710 Owners of parent		\$ 56,183	2.23	\$ 206,374	7.09
8720 Non-controlling interests		77,125	3.07	108,880	3.75
		\$ 133,308	5.30	\$ 315,254	10.84
9750 BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (NTD)	6(14)	\$ 1.30		\$ 2.44	

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent

Items	Retained Earnings					Others	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Ordinary Share	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements			
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2024	\$ 756,617	\$ 150,801	\$ 480,974	\$ 65,920	\$ 1,082,485	\$ (80,932)	\$ 2,455,865	\$ 327,358	\$ 2,783,223
Appropriation of earnings:									
Legal reserve			18,142		(18,142)		-		-
Special reserve				15,012	(15,012)		-		-
Cash dividends					(121,056)		(121,056)	(86,288)	(207,344)
Profit for the period					185,076		185,076	103,119	288,195
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements						21,298	21,298	5,761	27,059
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period					185,076	21,298	206,374	108,880	315,254
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$ 756,617	\$ 150,801	\$ 499,116	\$ 80,932	\$ 1,113,351	\$ (59,634)	\$ 2,541,183	\$ 349,950	\$ 2,891,133
Appropriations of earnings:									
Legal reserve			18,508		(18,508)		-		-
Reversal of special reserve				(21,298)	21,298		-		-
Cash dividends					(121,056)		(121,056)	(83,465)	(204,521)
Profit for the period					98,084		98,084	105,781	203,865
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements						(41,901)	(41,901)	(28,656)	(70,557)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period					98,084	(41,901)	56,183	77,125	133,308
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2025	\$ 756,617	\$ 150,801	\$ 517,624	\$ 59,634	\$ 1,093,169	\$ (101,535)	\$ 2,476,310	\$ 343,610	\$ 2,819,920

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before income tax	\$ 290,529	\$ 397,251
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	108,275	114,234
Amortization expense	23,559	32,067
Expected credit loss (gain)	99	(75)
Interest income	(34,729)	(31,880)
Interest expense	569	579
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(90)	(182)
Loss (gain) on disposal of other assets	-	(1)
Impairment loss (gain on reversal) on non-financial assets	3,765	-
Changes in operating assets		
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable, net	9,517	(7,104)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable, net	38,184	(48,850)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable due from related parties	53,690	(7,948)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	(575)	3,268
Decrease (increase) in inventories	53,625	101,744
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	707	4,303
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	(21)	270
Total changes in operating assets	155,127	45,683
Changes in operating liabilities		
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	(3,596)	(5,045)
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	-	(2,883)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(33,270)	11,078
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable to related parties	(1,318)	(2,839)
Increase (decrease) in other payable	(23,370)	474
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(17)	4
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	(15)	(46)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(600)	-
Total changes in operating liabilities	(62,186)	743

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FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	484,918	558,419
Interest received	30,554	31,528
Interest paid	(569)	(579)
Income taxes paid	<u>(98,065)</u>	<u>(134,253)</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>416,838</u>	<u>455,115</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at amortized cost - current	(50,356)	(104,725)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(40,803)	(26,849)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	246	760
Decrease (increase) in software fee	(222)	(500)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments for business facilities	(2,383)	(13,506)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	3	(2)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	<u>(7,599)</u>	<u>(10,433)</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>(101,114)</u>	<u>(155,255)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Payments of lease liabilities	(1,751)	(1,269)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	16	154
Cash dividends	(204,344)	(207,167)
Change in non-controlling interests	<u>(28,656)</u>	<u>5,761</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<u>(234,735)</u>	<u>(202,521)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(19,462)</u>	<u>8,508</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	61,527	105,847
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>1,099,466</u>	<u>993,619</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 1,160,993</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,466</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION :		
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	<u>\$ (70,557)</u>	<u>\$ 27,059</u>

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

1. History and Organization

Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in March 1988. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's paid-in capital was \$756,617,400. The major business activities of the Company are the manufacture and sale of automotive and motorcycle parts and various molds. The Company's head office and factory are located in Shengang Township, Changhua County.

The public offering was approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau in December 1998. The Company's shares were approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau for listing on the Taipei Exchange in January 2003 and have been trading on the Taipei Exchange since April 16, 2003.

2. Approval Date and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2026.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

- (1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has adopted the following IFRS, International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, “IFRSs”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the FSC, effective from January 1, 2025. New, amended, and revised standards and interpretations are summarized as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025

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

- (2) Standards issued by the IASB that have been endorsed by the FSC, but not yet adopted by the Group

The following table summarizes the new standards, interpretations and amendments issued by the IASB that have been endorsed by the FSC and will become effective on January 1, 2026:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026

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

(3) IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following table summarizes the new standards, interpretations and amendments issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 “Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”	January 1, 2027

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is complete.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries. The total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the Company's shareholders and non-controlling interests, even if this results in non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

All significant transactions, balances, income, and expenses between the Company's consolidated entities are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the Company's shareholders.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

<u>Name of Investor</u>	<u>Name of Subsidiary</u>	<u>Business Activities</u>	<u>2025/12/31</u>	<u>2024/12/31</u>
The Company	Superiority Enterprise Corp.	Investment	100.0%	100.0%
The Company	Propitious International Inc.	Investment	55.75%	55.75%
Superiority Enterprise Corp.	Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	Products and precision stamping parts for automobiles and special vehicles	100.0%	100.0%
Propitious International Inc.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, processing and production of products and precision stamping parts for automobiles, motorcycles and special vehicles	100.0%	100.0%

(4) Foreign currency transactions and foreign operations

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the operating results and financial positions of each consolidated entity are translated into NTD.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual consolidated entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are translated into NTD using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

(5) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- A. Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- B. Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- C. Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or
- D. Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

- A. Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- B. Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- C. Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or

D. Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations.

(7) Financial instruments

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

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

A. Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- a. The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
- b. The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

At initial recognition, these assets are recognized at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets and accounts receivable, which is presented as accounts receivable. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent changes that are measured at fair value, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including account receivables).

The Group always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) for account receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

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

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

B. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

If the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss do not have quoted prices in an active market and their fair value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial liabilities measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost as at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(8) Inventories

The company uses a perpetual inventory system and the inventories are stated at cost. The cost of inventories is calculated using the monthly weighted average method. After making provision for obsolescence, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met.

Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows: buildings and structures 14~50 years, machinery and equipment 2~20 years, transportation equipment 3~10 years, facilities 2~15 years, and other equipment 2~10 years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(11) Intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

B. Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their economic lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

(12) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized and instead is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash generating unit may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the difference is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the cash generating unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the cash generating unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

B. Other tangible assets and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

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

(13) Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(14) Employee benefits

A. Retirement benefits

The contribution obligation of a defined contribution plan is recognized as an expense during the period of service provided by the employee. The benefit expenses of a defined benefit pension plan are recognized as defined benefit costs in accordance with the actuarial result.

For defined benefit retirement pension plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. The service cost (including current service cost) and the net interest of the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period when they occur. Remeasurement, including actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period when it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

B. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(15) Income tax

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

Current income tax is calculated based on the taxable income of the current year. As part of the profits or losses belong to taxable or deductible items in other reporting periods, or do not belong to taxable or deductible items, the taxable income is different from the net income reported in the statements of comprehensive income. The current income tax-related liabilities of the Group are calculated in accordance with the tax rate that has been legislated or substantively legislated at the end of the reporting period.

An additional 5% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the shareholders resolve to retain the earnings.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all future taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized

only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

(16) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. Revenue is recognized when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. The details of the Group's major sources of revenue were as follows:

The Group mainly manufactures parts and molds for automobile, motorcycle and other transportation. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional. Payment term granted to customers is due 60-90 days from the invoice date, and to some customers is 120 days. Therefore, the Group does not adjust the monetary time value of the transaction price. For some of the contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers before transferring a promised good to a customer, and the Group has the obligation to transfer the goods subsequently. Accordingly, the Group recognized the consideration received in advance from customers under contract liabilities.

Rental income is recognized as non-operating income over time in accordance with term of the lease. Depreciation and direct costs attribute to investment property is recognized in operating expenses.

(17) Government grants

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

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred are recognized in profit or loss of the period in which they become receivable.

Government grants are presented in the financial statements as follows: Unrealized government grants (that is, the benefits of deferred government grants) are classified as liabilities in the balance sheet; realized government grants are other income in the comprehensive income statement.

(18) Operating segments information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal management reports provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Group's chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

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

In the application of the Group's accounting policies mentioned in note 4, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

(1) The loss allowance of accounts receivable

The Group has estimated the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Group has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating the impairments and the selected inputs.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized the loss allowance of \$279 thousand and \$181 thousand, respectively.

(2) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

In the process of evaluating the potential impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill, the Group is required to make subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future revenue and expenses related to the specific asset groups with the consideration of the nature of industry. Any changes in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant impairment charges or reversal in future years.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized the impairment loss (gain on reversal of impairment loss of \$3,765 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively.

(3) Impairment assessment of goodwill

The impairment assessment of goodwill relies on the Group's subjective judgment, including identifying cash-generating units, allocating assets and liabilities as well as goodwill to related cash-generating units, and determining the recoverable amounts of related cash-generating units.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized no impairment loss of goodwill.

(4) Realization of deferred income tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires the management's subjective judgment and estimate, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to the deferred tax assets.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized the deferred tax assets of \$15,954 thousand and \$18,000 thousand, respectively.

(5) Valuation of inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Group uses judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period. The Group estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. This inventory valuation is based primarily on the estimated market value of inventories at the end of the financial reporting period and is therefore subject to significant change.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amounts of inventories were \$234,668 thousand and \$288,293 thousand, respectively.

6. Explanation of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash	\$ 704	\$ 631
Deposits in banks	1,160,289	1,098,835
Total	\$ 1,160,993	\$ 1,099,466

The cash and cash equivalents of the Group had not been pledged as collateral.

(2) Current financial assets at amortized cost

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Time deposits over three months	\$ 354,891	\$ 304,535

The time deposits over three months of the Group had not been pledged as collateral.

Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortized cost is provided in Note 6(16).

(3) Notes and accounts receivable, net

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable	\$ 3,365	\$ 12,882
Accounts receivable	303,447	341,505
Less: Loss allowance	(279)	(180)
Accounts receivable due from related parties	96,607	150,297
Less: Loss allowance	-	(1)
Plus: Allowance for exchange gains and losses	279	406
Total	\$ 403,419	\$ 504,909

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs to recognize for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the analysis of the Group's expected credit losses of accounts receivable were as follows:

December 31, 2025

Items	Carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Not past due	\$ 368,715	0.00%-0.01%	\$ -
Past due within 90 days	30,814	0.00%-0.94%	11
Past due 91-180 days	525	0.00%-53.94%	268
Plus: Allowance for exchange gains and losses	279		
Total	\$ 400,333		\$ 279

December 31, 2024

Items	Carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Not past due	\$ 458,422	0.00%-0.01%	\$ 5
Past due within 90 days	33,141	0.00%-0.12%	12
Past due 91-180 days	239	0.00%-68.22%	164
Plus: Allowance for exchange gains and losses	406		
Total	\$ 492,208		\$ 181

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the movement in the allowance for notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 181	\$ 855
Provision (reversal)	99	(75)
Write-offs during the year	-	(599)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(1)	-
Balance, end of period	\$ 279	\$ 181

The accounts receivable of the Group had not been pledged as collateral.

(4) Inventories

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Finished goods	\$ 91,165	\$ 118,788
Work in process	86,215	93,139
Raw materials	95,171	125,382
Others	3,654	2,975
Inventory in transit	8,469	10,307
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses	(50,006)	(62,298)
Total	\$ 234,668	\$ 288,293

The inventories of the Group had not been pledged as collateral. The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ 2,029,605	\$ 2,343,630
Net losses (gains) on inventories	91	201
Inventory scrap loss	1,135	2,922
Losses on inventory valuation	(11,870)	(4,386)
Total	\$ 2,018,961	\$ 2,342,367

(5) Property, plant and equipment

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	\$ 399,060	\$ 399,060
Buildings and structures	248,384	289,367
Machinery and equipment	204,713	250,686
Transportation equipment	7,419	10,220
Office equipment	2,451	2,565
Other equipment	50,275	50,031
Construction in progress	-	792
Total	\$ 912,302	\$ 1,002,721

Items	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:								
2025/1/1	\$ 399,060	\$ 671,642	\$ 1,918,694	\$ 28,845	\$ 14,517	\$ 234,074	\$ 792	\$ 3,267,624
Additions		3,082	10,781		812	26,128		40,803
Disposals		(3,496)	(17,399)	(47)	(247)	(3,858)		(25,047)
Transfers		734	188			(2,526)	(734)	(2,338)
Effect of exchange rate changes		(17,482)	(42,187)	(1,400)	(578)	(6,523)	(58)	(68,228)
2025/12/31	\$ 399,060	\$ 654,480	\$ 1,870,077	\$ 27,398	\$ 14,504	\$ 247,295	\$ -	\$ 3,212,814
2024/1/1	\$ 399,060	\$ 624,781	\$ 1,895,436	\$ 27,039	\$ 16,416	\$ 200,055	\$ 31,426	\$ 3,194,213
Additions		7,593	7,126	2,009	1,102	9,019		26,849
Disposals		(2,460)	(23,023)	(1,144)	(177)	(10,838)		(37,642)
Transfers		34,134	11,744	468	(3,121)	33,363	(31,204)	45,384
Effect of exchange rate changes		7,594	27,411	473	297	2,475	570	38,820
2024/12/31	\$ 399,060	\$ 671,642	\$ 1,918,694	\$ 28,845	\$ 14,517	\$ 234,074	\$ 792	\$ 3,267,624
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:								
2025/1/1	\$ -	\$ 382,275	\$ 1,668,008	\$ 18,625	\$ 11,952	\$ 184,043	\$ -	\$ 2,264,903
Depreciation		33,846	49,889	2,117	778	21,996		108,626
Disposals		(3,496)	(17,243)	(47)	(247)	(3,858)		(24,891)
Transfers								-
Effect of exchange rate changes		(6,529)	(35,290)	(716)	(430)	(5,161)		(48,126)
2025/12/31	\$ -	\$ 406,096	\$ 1,665,364	\$ 19,979	\$ 12,053	\$ 197,020	\$ -	\$ 2,300,512
2024/1/1	\$ -	\$ 351,335	\$ 1,624,483	\$ 16,263	\$ 11,498	\$ 156,996	\$ -	\$ 2,160,575
Depreciation		31,201	51,479	2,607	1,006	25,078		111,371
Disposals		(2,460)	(22,659)	(977)	(177)	(10,791)		(37,064)
Transfers		(1,176)	(6,406)	448	(630)	11,213		3,449
Effect of exchange rate changes		3,375	21,111	284	255	1,547		26,572
2024/12/31	\$ -	\$ 382,275	\$ 1,668,008	\$ 18,625	\$ 11,952	\$ 184,043	\$ -	\$ 2,264,903
Carrying amounts:								
2025/12/31	\$ 399,060	\$ 248,384	\$ 204,713	\$ 7,419	\$ 2,451	\$ 50,275	\$ -	\$ 912,302
2024/12/31	\$ 399,060	\$ 289,367	\$ 250,686	\$ 10,220	\$ 2,565	\$ 50,031	\$ 792	\$ 1,002,721

The significant part of the Group's buildings includes plants, main office building, utilities engineering and air conditioning system, and the related depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful lives of 6-50 years.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized \$14,409 thousand and \$13,728 thousand as a reserve for impairment loss from property, plant and equipment.

Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no borrowing cost was capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment.

(6) Right-of-use assets

A. The carrying amount of the right-of-use assets were as follows:

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	\$ 37,575	\$ 41,931
Transportation Equipment	1,112	442
Office Equipment	1,646	2,544
Total	\$ 40,333	\$ 44,917

Movements in right-of-use assets were as follows:

Items	Land	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
Cost:				
2025/1/1	\$ 53,039	\$ 1,669	\$ 2,694	\$ 57,402
Additions		1,326		1,326
Disposals		(1,238)		(1,238)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(3,324)			(3,324)
2025/12/31	\$ 49,715	\$ 1,757	\$ 2,694	\$ 54,166
2024/1/1	\$ 50,718	\$ 3,228	\$ -	\$ 53,946
Additions	1,062		2,694	3,756
Disposals		(1,559)		(1,559)
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,259			1,259
2024/12/31	\$ 53,039	\$ 1,669	\$ 2,694	\$ 57,402
Depreciation:				
2025/1/1	\$ 11,108	\$ 1,227	\$ 150	\$ 12,485
Depreciation	1,739	656	898	3,293
Disposals		(1,238)		(1,238)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(707)			(707)
2025/12/31	\$ 12,140	\$ 645	\$ 1,048	\$ 13,833
2024/1/1	\$ 9,021	\$ 1,927	\$ -	\$ 10,948
Depreciation	1,854	859	150	2,863
Disposals		(1,559)		(1,559)
Effect of exchange rate changes	233			233
2024/12/31	\$ 11,108	\$ 1,227	\$ 150	\$ 12,485
Carrying amounts:				
2025/12/31	\$ 37,575	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,646	\$ 40,333
2024/12/31	\$ 41,931	\$ 442	\$ 2,544	\$ 44,917

B. The Group leases land for the use of plants with lease terms of 45 to 50 years, and leases transportation equipment with lease terms of 3 years.

The Group leases photocopying equipment and transportation equipment with lease terms of less than one year, these leases are short-term and leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(7) Lease liabilities

A. The carrying amount of the lease liabilities were as follows:

December 31, 2025			
Items	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Within 1 year	\$ 2,258	\$ 546	\$ 1,712
2-3 years	2,703	998	1,705
4-5 years	1,446	949	497
Over 5 years	19,492	7,470	12,022
Total	\$ 25,899	\$ 9,963	\$ 15,936
Current	\$ 2,258	\$ 546	\$ 1,712
Non-current	\$ 23,641	\$ 9,417	\$ 14,224

December 31, 2024			
Items	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Within 1 year	\$ 2,129	\$ 596	\$ 1,533
2-3 years	3,230	1,106	2,124
4-5 years	1,552	1,037	515
Over 5 years	21,727	8,509	13,218
Total	\$ 28,638	\$ 11,248	\$ 17,390
Current	\$ 2,129	\$ 596	\$ 1,533
Non-current	\$ 26,509	\$ 10,652	\$ 15,857

The amount of lease liabilities increased \$1,326 thousand and \$3,741 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The interest rates are 1.930% and 1.985% and the expiry date is July 2028.

B. The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 569	\$ 579
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,282

C. The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ 3,431	\$ 3,130

(8) Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The plan under the R.O.C. Labor Pension Act (the “Act”) is deemed a defined contribution plan. Pursuant to the Act, the Company has made monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee’s monthly salary to employees’ pension accounts. Furthermore, GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd. and Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. also make contributions at certain percentages of the total monthly salary of their employees. Accordingly, the Group recognized expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Defined contribution pension expense	\$ 10,564	\$ 11,468

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company reached an agreement with the employees who chose the old pension scheme in July 2023 in accordance with the Labor Standards Law and the Labor Pension Act to settle the pension fund, and has obtained an approval letter from the Trust Department, Bank of Taiwan, in August and September 2023.

(9) Equity

A. Ordinary share

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized common shares amounted to \$1,200,000,000, and the outstanding common shares amounted to \$756,617,400, consisting of 75,661,740 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$10 per share.

B. Capital surplus

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 150,801	\$ 150,801

Under the relevant laws, the capital surplus generated from the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock (including the stock issued for new capital, mergers, convertible bonds and the surplus from treasury stock transactions) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or stock dividends up to a certain percentage of the Company's paid-in capital.

C. Retained earnings

Operating within the automobile and motorcycle parts industry, the Company shall first take into consideration its operating environment, and industry developments, as well as its programs to maintain its operating efficiency and meet its capital expenditure budget and financial goals. As stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the earnings, if any, shall be distributed as follows:

If there is net profit after tax for each fiscal year, at least 2% of the current-year profit shall be distributed as employees' compensation, and remuneration to directors shall not exceed 5% of the current-year profit, once any accumulated losses have been fully covered. Of the aforementioned employees' compensation, at least 60% shall be distributed to non-executive employees. The Company's net earnings should first be used to pay taxes and offset prior years' deficits, if any. Of the remaining balance with the adjustment amount of undistributed earnings, the legal reserve shall be appropriated in accordance with applicable laws. A special reserve shall also be set aside or reversed in accordance with laws. Then, any remaining profit, together with any undistributed retained earnings from previous years, shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval. Dividend to be distributed shall be no less than 10% of the current-year retained earnings available for distribution. The cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors could make adjustments according to the actual profit and capital status of the company in the current year and propose the

appropriation for resolution at the shareholders' meeting.

According to the Act, a company shall set aside legal reserve until it equals the paid-in capital. The legal capital reserve may be used to offset a deficit, or be distributed as dividends in cash or stocks for the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital if the Company incurs no loss.

Pursuant to existing regulations, the Company is required to set aside additional special capital reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of the other components of shareholders' equity, such as the accumulated balance of foreign currency translation reserve, unrealized valuation gains and losses from financial assets at FVOCI. For any subsequent decrease in the deduction amount from shareholders' equity, any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses.

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023 were approved at the shareholders' meetings on May 27, 2025 and May 21, 2024, respectively, as follows:

Items	Appropriation		Dividend per share	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Legal reserve	\$ 18,508	\$ 18,142		
Special reserve	(21,298)	15,012		
Cash dividends	121,059	121,059	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.60

The appropriation of the 2025 net income was proposed by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2026 as follows:

Items	2025	Dividend per share
Legal reserve	\$ 9,808	
Special reserve	41,901	
Cash dividends	60,529	\$ 0.80

The appropriation for 2025 is subject to approval at the Company's shareholders' meeting scheduled to be held on May 28, 2026.

D. Others

Changes in others for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Items		For the years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Balance, beginning of period	\$ (59,634)	\$ (80,932)
	Changes in period	(41,901)	21,298
	Balance, end of period	\$ (101,535)	\$ (59,634)

E. Non-controlling interests

Changes in the amount of non-controlling interests for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 349,950	\$ 327,358
Appropriation of earnings	(83,465)	(86,288)
Profit for the period	105,781	103,119
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(28,656)	5,761
Balance, end of period	\$ 343,610	\$ 349,950

(10) Operating revenue

Disaggregation of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Sale of goods	\$ 2,482,050	\$ 2,861,609
Others	36,672	47,900
Total	\$ 2,518,722	\$ 2,909,509

(11) Non-operating income and expenses

The details of non-operating income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Non-operating income		
Rent income	\$ 3,130	\$ 2,987
Other income	5,891	6,056
Total	<u>\$ 9,021</u>	<u>\$ 9,043</u>

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Other gains and losses		
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 90	\$ 184
Foreign exchange losses	(29,145)	25,559
Others	(817)	(2,489)
Total	<u>\$ (29,872)</u>	<u>\$ 23,254</u>

(12) Income tax

A. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

Income tax expense consisted of the following:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current income tax expense		
Current tax expense recognized in the current year	\$ 82,860	\$ 101,026
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(3,512)	16
Tax on undistributed earnings	3,341	1,361
Deferred income tax expense		
The origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,975	6,653
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 86,664</u>	<u>\$ 109,056</u>

A reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Income before tax	\$ 290,529	\$ 397,251
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	\$ 82,054	\$ 104,757
Tax effect of adjusting items		
Nondeductible items in determining taxable income	1,249	1,096
Tax on undistributed earnings	3,341	1,361
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(3,512)	16
Changes in deferred tax		
Temporary differences	3,532	1,826
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$ 86,664	\$ 109,056

B. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred income tax assets		
Temporary differences		
Account receivable	\$ 6	\$ 3
Provisions	2	5
Inventory	7,462	9,458
Property, plant and equipment	3,293	3,208
Unrealized gross profit from intercompany transactions within the Group	94	252
Provisions for employee benefits	1,327	1,447
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	305	5
Rights-of-use assets / lease liabilities	3,465	3,622
Total	\$ 15,954	\$ 18,000

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<hr/>		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Long-term investments	\$ 10,760	\$ 7,776
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	65	894
	<hr/>	
Total	\$ 10,825	\$ 8,670
	<hr/> <hr/>	

C. Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Items	Balance, beginning of period	Profit or loss	Effect of exchange rate changes	Balance, end of period
<hr/>				
Deferred income tax assets				
Account receivable	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 6
Provisions	5	(3)		2
Inventory	9,458	(1,910)	(86)	7,462
Property, plant and equipment	3,208	136	(51)	3,293
Unrealized gross profit from intercompany transactions within the Group	252	(155)	(3)	94
Provisions for employee benefits	1,447	(120)		1,327
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	5	300		305
Rights-of-use assets / lease liabilities	3,622	(71)	(86)	3,465
	<hr/>			
Total	\$ 18,000	\$ (1,820)	\$ (226)	\$ 15,954
	<hr/> <hr/>			
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Long-term investments	\$ 7,776	\$ (2,984)	\$ -	\$ 10,760
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	894	829		65
	<hr/>			
Total	\$ 8,670	\$ (2,155)	\$ -	\$ 10,825
	<hr/> <hr/>			

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Items	Balance, beginning of period	Profit or loss	Effect of exchange rate changes	Balance, end of period
Deferred income tax assets				
Account receivable	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 3
Provisions	4	1		5
Inventory	9,426	(44)	76	9,458
Property, plant and equipment	3,806	(721)	123	3,208
Unrealized gross profit from intercompany transactions within the Group	575	(342)	19	252
Provisions for employee benefits	1,447			1,447
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	1,367	(1,362)		5
Rights-of-use assets / lease liabilities	3,514	(68)	176	3,622
Total	\$ 20,139	\$ (2,533)	\$ 394	\$ 18,000
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Long-term investments	\$ 4,548	\$ (3,228)	\$ -	\$ 7,776
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	2	(892)		894
Total	\$ 4,550	\$ (4,120)	\$ -	\$ 8,670

D. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, deferred income tax asset items that are not very likely realizable and hence are not recognized of the Group were as follows:

December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
\$ 46,524	\$ 44,436

E. The tax authorities have examined income tax returns of the Company through 2023.

(13) Employee benefits, depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses

By item	By function	For the years ended December 31,			For the years ended December 31,		
		2025		Total	2024		Total
		Cost of sale	Operating expense	Total	Cost of sale	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefits							
Salary		\$ 187,918	\$ 70,422	\$ 258,340	\$ 204,586	\$ 78,738	\$ 283,324
Labor and health insurance		25,100	9,119	34,219	26,790	9,439	36,229
Pension		6,359	4,205	10,564	7,062	4,406	11,468
Remuneration directors		-	12,194	12,194	-	14,133	14,133
Others		42,086	6,268	48,354	51,270	10,196	61,466
Depreciation		86,164	22,111	108,275	95,432	18,802	114,234
Amortization		14,664	8,895	23,559	25,555	6,512	32,067

Note: For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the average numbers of employees of the Group were 914 and 997, respectively. The numbers of directors excluding the employees were both 8.

The remunerations to employees and the remunerations to directors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were calculated using the Company's net income before tax, before deducting the remunerations to employees and directors for each period, and multiplied by the percentages amounting to \$12,337 thousand and \$21,968 thousand, respectively. If there are any adjustments to the amounts after the date of authorization for issuance of the parent company only financial statements, such adjustments will be regarded as changes in accounting estimates and reflected in profit or loss in the following year.

Remuneration to employees and directors for 2025, approved by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2026, were in the amounts of \$7,173 thousand and \$5,164 thousand, respectively. There is no difference between the aforementioned approved amounts and the amounts charged against earnings for 2025.

Remuneration to employees and directors for 2024, approved by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2025, were in the amounts of \$12,772 thousand and \$9,196 thousand and had been reported at the shareholders' meeting on May 27, 2025. There was no difference between the aforementioned approved amounts and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for 2024.

The information about the remuneration to employees and directors is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

(14) Earnings per share of common stock

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to common shareholders of parent (in thousands)	\$ 98,084	\$ 185,076
The number of outstanding shares at beginning of period (in thousands)	75,661.74	75,661.74
Weighted-average number of common shares (in thousands)	75,661.74	75,661.74
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.30	\$ 2.44

(15) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(16) Financial instruments

A. Categories of financial instruments

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,160,993	\$ 1,099,466
Financial assets at amortized cost	354,891	304,535
Receivables	403,419	504,909
Total	\$ 1,919,303	\$ 1,908,910

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Payables	\$ 249,956	\$ 284,544
Lease liabilities	15,936	17,390
Total	\$ 265,892	\$ 301,934

B. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk tendency.

For the above-mentioned financial risks, the Group has established suitable policies, procedures, and internal control according to related regulations. Important financial activities need to be reviewed by the Board of Directors according to applicable regulations and the internal control system. While a financial plan is being implemented, the Group needs to strictly follow applicable financial operating procedures about the overall financial risk management.

C. Market risk

The market risk of the Group is the risk of volatility in fair value or cash flows of financial instruments as a result of the varying prices on the market. Market risk mainly includes exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk.

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variables; there are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

a. Currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and net investment in foreign operations.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables; therefore, there is natural hedge effect. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD. The information of the sensitivity analyses is as follows:

When USD appreciates or depreciates against NTD by 1%, the profit increases / decreases as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Appreciation	Depreciation	Appreciation	Depreciation
Profit for the period	\$ 4,691	\$ (4,691)	\$ 7,280	\$ (7,280)
Equity	8,215	(8,215)	8,169	(8,169)

b. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk of volatility in the fair value or cash flows in the future of financial instruments as a result of changing interest rates on the market. The interest rate risk of the Group mainly comes from borrowings at floating interest rates. Since most short-term loans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are fixed rate borrowings, the interest rate fluctuations risk of future cash flows was insignificant.

D. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Group if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's operating activities (mainly receivables from customers) and financial activities (mainly deposits in banks and financial instruments).

F. Fair value of financial instruments

a. Valuation techniques and assumptions used to measure fair value

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities refer to the amounts of current transaction of the said instruments with the interested counterparties (instead of mandatory means or liquidation). The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, and short-term borrowings approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at amortized cost approximate their fair values.

c. Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

(a) Definition of fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(b) Fair value hierarchy information

The Group did not have financial instruments such as financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss and consequently fair value hierarchy information was not disclosed.

G. The information on the foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities with significant effect

December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
Foreign currency amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>							
Monetary items:							
USD	\$	9,430	31.430	\$	296,387	\$	488,506
EUR		131	36.900		4,820		7,049
RMB		30,435	4.472		136,094		146,795
VND		454,083,354	0.001		544,900		552,153
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Monetary items:							
USD	\$	62	31.430	\$	1,939	\$	2,547
RMB		13,079	4.472		58,486		53,524
VND		83,878,990	0.001		100,655		106,543

7. Related-Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship with the Group:

<u>Related party name</u>	<u>Related party categories</u>
GSK Corporation	Other related party
GSK Autotech & Furniture Inc.	Other related party
Shin San Shing Co., Ltd.	Other related party
GSK Intek Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Medcare Manufacturing Inc.	Other related party
GSK Technologies Inc.	Other related party
Uni Auto Parts Manufacture Co., Ltd.	Other related party
GSK Precision Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Shanghai Yuxing Trading Co., Ltd.	Other related party

(2) Significant related party transactions:

A. Purchases of goods

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	\$ 25,810	\$ 36,073

The purchases prices and payment terms to related parties were not significantly different from those of purchases to third parties. The payment terms for purchases to related parties were 2 months. The payments were paid by remittance.

B. Operating revenue

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Other related parties		
GSK Corporation	\$ 294,538	\$ 463,906
GSK Technologies	260,284	280,728
Others	34,857	41,794
Total	\$ 589,679	\$ 786,428

The sales prices and collection terms to related parties were not significantly different from those of sales to third parties. The payments were collected by 2-4 month promissory notes or remittance.

C. Notes receivable / payable and accounts receivable / payable (no interest bearing)

a. Accounts receivable

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other related parties		
GSK Corporation	\$ 45,306	\$ 93,946
GSK Technologies	39,315	46,457
Others	11,986	9,894
Less: Loss allowance	-	(1)
Total	\$ 96,607	\$ 150,296

b. Others receivable

Other related parties	\$ 7	\$ 46
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c. Accounts payable

Other related parties	\$ 3,839	\$ 5,157
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D. Property transactions

During 2024, the Group's property transactions with its related parties are as follows:

Items	Name of equipment	Years	Purchase price	Outstanding payment
Other related parties	Desktop C type hydraulic press	2024	\$ 85	\$ -

E. Others

During 2025 and 2024, the Group's other transactions with its related parties are summarized as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Agency fee	\$ 349	\$ 688
Manufacturing overhead - outsourced	1,480	3,361

F. Compensation of key management personnel

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 12,333	\$ 20,443

For details of total compensation paid to the key management personnel, please refer to the annual report of the Company.

8. Pledged Assets: None

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, amounts available under letters of credit for import: None
- (2) As of December 31, 2025, capital expenditures contracted for but not yet incurred: None

10. Significant Disaster Loss: None

11. Significant Subsequent Events: None

12. Others: None

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Information on significant transactions

- A. Loans to others: None
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None
- C. Significant securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None
- D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid in capital or more: Please refer to table 1.
- E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None
- F. Others: The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transactions between them: Please refer to table 2.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in mainland China): Please refer to table 3.

(3) Information on investments in mainland China

- A. The name of the investee in mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits/losses of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: Please refer to table 4.
- B. Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in mainland China on financial reports: Please refer to table 2.

14. Segment information

Information reported to the chief operating decision-maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on location of operations. The ways of manufacturing and marketing strategy are the same; however, the Group manages its business by location due to regional difference from culture, economy environment and so on. Specifically, the Group's reportable segments were as follows:

Domestic Operations Department – Design, research and development, production, manufacturing and sales of metal stamping parts for automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles.

Overseas Operations Department – Manufacturing, processing and production of various products and precision stamping parts for automobiles, motorcycles and special vehicles.

The Group's segment profit (loss) is measured with the operating profit (loss) before tax, which is used as a basis for the Group in assessing the performance of the operating segments.

(1) Operating segments information

For the year ended December 31, 2025	Domestic operations department	Overseas operations department	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue				
Revenue from external customers	\$ 911,104	\$ 1,607,618	\$ -	\$ 2,518,722
Intersegment revenues	10,187	7,469	(17,656)	-
Total revenue	921,291	1,615,087	(17,656)	2,518,722
Segment profit or loss	122,301	288,616	(120,388)	290,529
Segment assets	2,642,750	1,271,776	(703,735)	3,210,791
For the year ended December 31, 2024	Domestic operations department	Overseas operations department	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue				
Revenue from external customers	\$ 1,196,818	\$ 1,712,691	\$ -	\$ 2,909,509
Intersegment revenues	16,795	4,646	(21,441)	-
Total revenue	1,213,613	1,717,337	(21,441)	2,909,509
Segment profit or loss	233,136	288,472	(124,357)	397,251
Segment assets	2,778,896	1,308,095	(726,998)	3,359,993

(2) Geographical information

Geographical information	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	For the years ended December 31, 2025	2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Taiwan	\$ 856,299	\$ 1,081,399	\$ 592,569	\$ 643,574
Asia	1,620,619	1,750,935	410,489	467,199
America	12,674	27,393		
Europe	29,130	49,782		
Total	\$ 2,518,722	\$ 2,909,509	\$ 1,003,058	\$ 1,110,773

Revenue recognition is based on the locations where accounts are collected. Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, and other non-current assets, excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(3) Major customer information

Major customers representing at least 10% of net revenue for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Customer	For the years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer A	\$ 260,284	10.33%	\$ 280,728	9.65%
Customer B	294,538	11.69%	463,906	15.94%
Customer C	1,035,861	41.13%	1,107,569	38.07%
Total	\$ 1,590,683	63.15%	\$ 1,852,203	63.66%

Table 1: Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid in capital or more

In Thousands of NTD

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes / Accounts payable or receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of total	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	% of total	
Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Corporation	The entity's chairman is the same as the Company's	Sale	294,538	11.69%	60 days	Normal	Normal	45,306	11.23%	
Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. GSK Vietnam	GSK Technologies Inc.	The entity's chairman is the Company's director	Sale	260,284	10.33%	60 days	Normal	Normal	39,315	9.75%	

Table 2: Significant intercompany transactions during the reporting periods

In Thousands of NTD
For the year ended December 31, 2025

No. (Note 1)	Name of company	Counterparty	Nature of relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of consolidated revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	1	Operating revenue	10,187	Normal trading terms	0.40%
0	Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	2,920	Normal trading terms	0.09%
1	GSK VIETNAM CO., LTD.	Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	2	Operating revenue	3,415	Normal trading terms	0.14%
1	GSK VIETNAM CO., LTD.	Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	2	Accounts receivable	2,269	Normal trading terms	0.07%
2	Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	3	Operating revenue	3,905	Normal trading terms	0.16%
2	Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	1,059	Normal trading terms	0.03%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of intercompany transactions are as follows:

- (1) 0 represents the parent company.
- (2) Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Transactions labeled as follows:

- (1) represents transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries.
- (2) represents transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.
- (3) represents transactions between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The percentage calculation is based on the consolidated total operating revenue or total assets. For balance sheet items, each item's end-of-period balance is shown as a percentage to the consolidated total assets as of the end of the period. For profit or loss items, cumulative amounts are shown as percentages to the consolidated total operating revenue for the period.

Note 4: The Company shall determine whether the significant transactions be included in this table based on the principle of materiality.

Table 3: Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence
(excluding information on investment in mainland China)

In Thousands of NTD
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Name of investor	Name of investee (Note 1, 2)	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2025			Net income (losses) of investee (Note 2(2))	Share of profits/losses (Note 2(3))	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	Propitious International Inc.	BVI	Investment	347,044	347,044	-	55.75%	446,704	239,145	133,804	Transactions have been eliminated while preparing the consolidated financial statements.
Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	Superiority Enterprise Corp.	BVI	investment and import/export trade	391,965	391,965	-	100.0%	257,364	(12,864)	(12,836)	Transactions have been eliminated while preparing the consolidated financial statements.
Propitious International Inc.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing, processing and production of products and precision stamping parts for automobiles, motorcycles and special vehicles, and coating and processing	606,351	606,351	-	100.0%	765,930	241,763	241,721	Transactions have been eliminated while preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

(1) The columns of "Name of investee", "Location", "Main business and products", "Original investment amount" and "Shares held as of December 31, 2025" should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the "Note" column.

(2) The "Net income (losses) of investee" column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.

(3) The "Share of profits/losses" column should fill in the Company (public company) recognized investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognized investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognized investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognized by regulations.

Table 4: Information on investment in mainland China

In Thousands of NTD
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net income (losses) of investee	Percentage of ownership	Share of profits/losses (Note 2(2)B)	Carrying amount as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow						
Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	Products and precision stamping parts for automobiles and special vehicles, and production and sales of other transportation equipment	391,965	Note 1(2) Investment through Superiority Enterprise Corp.	391,965	-	-	391,965	(12,853)	100%	(12,853)	260,334	-

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Accumulated investment in mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment amounts authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
391,965	395,904	1,485,786

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Direct investment in mainland China.
- (2) Indirectly investment in mainland China through companies registered in a third region (Please specify the name of the company in third region).
- (3) Other methods.

Note 2: In the "Share of profits/losses" column:

- (1) It should be indicated if the investee was still in the incorporation arrangement and had not yet any profit during this period.
- (2) Indicate the basis for investment income (loss) recognition in the number of one of the following three categories:
 - A. The financial statements that are audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.
 - B. The financial statements were audited by the auditors of the parent company.
 - C. Others.

Note 3: The numbers in this table are expressed in NTD.