

Solomon Data International Corporation  
Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Review Report  
Third Quarter of 2025 and 2024  
(Stock Code 5432)

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Solomon Data International Corporation  
Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Review Report for Third Quarter 2025  
and 2024  
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## Independent Auditor's Review Report

(2025) Letter Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No. 25002064

To Solomon Data International Corporation:

### Introduction

We reviewed the consolidated balance sheets of SOLOMON Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "Solomon Group") as of September 30, 2025 and 2024; their consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024; their consolidated statements of changes in equity; and their consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months then ended, along with the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies. Compiling fairly presented financial statements in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting," as endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, is the responsibility of management. Our responsibility is to draw conclusions on the financial statements based on the results of the review.

### Scope

Except as explained in the Basis of Qualified Conclusion paragraph, we conducted our review in accordance with the Standards on Review Engagements of the Republic of China No. 2410 "Review of Financial Statements." The procedures carried out during the review of the financial statements include inquiries (mainly to the personnel in charge of financial and accounting matters), analytical procedures, and other review procedures. The scope of the review is obviously narrower than the scope of the audit. Hence, we may not identify the material matters that can be identified during the audit and, thus, cannot give audit opinions.

### Basis of Qualified Conclusion

As disclosed in Note 6 (7) to the financial statements, the financial statements for the same periods of investments accounted for using the equity method included in the above financial statements were not reviewed by the auditors. The carrying amounts of equity method investments as of September 30, 2025 and 2024 were NT\$55,401 thousand and NT\$56,067 thousand, respectively, representing 13% of total assets for each period. The comprehensive income (loss) recognized for the periods from July 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, and from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024 were NT\$248 thousand, NT(975)thousand, NT(989) thousand, and NT\$(1,312) thousand, respectively, representing 2%, (16%), (10%), and (6%) of total comprehensive income (loss), respectively.

### Qualified Conclusion

Based on our review, except for any adjustments that may have been determined to be necessary had the financial statements of investments accounted for using the equity method, as described in the Basis of Qualified Conclusion paragraph, been reviewed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Solomon Data International Corporation as of September 30, 2025, and 2024, as well as its financial performance for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024, and its cash flows for the nine months then ended, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting," endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan  
CPA Wen Ya-Fang  
CPA Lin Se-Kai

Financial Supervisory Commission  
Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1100350706

Former Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory  
Commission, Executive Yuan  
Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Liu-Zi No. 0960072936

November 6, 2025

Solomon Data International Corporation  
Balance Sheet  
September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024

Unit: NT\$ Thousand

	Assets	Note	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024		September 30, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	<b>Current assets</b>							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6 (1)	\$ 180,234	42	\$ 59,304	14	\$ 75,002	17
1110	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	6 (5)	56,285	13	55,666	13	55,454	13
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost – current	6 (2)	2,554	1	107,519	25	87,519	20
1150	Net notes receivable	6 (3)	1,750	1	2,023	1	4,047	1
1170	Net accounts receivable	6 (3)	22,240	5	11,973	3	11,109	3
1180	Net accounts receivable – related party	6 (3) and 7	3	-	180	-	378	-
1200	Other receivables		878	-	266	-	739	-
1210	Other receivables – related party	7	-	-	-	-	10	-
1220	Income tax assets in the current period		202	-	-	-	-	-
130X	Inventory	6 (4)	37,158	9	52,967	13	62,123	14
1410	Prepayments		1,274	-	1,195	-	2,253	1
11XX	<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>302,578</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>291,093</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>298,634</u>	<u>69</u>
	<b>Non-current assets</b>							
1510	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	6 (5)	21,551	5	16,900	4	14,589	3
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	6 (6)	19,823	5	31,938	7	39,647	9
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost – non-current	6 (2) and 8	561	-	561	-	551	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6 (7)	55,401	13	56,397	13	56,067	13
1600	Property, plant, and equipment	6 (8)	176	-	277	-	311	-
1755	Right-of-use assets	6 (9)	1,633	-	2,562	1	3,171	1
1760	Net investment property	6 (11)	20,593	5	20,593	5	20,593	5
1920	Deposits paid	8	2	-	2	-	2	-
1975	Net defined benefit assets – non-current		3,271	1	3,271	1	1,464	-
15XX	<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>123,011</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>132,501</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>136,395</u>	<u>31</u>
1XXX	<b>Total assets</b>		<u>\$ 425,589</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 423,594</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 435,029</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued to next page)

Solomon Data International Corporation  
Balance Sheet  
September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024

Unit: NT\$ Thousand

Liabilities and equity			September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024		September 30, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities								
2130	Contractual liabilities – current	6 (16)	\$ 4,869	1	\$ 9,255	2	\$ 8,569	2
2170	Accounts payable		30,642	7	13,964	3	23,201	5
2180	Accounts payable – related party	7	5,740	2	4,912	1	7,269	2
2200	Other payables	7	5,435	1	5,042	1	6,248	1
2230	Income tax liabilities in the current period		-	-	7	-	79	-
2250	Liability provisions – current		16	-	16	-	16	-
2280	Lease liabilities – current		1,045	-	2,363	1	2,465	1
2300	Other current liabilities		279	-	274	-	268	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		48,026	11	35,833	8	48,115	11
Non-current liabilities								
2580	Lease liabilities – non-current		452	-	92	-	601	-
2XXX	Total liabilities		48,478	11	35,925	8	48,716	11
Equity								
	Share capital	6 (14)						
3110	Common share capital		206,878	49	206,878	49	206,878	48
	Retained earnings	6 (15)						
3310	Legal reserves		26,368	6	23,383	6	23,383	5
3320	Special reserves		7,709	2	-	-	-	-
3350	Undistributed earnings		155,980	37	165,117	39	156,052	36
3400	Other equity		( 19,824)	( 5)	( 7,709)	( 2)	-	-
3XXX	Total equity		377,111	89	387,669	92	386,313	89
	Material contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	9						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 425,589	100	\$ 423,594	100	\$ 435,029	100

The attached notes to the financial statements are part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them.

Chairman: Chen Cheng-Lung

General Manager: Chen Cheng-Lung

Chief Accountant: Chen Ssu-Mei

Solomon Data International Corporation  
Statement of Comprehensive Income  
January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ Thousand  
(Earnings per share in NT\$)

	Item	Note	July 1 to September 30, 2025		July 1 to September 30, 2024		January 1 to September 30, 2025		January 1 to September 30, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating income	6 (16)	\$ 49,089	100	\$ 51,148	100	\$ 141,605	100	\$ 148,263	100
5000	Operating costs	6 (4) (20) (21) and 7	( 33,395)	( 68)	( 38,908)	( 76)	( 104,123)	( 74)	( 114,028)	( 77)
5950	Net gross operating profit		<u>15,694</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>12,240</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>37,482</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>34,235</u>	<u>23</u>
	Operating expenses	6 (20) (21)								
6100	Marketing expenses		( 4,543)	( 9)	( 3,684)	( 7)	( 11,727)	( 8)	( 11,464)	( 8)
6200	Management expenses		( 2,453)	( 5)	( 2,255)	( 5)	( 6,683)	( 5)	( 6,832)	( 5)
6300	R&D expenses		62	-	( 25)	-	( 1)	-	( 604)	-
6450	Expected credit impairment gain (loss)	12 (2)	( 1,955)	( 4)	( 987)	( 2)	( 1,755)	( 1)	58	-
6000	Total operating expenses		( 8,889)	( 18)	( 6,951)	( 14)	( 20,166)	( 14)	( 18,842)	( 13)
6900	Operating profit		<u>6,805</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5,289</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17,316</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15,393</u>	<u>10</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses									
7100	Interest income	6 (17)	709	1	535	1	2,233	2	2,155	1
7010	Other income	6 (18) and 7	15	-	424	1	120	-	836	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6 (19)	4,766	10	823	2	3,593	3	4,197	3
7050	Financial costs	6 (9) and 7	( 4)	-	( 16)	-	( 21)	-	( 56)	-
7060	Share of profits/losses of associates and joint ventures under the equity method	6 (7)	248	-	( 975)	( 2)	( 989)	( 1)	( 1,312)	( 1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>5,734</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4,936</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5,820</u>	<u>4</u>
7900	<b>Pre-tax profit</b>		<u>12,539</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>6,080</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22,252</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21,213</u>	<u>14</u>
7950	Income tax expense	6 (22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 281)	-
8200	<b>Net profit in the current period</b>		<u>\$ 12,539</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>\$ 6,080</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$ 22,252</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>\$ 20,932</u>	<u>14</u>
	<b>Items not subsequently reclassified as profit or loss</b>									
8316	Unrealized valuation profit or loss of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6 (6)	( \$ 1,102)	( 2)	\$ -	-	( \$ 12,115)	( 9)	\$ -	-
8310	Total amount of items not reclassified as profit or loss		( 1,102)	( 2)	-	-	( 12,115)	( 9)	-	-
8300	<b>Other comprehensive income (net)</b>		<u>( \$ 1,102)</u>	<u>( 2)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( \$ 12,115)</u>	<u>( 9)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	<b>Total comprehensive income in the current period</b>		<u>\$ 11,437</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>\$ 6,080</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$ 10,137</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 20,932</u>	<u>14</u>
	Earnings per share	6 (23)								
9750	Basic earnings per share		<u>\$ 0.61</u>		<u>\$ 0.29</u>		<u>\$ 1.08</u>		<u>\$ 1.01</u>	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		<u>\$ 0.61</u>		<u>\$ 0.29</u>		<u>\$ 1.08</u>		<u>\$ 1.01</u>	

The attached notes to the financial statements are part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them.

Chairman: Chen Cheng-Lung

General Manager: Chen Cheng-Lung

Chief Accountant: Chen Ssu-Mei

Solomon Data International Corporation  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ Thousand

		Retained earnings			Unrealized gains and losses of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Note	Common share capital	Legal reserves	Special reserves	Undistributed earnings	
<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>						
Balance on January 1, 2024		\$ 206,878	\$ 20,459	\$ -	\$ 158,878	\$ -
Net profit in the current period		-	-	-	20,932	-
Other comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	20,932	-
Allocation and distribution of earnings:	6 (15)					
Set aside as legal reserve		-	2,924	-	( 2,924 )	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	( 20,688 )	-
Changes of associates and joint ventures under the equity method	6 (7)	-	-	-	( 146 )	-
Balance on September 30, 2024		\$ 206,878	\$ 23,383	\$ -	\$ 156,052	\$ -
<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>						
Balance on January 1, 2025		\$ 206,878	\$ 23,383	\$ -	\$ 165,117	( \$ 7,709 )
Net profit in the current period		-	-	-	22,252	-
Other comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	( 12,115 )
Total comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	22,252	( 12,115 )
Allocation and distribution of earnings:	6 (15)					
Set aside as legal reserve		-	2,985	-	( 2,985 )	-
Set aside as special reserve		-	-	7,709	( 7,709 )	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	( 20,688 )	-
Changes of associates and joint ventures under the equity method	6 (7)	-	-	-	( 7 )	-
Balance on September 30, 2025		\$ 206,878	\$ 26,368	\$ 7,709	\$ 155,980	( \$ 19,824 )

The attached notes to the financial statements are part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them.

Chairman: Chen Cheng-Lung

General Manager: Chen Cheng-Lung

Chief Accountant: Chen Ssu-Mei



Solomon Data International Corporation  
Statement of Cash Flows  
January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ Thousand

	Note	January 1 to September 30, 2025	January 1 to September 30, 2024
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Pre-tax profit in the current period		\$ 22,252	\$ 21,213
Adjustment items			
Profits and expenses			
Depreciation expense (including right-of-use assets)	6 (8) (9)	1,926	1,902
Interest expense	6 (9)	21	56
Interest income	6 (17)	( 2,233 )	( 2,155 )
Share of associates under the equity method	6 (7)	989	1,312
Net gain from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	6 (19)	( 5,270 )	( 1,056 )
Expected credit impairment gain	12 (2)	1,755	( 58 )
Gain on disposal of investments	6 (19)	-	( 1,257 )
Changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net changes in assets related to operating activities			
Notes receivable		273	4,859
Accounts receivable		( 12,022 )	14,851
Accounts receivable – related party		177	( 363 )
Other receivables		( 648 )	( 362 )
Other receivables – related party		-	3
Inventory		15,809	( 15,705 )
Prepayments		( 79 )	( 1,611 )
Net changes in liabilities related to operating activities			
Contractual liabilities		( 4,386 )	3,773
Accounts payable		16,678	( 3,946 )
Accounts payable – related party		828	5,610
Other payables (including those to related parties)		393	207
Liability provisions		-	( 3 )
Other current liabilities		5	( 50 )
Cash inflow from operations		36,468	27,220
Interest received		2,269	2,204
Interest paid		( 21 )	( 56 )
Income tax paid		( 209 )	( 698 )
Net cash inflow from operating activities		38,507	28,670
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Increase in financial assets measured at amortized cost		( 3,115 )	( 88,070 )
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost		108,080	97,249
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	6 (8)	-	( 138 )
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	( 40,000 )
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	30,545
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		104,965	( 414 )
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Repayment of lease principal	6 (24)	( 1,854 )	( 1,819 )
Cash dividends paid	6 (15)	( 20,688 )	( 20,688 )
Net cash outflow from financing activities		( 22,542 )	( 22,507 )
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the current period		120,930	5,749
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		59,304	69,253
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		\$ 180,234	\$ 75,002

The attached notes to the financial statements are part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them.

Chairman: Chen Cheng-Lung

General Manager: Chen Cheng-Lung

Chief Accountant: Chen Ssu-Mei

Solomon Data International Corporation  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
Third Quarter of 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$ Thousand  
(Unless otherwise specified)

1. Company history

- (1) Solomon Data International Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) was established on May 21, 1990, under the former name of “Data International Co., Ltd.” Renamed “Solomon Data International Corporation” upon the resolution of the shareholders’ meeting on July 9, 2021, the Company is mainly engaged in the sale of solar system components and the processing and sale of LCD modules. SOLOMON Technology Corporation (hereinafter referred to as “SOLOMON”) directly and indirectly holds 51.41% of the Company’s equity, and is the ultimate parent company of the Company.
- (2) The Company’s shares have been traded publicly at the Taipei Exchange since March 2000.

2. Approval date and procedures of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on November 6, 2025.

3. Application of new and amended standards and interpretations

- (1) Effect of adopting the newly promulgated or revised IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “FSC”)

The newly promulgated, amended and revised standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC and applicable in 2025 are listed in the following table:

New, revised, or amended standards and interpretations

Amendments to IAS 21, “Lack of Exchangeability”

As evaluated by the Company, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

- (2) Effect of not adopting the newly promulgated or revised IFRSs endorsed by the FSC

The newly promulgated, amended and revised standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC and applicable in 2026 are listed in the following table:

New, revised, or amended standards and interpretations

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”  
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

Amendments to IFRS 17, “Insurance Contracts”

Amendment to IFRS 17, “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information”

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

Except for the impact of the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, “Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments,” which will be disclosed upon completion of the evaluation, the Company has assessed that the aforementioned standards and interpretations have no significant impact on its financial position and financial performance.

For equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), the fair value shall be disclosed by type, and there is no need to further disclose the fair value of each individual subject. In addition, the amount of fair value gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income during the reporting period should be disclosed separately, indicating the amount related to investments derecognized during the reporting period and the amount related to investments held at the reporting date. Furthermore, the cumulative gains or losses related to investments derecognized during the reporting period and transferred to equity should also be disclosed separately.

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

The newly promulgated or revised standards and interpretations of the IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC are listed in the following table:

New, revised, or amended standards and interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”	January 1, 2027

Note: On September 25, 2025, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) announced in a press release that publicly issued companies will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standard 18 (hereinafter referred to as “IFRS 18”) beginning in fiscal year 2028. Entities that elect to adopt IFRS 18 early may do so after the FSC’s endorsement of IFRS 18.

As evaluated by the Company, except for the effect of IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” to be assessed and further disclosed, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 updates the structure of the statement of profit or loss, the required disclosures for management-defined performance measures, and enhances principles on aggregation and disaggregation that apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

4. Summary of material accounting policies

The main accounting policies used for preparing the financial statements are described as follows. Unless otherwise specified, such policies are consistently applicable to all reporting periods.

(1) Statement of compliance

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. The financial statements were prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the key items listed below:

(A) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss at fair value.

- (B) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value.
  - (C) Defined benefit assets recognized at the net amount calculated as pension fund assets less the present value of defined benefit obligations.
- B. Preparing financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations and pronouncements of interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (hereinafter collectively referred to as “IFRSs”) requires the use of some important accounting estimates. During the adoption of the Company’s accounting policies, management needs to rely on their judgment regarding items that are highly complex or that require significant judgments, or items involving material assumptions and estimates in financial statements. For details, please refer to the description in Note 5.
- (3) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented using the Company’s functional currency, NT dollars.

- A. Foreign currencies from foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency based on the spot exchange rate on the transaction or measurement date. The translation difference generated by the translation is recognized as profit or loss in the current period.
  - B. Valuation adjustments are made to the balance of monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The translation difference generated by the adjustments is recognized as profit or loss in the current period.
  - C. If the balance of non-monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities is measured at fair value through profit or loss, valuation adjustments are made based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The exchange difference generated by the adjustments is recognized as profit or loss in the current period. If the balance is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, valuation adjustments are made based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The exchange difference generated by the adjustments is recognized as other comprehensive income in the current period. If the balance is not measured at fair value, it is measured at the historical exchange rate on the initial transaction date.
  - D. All exchange differences are recognized as “other gains and losses” in the statement of comprehensive income based on the nature of the transactions.
- (4) Criteria for classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

- A. Assets that match any of the following conditions shall be classified as current assets:
  - (A) The asset is expected to be realized or is intended to be sold or depleted over normal business cycles.
  - (B) The liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
  - (C) The asset is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period.
  - (D) The asset is cash or cash equivalent, excluding those that are restricted from being used for exchange or settlement of liabilities within the 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all assets that do not match the above conditions as non-current.

- B. Liabilities that match any of the following conditions shall be classified as current liabilities:
- (A) The liability is expected to be settled over normal business cycles.
  - (B) The liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
  - (C) The liability is expected to be due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period.
  - (D) Having no right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all liabilities that do not match the above conditions as non-current.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term investments with high liquidity that can be converted into specified amounts of cash at any time with little risk of value changes. Time deposits that fit the aforesaid definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term operating cash commitments are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

- A. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. The Company uses trade date accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a regular way purchase or sale basis.
- C. The Company measures financial assets at fair value at initial recognition and relevant transaction costs are recognized as profit or loss. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and any gains or losses arising therefrom are recognized as profit or loss.
- D. When the right to receive dividends is established, the Company recognizes the dividend income as profit or loss, provided that the economic benefits related to the dividends are likely to flow in and that the amount of the dividends can be measured reliably.

(7) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

- A. Equity investments not held for trading, for which an irrevocable decision has been made at initial recognition to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. The Company uses trade date accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on a regular way purchase or sale basis.
- C. The Company measures financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs at initial recognition. Subsequent recognition is based on fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. At the time of derecognition, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified as profit or loss and shall be transferred to retained earnings. When the right to receive dividends is established, the Company recognizes the dividend income as profit or loss, provided that the economic benefits related to the dividends are likely to flow in and that the amount of the dividends can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

- A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are financial assets that meet all the following conditions:
    - (A) The financial asset is held under an operating model with the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows.
    - (B) The contractual terms of the financial asset generate cash flows on a specific date that are solely payments of principal and interest.
  - B. The Company uses trade date accounting for financial assets measured at amortized cost on a regular way purchase or sale basis.
  - C. The Company holds time deposits that do not qualify as cash equivalents. As the discount on time deposits does not have a significant effect due to their short holding period, the Company measures them based on the investment amount.
- (9) Accounts and notes receivable
- A. Accounts and notes receivable are accounts and notes that have the unconditional right to receive the consideration amount in exchange for the transfer of goods or services pursuant to contractual agreements.
  - B. Short-term accounts and notes receivable that have not yet paid interest. As the discount of the accounts and notes receivable does not have significant effect, the Company measures them at the initial invoice amount.
- (10) Impairment of financial assets
- On each balance sheet date, the Company measures the loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost – whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition – at the amount of the 12-month expected credit losses, considering all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking information. If their credit risk significantly increases after initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the amount of the expected credit losses over the lifetime. For accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components, the loss allowance is measured at the amount of expected credit losses over the lifetime of the asset.
- (11) Derecognition of financial assets
- When the Company's contractual rights to receive the cash flows from financial assets expires, the financial assets will be derecognized.
- (12) Lessor's lease transactions – operating leases
- The lease income from operating leases less any incentive given to the lessee is amortized under the straight-line method over the lease term and recognized as profit or loss in the current period.
- (13) Inventory
- Inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and its cost carried forward is calculated using the moving average approach. The cost of finished goods and work in process includes the cost of raw materials and direct labor, other direct costs and production-related expenses (amortized based on normal production capacity). The item-by-item method is adopted to determine the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs required for completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(14) Investments accounted for using the equity method – associates

- A. Associates are entities that the Company has significant influence but no control over. Generally speaking, the Company directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of voting shares in such entities. The Company adopts the equity method for its investments in its associates and recognizes the cost for the acquisition of the associates.
- B. The Company recognizes its share of profits or losses after the acquisition of associates as profit or loss in the current period and recognizes its share of other comprehensive income after the acquisition as other comprehensive income. If the Company's share of losses in any associate is equal to or exceeds its interest in the associate (including any other unsecured accounts receivable), the Company does not recognize further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations to, or made payments on behalf of, the associate.
- C. When there are changes in the equity of an associate that are not associated with profits or losses and other comprehensive income and the changes do not affect the Company's shareholding percentage in the associate, the Company recognizes all changes in the equity as "capital reserves" in proportion to its shareholding.
- D. Unrealized gains and losses generated from transactions between the Company and its associates have been derecognized based on the percentage of its interest in the associates. Unless there is evidence indicating that the assets transferred in the transactions have been impaired, the unrealized losses are also derecognized.
- E. Where the Company does not subscribe for or acquire the new shares issued by an associate in proportion to its shareholding, thus facing a change in the investment proportion yet still having significant influence over the associate, the changes in the net equity value shall be adjusted to the "capital reserves" and "investments accounted for using the equity method." If the investment proportion decreases accordingly, in addition to the above adjustment, the profits or losses related to such a decrease in ownership interests that were previously recognized as other comprehensive income shall be reclassified as profit or loss when the relevant assets or liabilities are disposed of, in proportion to the decrease.
- F. When the Company loses significant influence over an associate, the remaining investment in the former associate is remeasured at the fair value. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount is recognized as profit or loss in the current period.
- G. If the Company loses significant influence over an associate upon its disposal, the accounting treatment of all amounts related to the associate, previously recognized as other comprehensive income, is conducted on the same basis as that for the Company's direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities. In other words, profits or losses previously recognized as other comprehensive income are reclassified as profit or loss when the relevant assets or liabilities are disposed of. Thus, the profits or losses are reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the Company loses significant influence over the associate. If the Company still has significant influence over the associate, the amount previously recognized as other comprehensive income is transferred out proportionally based on the above method.

(15) Property, plant, and equipment

- A. Property, plant, and equipment are accounted for at the acquisition cost.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as an individual asset only when future economic benefits associated with the item are likely to flow into the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part shall be derecognized. All other maintenance expenses are recognized as profit or loss in the current period at the time of their occurrence.
- C. The property, plant, and equipment are subsequently measured under the cost model, and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. If the property, plant, and equipment comprise any significant components, they are depreciated individually.
- D. The Company reviews the residual value, useful life, and depreciation method of all assets at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected residual value and useful life differ from the previous estimates, or if there has been a significant change in the pattern of how the future economic benefits of the asset are expected to be consumed, such a change shall be treated in accordance with the requirements regarding changes in accounting estimates in IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” on the date of its occurrence. The useful life of different types of assets is as follows:

Leasehold improvements	3 years
Office and other equipment	3 years

(16) Lessee’s lease transactions – right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

- A. Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date on which they become available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value underlying assets, the lease payments are recognized as expenses using the straight-line method over the lease term.
- B. As for lease liabilities, the unpaid lease payments are recognized at the present value discounted at the incremental loan interest rate of the Company on the lease commencement date. Lease payments include fixed payments, less any receivable lease incentives.

The lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the interest method and interest expenses are amortized over the lease term. If changes in the lease term or lease payments do not result from contract revisions, the lease liabilities are reassessed and a remeasurement is made to adjust right-of-use assets.

- C. The right-of-use assets are recognized at cost (including the initially measured amount of the lease liabilities and any initial direct costs incurred) on the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently measured under the cost model and are depreciated when the useful life of the right-of-use assets or the lease term expires, whichever is earlier. When reassessing the lease liabilities, any remeasurement of the lease liabilities is adjusted for the right-of-use assets.

- D. For lease modifications that are changes in the lease scope, the lessee reduces the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets to reflect the partial or whole termination of the lease and recognizes the difference between the carrying amount and the remeasured amount of the lease liabilities as profit or loss. As for all the other lease modifications, the amount of the lease liabilities is remeasured, and the right-of-use assets are adjusted correspondingly.



(17) Investment property

Investment property is recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured under the cost model.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company estimates the recoverable amount of assets with signs of impairment on the balance sheet date. When the recoverable amount falls below the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset less the disposal cost and the value in use. When an asset impairment recognized in prior years may no longer exist or has decreased, the impairment loss is reversed, provided that the carrying amount of the asset, after the reversal of the impairment loss, does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset less amortization or depreciation without recognizing the impairment loss.

(19) Accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are debts incurred due to the purchase of raw materials, goods, or services on credit terms and accounts payable arising from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. They are short-term accounts payable that have not yet paid interest. As the discount of the accounts payable does not have significant effect, the Company measures them at the initial invoice amount.

(20) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations specified in contracts are fulfilled, canceled, or expired.

(21) Liability provisions

Liability provisions (including warranties) mean that a present or constructive obligation is incurred due to past events, which is likely to result in the need for the outflow of resources with economic benefits to settle the obligation, and the obligation shall be recognized when its amount can be estimated reliably. The liability provisions are measured at the best estimated present value of the expenses required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date. The discount rate before tax that reflects the market's current assessment of the time value of money and liability-specific risk is used. The discounted amortization amount is recognized as interest. Future operating losses shall not be recognized as liability provisions.

(22) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at an undiscounted amount expected to be paid and recognized as an expense when the related services are provided.

B. Pension

(A) Defined contribution plan

Under the defined contribution plan, pension contributions that shall be made are recognized as a pension expense in the current period on an accrual basis. Pre-paid contributions are recognized as assets to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payments is available.

(B) Defined benefit plan

- (a) Under the defined benefit plan, net obligations are calculated based on the discounted future benefits earned by employees for services rendered during the current period or in the past and stated at the present value of the defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligations are calculated by an actuary using the projected unit credit method every year. The discount rate is the yield rate of government bonds on the balance sheet date.
- (b) Remeasurements arising from the defined benefit plan are recognized as other comprehensive income and recorded in retained earnings in the period of their incurrence.
- (c) Expenses related to the service cost in the previous period are immediately recognized as profit or loss.
- (d) Pension expenses for an interim period are calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the previous fiscal year. Adjustments shall be made for significant market fluctuations that have occurred and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events, and relevant information shall be disclosed pursuant to the aforesaid policies.

(C) Remuneration to employees and to directors and supervisors

Remuneration to employees and to directors and supervisors is recognized as expenses and liabilities when subject to legal or constructive obligations and the amount can be estimated reasonably. Any difference between the amount actually distributed as resolved and the estimated amount is treated as an accounting estimate change. If employee remuneration is distributed in shares, the closing price on the day before the date of the Board's resolution is used as a basis for calculating the number of shares to be distributed.

(23) Income tax

- A. Income tax expenses includes current and deferred income taxes. Income taxes related to the items recognized as other comprehensive income or directly recognized as equity are recognized as comprehensive income or directly recognized as equity, respectively. The other income taxes are recognized as profit or loss.
- B. The Company calculates the current income tax based on the tax rates and laws of countries where the Company operates or generates taxable income that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The management regularly assesses the reporting of income taxes in accordance with applicable income tax laws and regulations and estimates income tax liabilities based on tax payments expected to be made to the taxation authority, if applicable. The income tax imposed on undistributed earnings according to the Income Tax Act is recognized as income tax on undistributed earnings based on the actual distribution of earnings only after the earnings distribution proposal is passed at the shareholders' meeting in the year following the year in which the earnings are generated.

- C. Deferred income taxes are recognized at the temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and their tax bases using the balance sheet approach. The deferred income tax liabilities generated from the goodwill initially recognized are not recognized. If the deferred income tax results from initially recognized assets or liabilities in transactions (excluding corporate mergers) does not affect accounting profit or taxable income (or taxable loss) at the time of the transaction and does not incur corresponding taxable and deductible temporary differences, the deferred income tax is not recognized. The tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to be applicable when the relevant deferred income tax assets are realized or deferred income tax liabilities are settled are adopted for the deferred income taxes.
- D. Deferred income tax assets are recognized when it is probable that temporary differences are likely to be available for offsetting future taxable income. Unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed on each balance sheet date.
- E. Interim period income taxes are calculated based on the interim period profit or loss before tax for which the estimated annual average effective tax rate is adopted, and relevant information shall be disclosed pursuant to the aforesaid policies.

(24) Common share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. The incremental cost directly attributable to the issuance of new shares is recognized as a debit item of the proceeds in equity, net of income taxes.

(25) Recognition of income

- A. The Company is mainly engaged in the agency business and sale of optimizers and inverters of solar modules, and the processing and sale of optoelectronic products related to LCD modules. Sales income is recognized when control of the products is transferred to the customer—that is, at the time the products are delivered to the customer, when the customer accepts the products pursuant to the sales contract, or when there is objective evidence demonstrating that all acceptance criteria have been met, the products are deemed delivered.
- B. The sales income of products is recognized at the contract price less the estimated net amount of sales discounts.
- C. The payment terms of sales transactions are O/A 30 to 90 days after the shipment dates, which is consistent with standard market practice. It was thus determined that the contracts do not contain significant financing components.
- D. Accounts receivable are recognized when products are delivered to a customer as the Company has unconditional rights to contract proceeds from that point onward and may collect consideration from the customer after that time.
- E. The Company offers a standard warranty for the optoelectronic products sold and is obligated to provide maintenance service for product defects. The warranty is recognized as a liability provision at the time the products are sold.

(26) Operating segments

Information on the Company's operating segments is reported using the same method as that for internal management reports provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources to the operating segments and evaluating their performance. The Board of Directors is identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

5. Main sources of uncertainty in material accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

When the Company prepares its financial statements, the management uses its judgment to determine which accounting policies are to be adopted and makes accounting estimates and assumptions based on reasonable expectations of future events and according to the situation on the balance sheet date. There may be differences between the material accounting estimates and assumptions and the actual results. Hence, historical experience and other factors are taken into account to make continuous assessments and adjustments. Such estimates and assumptions lead to a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the following fiscal year. The following is a description of the uncertainty of material accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions.

(1) Important judgments for accounting policies adopted

None.

(2) Important accounting estimates and assumptions

Valuation of inventory

Inventory shall be evaluated on the basis of the lower of cost or net realizable value. Hence, the Company must use judgments and estimates to determine the net realizable value of the inventory on the balance sheet date. As technology advances rapidly, the Company assesses the amount of inventory that is damaged, obsolete, or is without market value on the balance sheet date and reduces the cost of inventory to net realizable value. The valuation of inventory is based mainly on estimates of product demand within a certain period in the future; therefore, significant changes may occur. Please refer to Note 6 (4) for the description of inventory valuation.

6. Description of major accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
Cash			
Demand deposits	\$ 39,942	\$ 42,842	\$ 59,108
Check deposits	39	39	39
Cash on hand and petty cash	30	30	30
Cash equivalents			
Time deposits	140,223	16,393	15,825
	<u>\$ 180,234</u>	<u>\$ 59,304</u>	<u>\$ 75,002</u>

- A. The Company deals with financial institutions with good credit ratings and has dealings with multiple financial institutions to spread credit risk. Thus, the possibility of defaults is expected to be extremely low.
- B. The time deposits provided by the Company as customs import guarantees have been transferred to “financial assets measured at amortized cost – non-current.” Please refer to Note 8 for details.

(2) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Item	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Current items:			
Time deposits with maturities over three months	<u>\$ 2,554</u>	<u>\$ 107,519</u>	<u>\$ 87,519</u>
Non-current items:			
Time deposits with maturities over one year	<u>\$ 561</u>	<u>\$ 561</u>	<u>\$ 551</u>

- A. Details on financial assets measured at amortized cost recognized as profit or loss are as follows:

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Interest income	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 257</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Interest income	<u>\$ 542</u>	<u>\$ 714</u>

- B. Please refer to Note 8 for the Company’s pledging of financial assets measured at amortized cost as collateral.
- C. Without considering other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk for the Company’s financial assets measured at amortized cost as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 was \$3,115, \$108,080, and \$88,070, respectively.

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
Notes receivable	<u>\$ 1,750</u>	<u>\$ 2,023</u>	<u>\$ 4,047</u>
	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable	<u>\$ 24,486</u>	<u>\$ 12,464</u>	<u>\$ 12,100</u>
Accounts receivable – related party	<u>3</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>378</u>
Less: Loss allowance	<u>( 2,246)</u>	<u>( 491)</u>	<u>( 991)</u>
	<u>\$ 22,243</u>	<u>\$ 12,153</u>	<u>\$ 11,487</u>

- A. The Company's notes receivable were not overdue. Please refer to the description in Note 12 (2) for the aging analysis of the accounts receivable.
- B. The receivables (including notes receivable) on September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 were derived from customer contracts. The amount of total receivables from customer contracts on January 1, 2024 was NT\$35,872, and the loss allowance was NT\$1,049.
- C. Without considering other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk for the Company's notes receivable as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 was \$1,750, \$2,023, and \$4,047, respectively; the maximum exposure to credit risk for the Company's accounts receivable as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 was \$22,243, \$12,153, and \$11,487, respectively.
- (4) Inventory

September 30, 2025

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for devaluation loss</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
Goods	\$ 37,401	(\$ 243)	\$ 37,158
Raw materials	25,600	( 25,600)	-
Finished goods	2	( 2)	-
	<u>\$ 63,003</u>	<u>(\$ 25,845)</u>	<u>\$ 37,158</u>

December 31, 2024

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for devaluation loss</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
Goods	\$ 53,122	(\$ 159)	\$ 52,963
Raw materials	25,803	( 25,799)	4
Finished goods	2	( 2)	-
	<u>\$ 78,927</u>	<u>(\$ 25,960)</u>	<u>\$ 52,967</u>

September 30, 2024

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for devaluation loss</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
Goods	\$ 60,070	(\$ 245)	\$ 59,825
Raw materials	25,840	( 23,542)	2,298
Finished goods	2	( 2)	-
	<u>\$ 85,912</u>	<u>(\$ 23,789)</u>	<u>\$ 62,123</u>

The inventory costs recognized by the Company as expenses and losses in the current period:

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Cost of sold inventory	\$ 33,265	\$ 38,718
Impairment loss	130	190
	<u>\$ 33,395</u>	<u>\$ 38,908</u>

	<u>January 1 to September 30,</u> <u>2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30,</u> <u>2024</u>
Cost of sold inventory	\$ 104,238	\$ 114,143
Gain on reversal	( 115)	( 115)
	<u>\$ 104,123</u>	<u>\$ 114,028</u>

For the periods from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized a reduction in the cost of goods sold due to the recovery of net realizable value of inventory that was previously written down through allowances for inventory valuation losses and subsequently sold.

(5) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

<u>Item</u>	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
Current items:			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis			
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000
Valuation adjustments	<u>1,285</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>454</u>
	<u>\$ 56,285</u>	<u>\$ 55,666</u>	<u>\$ 55,454</u>
Non-current items:			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis			
Non-listed, non-OTC, non-emerging stocks	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500
Limited partnership	9,750	9,750	9,750
Valuation adjustments	<u>3,301</u>	<u>( 1,350)</u>	<u>( 3,661)</u>
	<u>\$ 21,551</u>	<u>\$ 16,900</u>	<u>\$ 14,589</u>

A. Details on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss recognized as (loss) profit are as follows:



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B. The Company did not pledge the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss as collateral.

C. Please refer to Note 12 (2) for information on the credit risk of the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(6) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

<u>Item</u>	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Non-listed, non-OTC, non-emerging stocks	\$ 39,647	\$ 39,647
Valuation adjustments	( 19,824)	( 7,709)
	<u>\$ 19,823</u>	<u>\$ 31,938</u>

- A. The Company has elected to classify equity investments held for strategic purposes as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair values of these investments as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 were \$19,823, \$31,938, and \$39,647, respectively.
- B. Details on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized as other comprehensive income are as follows:

July 1 to September 30, 2025

Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Changes in fair value recognized as other comprehensive income

(\$ 1,102)

January 1 to September 30, 2025

Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Changes in fair value recognized as other comprehensive income

(\$ 12,115)

- C. Without considering other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk for the Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 was \$19,823, \$31,938, and \$39,647, respectively.
- D. The Company did not pledge the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as collateral.
- E. Please refer to Note 12 (2) for information on the credit risk of the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (7) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>
January 1	\$	56,397	\$ 95,915
Share of gains or losses from investments accounted for using the equity method	(	989)	( 1,312)



Reclassification	-	(	38,390)	
Changes in other equity	(	7)	(	146)
September 30	\$	55,401	\$	56,067

A. Associate

(A) The basic information of the Company's associates is shown below:

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Principal place of business</u>	<u>Shareholding percentage</u>			<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>Measurement method</u>
		<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>		
Cornucopia Innovation Corporation	Taiwan	13.22%	13.22%	13.22%	Sibling company	Equity method
Ju Xin Energy Inc.	Taiwan	4.80%	5.00%	5.00%	-	Equity method

(B) A summary of the financial information of the Company's associates is shown below:

Balance Sheet

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	
	<u>Cornucopia Innovation</u>	
Current assets	\$	131,488
Non-current assets		2,196
Current liabilities	(	17,048)
Non-current liabilities	(	321)
Total net assets	\$	116,315
Share in the net assets of the associate	\$	15,377
Goodwill		4,775
Carrying value of the associate	\$	20,152

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Cornucopia Innovation</u>	<u>Ju Xin Energy</u>
Current assets	\$ 129,067	\$ 31
Non-current assets	5,138	724,487
Current liabilities	( 16,924)	( 977)
Non-current liabilities	( 471)	-
Total net assets	\$ 116,810	\$ 723,541
Share in the net assets of the associate	\$ 15,443	\$ 36,177
Goodwill	4,775	2
Carrying value of the associate	\$ 20,218	\$ 36,179

	<u>September 30, 2024</u>	
	<u>Cornucopia Innovation</u>	<u>Ju Xin Energy</u>
Current assets	\$ 134,880	\$ 31
Non-current assets	4,343	710,605
Current liabilities	( 19,162)	( 870)
Non-current liabilities	( 534)	-
Total net assets	<u>\$ 119,527</u>	<u>\$ 709,766</u>
Share in the net assets of the associate	\$ 15,802	\$ 35,488
Goodwill	4,775	2
Carrying value of the associate	<u>\$ 20,577</u>	<u>\$ 35,490</u>

#### Statement of Comprehensive Income

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>
	<u>Cornucopia Innovation</u>
Income	\$ 15,222
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations in the current period	\$ 3,868
Total comprehensive income in the current period	<u>\$ 3,868</u>

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
	<u>Cornucopia Innovation</u>
Income	\$ 14,636
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations in the current period	(\$ 472)
Total comprehensive income in the current period	<u>(\$ 472)</u>

	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>
	<u>Cornucopia Innovation</u>
Income	\$ 54,049
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations in the current period	(\$ 494)
Total comprehensive income in the current period	<u>(\$ 494)</u>

	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>	
	<u>Cornucopia Innovation</u>	<u>Ju Xin Energy</u>
Income	\$ 32,740	\$ -
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations in the current period	(\$ 6,214)	(\$ 42,703)

Total comprehensive income in the current period	(\$ 6,214)	(\$ 42,703)
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- B. The Company recognized its share of profit (loss) from equity method investments of \$248, (\$975), (\$989), and (\$1,312) for the periods from July 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, and from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, based on the unreviewed financial statements of the investees for the corresponding periods.
- C. In March 2025, Ju Xin Energy Inc. arranged a cash capital increase. As the Company did not participate in this cash capital increase, the Company's shareholding dropped from 5% to 4.8%. According to accounting standards, the retained earnings were adjusted by NT\$7. The Company serves as a director of the company and thus retains significant influence over it.
- D. In May 2024, AggrEnergy Inc. offered employee stock options, resulting in a decrease in the Company's shareholding rate from 18.21% to 16.46%. According to accounting standards, the retained earnings were adjusted by NT\$146. In the third quarter of the same year, the Company did not participate in AggrEnergy Inc.'s subsequent cash capital increase due to investment strategy considerations, and it was assessed that the Company lost significant influence over AggrEnergy Inc. Consequently, the Company transferred its investment in AggrEnergy Inc., amounting to NT\$39,647, to "financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" at fair value. In 2024, the Company recognized a disposal gain of NT\$1,257.
- (8) Property, plant, and equipment

	<u>2025</u> <u>Leasehold</u> <u>improvements</u>	<u>Office and other</u> <u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1			
Cost	\$ 5,167	\$ 1,131	\$ 6,298
Accumulated depreciation	( 5,005)	( 1,016)	( 6,021)
	<u>\$ 162</u>	<u>\$ 115</u>	<u>\$ 277</u>
January 1	\$ 162	\$ 115	\$ 277
Depreciation expense	( 67)	( 34)	( 101)
September 30	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 176</u>
September 30			
Cost	\$ 5,167	\$ 1,131	\$ 6,298
Accumulated depreciation	( 5,072)	( 1,050)	( 6,122)
	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 176</u>

	<u>2024</u> <u>Leasehold</u> <u>improvements</u>	<u>Office and other</u> <u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1			
Cost	\$ 5,167	\$ 993	\$ 6,160
Accumulated depreciation	( 4,917)	( 993)	( 5,910)
	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>
January 1	\$ 250	\$ -	\$ 250
New	-	138	138

Depreciation expense	( 66)	( 11)	( 77)
September 30	<u>\$ 184</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 311</u>
September 30			
Cost	\$ 5,167	\$ 1,131	\$ 6,298
Accumulated depreciation	( 4,983)	( 1,004)	( 5,987)
	<u>\$ 184</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 311</u>

The Company did not provide the property, plant, and equipment as collateral.

(9) Lease transactions – lessee

- A. The Company's leased assets include buildings and company vehicles and the leases often have a term of 2 to 3 years. The leases are individually negotiated and contain a variety of terms and conditions. Except for the prohibition on subleasing, leasing or selling the leased assets, or providing them for use by others using any other methods without the lessor's agreement, the leased assets are subject to no other limitations.
- B. The low-value assets leased by the Company are photocopiers.
- C. Changes in the Company's right-of-use assets between January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		
	<u>Premises and</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	
	<u>buildings</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1	\$ 2,291	\$ 271	\$ 2,562
Addition	896	-	896
Depreciation expense	( 1,690)	( 135)	( 1,825)
September 30	<u>\$ 1,497</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>	<u>\$ 1,633</u>
	<u>2024</u>		
	<u>Premises and</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	
	<u>buildings</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1	\$ 4,545	\$ 451	\$ 4,996
Depreciation expense	( 1,690)	( 135)	( 1,825)
September 30	<u>\$ 2,855</u>	<u>\$ 316</u>	<u>\$ 3,171</u>

D. Information on the profit or loss items related to leases is as follows:

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
<u>Items that affect profit or loss in the current period</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 4	\$ 16
Low-value asset lease expense	3	3
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
<u>Items that affect profit or loss in the current period</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 21	\$ 56
Low-value asset lease expense	9	9

E. Total cash outflows from leases for the periods from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024 were \$1,884 for each period.

(10) Lease transactions – lessor

- A. Assets leased by the Company include land. The leases often have a term of 3 years and are individually negotiated and contain a variety of terms and conditions. To secure the use of the assets leased out, the lessee is often prohibited from subleasing, leasing or selling the leased assets, or from providing them for use by others using any other methods.
- B. The Company recognized rental income of \$14, \$14, \$42, and \$42 from operating lease contracts for the periods from July 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, and from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, none of which was attributable to variable lease payments.
- C. A maturity analysis of lease payments under the Company's operating leases is as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15
2025	15	59	59
2026	59	59	59
	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ 118</u>	<u>\$ 133</u>

(11) Investment property

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Land</u>
January 1 (i.e. September 30)		
Cost	\$ 38,183	\$ 38,183
Accumulated impairment	( 17,590)	( 17,590)
	<u>\$ 20,593</u>	<u>\$ 20,593</u>

A. Rental income and direct operating expenses on investment property:

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Rental income on investment property	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Rental income on investment property	<u>\$ 42</u>	<u>\$ 42</u>

B. The investment property held by the Company is recognized at acquisition cost. The fair values as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 were \$21,481, \$21,481, and \$20,948, respectively, calculated with reference to the government's annual disclosed land values due to the absence of comparable transaction data in the vicinity.

C. The Company did not provide investment property as collateral.

(12) Other non-current assets

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
Receivables on demand	\$ 155,048	\$ 155,048	\$ 155,048
Less: Loss allowance	<u>( 155,048)</u>	<u>( 155,048)</u>	<u>( 155,048)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(13) Pension

A. Defined benefit plan

(A) The Company has established a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the "Labor Standards Act." The plan is applicable to the length of service of all full-time employees calculated before the "Labor Pension Act" was implemented on July 1, 2005, and the length of service of employees who choose to stay in the pension scheme under the Labor Standards Act calculated after the implementation of the "Labor Pension Act." The pension paid to employees who meet the criteria for retirement is calculated based on their length of service and their average salary for the 6 months prior to their retirement. Employees whose length of service is less than 15 years (inclusive) will receive two base points for each year of service and employees whose length of service is more than 15 years will receive one base point for each additional year of service. The maximum number of accumulated base points is 45. The Company makes a pension contribution of 2% of the total salary on a monthly basis and deposits it into a special account with the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. In addition, before the end of each fiscal year, if the balance of the labor pension fund account referred to in the preceding paragraph is insufficient to pay the pension calculated above to employees expected to meet the criteria for retirement in the following fiscal year, the Company will make a full, one-off contribution by the end of March of the following fiscal year.

(B) For the periods from July 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, and from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized pension costs of \$1, \$10, \$7, and \$29, respectively, under the aforementioned pension plan.

- (C) As of September 30, 2025, the Company had already paid NT\$9 to the pension plan, and applied to the competent authority for a temporary suspension of contributions on July 14, 2025.

B. Defined contribution plan

- (A) Since July 1, 2005, the Company has had its defined contribution plan in place in accordance with the “Labor Pension Act.” The plan is applicable to employees who are of Taiwanese nationality. The Company deposits a labor pension distribution of 6% of the salaries of the employees who choose to opt into the labor pension scheme under the “Labor Pension Act” into their personal accounts with the Bureau of Labor Insurance every month. After retirement, the pension is paid monthly or as a lump sum to employees based on the balance in their personal pension accounts and the accumulated gains.
- (B) For the periods from July 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, and from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized pension costs of \$142, \$120, \$381, and \$426, respectively, under the aforementioned pension plan.

(14) Common share capital

As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024, the Company’s authorized capital was NT\$1,800,000 and the paid-in capital was NT\$206,878, with 20,688 thousand outstanding shares at a par value of NT\$10 per share. Payment for the issued shares of the Company has been received.

(15) Retained earnings

- A. According to the Articles of Incorporation, the Company may distribute earnings or offset losses after the close of each half of the fiscal year. Where the Company has earnings at the closing of the first half of a fiscal year or at the close of the full fiscal year, 10% of those earnings shall be set aside as legal reserve, as required by law, before being used to pay taxes and offset accumulated losses. Provision for special reserves is required pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act and related administrative rules. The remaining earnings, if any, shall be added to the undistributed earnings carried over from prior years as distributable earnings. The Board of Directors shall subsequently draw up a distribution proposal and submit it to a shareholders’ meeting for a resolution on the distribution of the earnings. The Board of Directors is authorized to adopt a resolution to distribute the above-mentioned earnings, legal reserve, and capital reserve in cash at a meeting attended by more than two-thirds of directors with the consent of a majority of all attending directors, and the distribution shall be reported at a shareholders’ meeting. The distribution of earnings, legal reserve, and capital reserve in the form of issuing new shares is subject to a resolution adopted at a shareholders’ meeting according to the preceding paragraph.
- B. The legal reserve shall not be used unless it is used to offset the Company’s losses and distributed to shareholders in new shares or cash in proportion to the shares initially held thereby. The legal reserve shall not be distributed in new shares or cash unless the portion distributed exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital.
- C. The Company may distribute earnings only after recognizing special reserves based on the debit balance of equity items on the balance sheet in the current year as required by law. When the debit balance of the equity items is subsequently reversed, the reversed amount may be included as distributable earnings.

- D. The Company's 2024 and 2023 earning distribution proposals approved by the shareholders' meetings on June 13, 2025 and June 13, 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividend per share (NT\$)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividend per share (NT\$)</u>
Set aside as legal reserve	\$ 2,985		\$ 2,924	
Set aside as special reserve	7,709		-	
Cash dividends	20,688	\$ 1.0	20,688	\$ 1.0

- E. The Board of Directors resolved on August 6, 2025, not to distribute earnings in the first half of 2025.

For the earnings distribution approved by the Board of Directors and resolved at the shareholders' meeting, please visit the Market Observation Post System.

(16) Operating income

- A. Sub-items of income from contracts with customers

The Company's income is completely derived from goods transferred at a specific time, and can be disaggregated into the following main product types with relevant income generated by each reporting segment:

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>		<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>	
Income from contracts with external customers				
Energy products	\$	32,924	\$	41,737
Electronic products		16,165		9,411
	<u>\$</u>	<u>49,089</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>51,148</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>		<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>	
Income from contracts with external customers				
Energy products	\$	108,911	\$	122,440
Electronic products		32,694		25,823
	<u>\$</u>	<u>141,605</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>148,263</u>



B. Contractual liabilities

The Company's recognized contractual liabilities related to the income from contracts with customers are as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Product sales contracts	<u>\$ 4,869</u>	<u>\$ 9,255</u>	<u>\$ 8,569</u>	<u>\$ 4,796</u>

(A) Material changes in contractual liabilities

The changes in the Company's contractual liabilities from January 1 to December 31, 2024, were due to the difference in the timing of advance sale receipts and the Company's fulfillment of obligations as a result of changes in the demand for solar module installation and customer demand for early material preparation for electronic products.

(B) Revenue recognized from contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the period for the periods from July 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, and from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$368, \$203, \$7,660, and \$4,004, respectively.

(17) Interest income

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Bank deposit interest	\$ 698	\$ 278
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	<u>11</u>	<u>257</u>
	<u>\$ 709</u>	<u>\$ 535</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Bank deposit interest	\$ 1,691	\$ 1,397
Interest income from bond repurchases	-	44
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	<u>542</u>	<u>714</u>
	<u>\$ 2,233</u>	<u>\$ 2,155</u>

(18) Other income

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Rental income	\$ 14	\$ 14
Others	<u>1</u>	<u>410</u>
	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 424</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Rental income	\$ 42	\$ 42
Others	<u>78</u>	<u>794</u>
	<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>\$ 836</u>

(19) Other gains and losses

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Gain from foreign currency exchange (loss)	\$ 1,355	(\$ 514)
Gain from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,425	80
Gain on disposal of investments	-	1,257
Others	( 14)	-
	<u>\$ 4,766</u>	<u>\$ 823</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Gain (loss) from foreign currency exchange	(\$ 1,176)	\$ 1,884
Gain from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	5,270	1,056
Gain on disposal of investments	-	1,257
Others	( 501)	-
	<u>\$ 3,593</u>	<u>\$ 4,197</u>

(20) Additional information on the nature of expenses

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 4,149	\$ 3,495
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	608	608
Depreciation expense of property, plant, and equipment	34	33
Service expense	663	651
	<u>\$ 5,454</u>	<u>\$ 4,787</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 11,333	\$ 13,244
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,825	1,825
Depreciation expense of property, plant, and equipment	101	77
Service expense	1,966	1,864
	<u>\$ 15,225</u>	<u>\$ 17,010</u>

(21) Employee benefit expenses

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Salary expense	\$ 3,181	\$ 2,773
Labor and health insurance expenses	304	257
Pension expense	143	130
Remuneration to directors	339	190
Other employment expenses	182	145
	<u>\$ 4,149</u>	<u>\$ 3,495</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Salary expense	\$ 8,885	\$ 9,755
Labor and health insurance expenses	827	942
Pension expense	388	455
Remuneration to directors	749	742
Other employment expenses	484	1,350
	<u>\$ 11,333</u>	<u>\$ 13,244</u>

- A. According to the Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall subtract any accumulated losses from earnings in the year. A minimum of 1% of the remaining (if any) shall be appropriated as remuneration to employees and a maximum of 2% shall be appropriated as remuneration to directors and supervisors. In the remuneration to employees described in the preceding paragraph, no less than 10% shall be distributed to entry-level employees.
- B. The estimated employee compensation for the periods from July 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, and from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024 was \$129, \$63, \$229, and \$219, respectively, and the estimated directors' remuneration for the same periods was \$259, \$125, \$459, and \$437, respectively. The aforementioned amounts are recorded under salary expense.

The remuneration for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was estimated based on the earnings in the period, in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation.

The amounts of remuneration to employees and to directors for 2024 and resolved by the Board of Directors, which were NT\$294 and NT\$587, are consistent with the amounts recognized in the financial statements for 2024. The aforementioned employee compensation will be distributed in cash and, as of November 6, 2025, has not yet been paid.

Please visit the Market Observation Post System for information on the remuneration to employees and directors as approved by the Board of Directors.

(22) Income tax

A. Components of income tax expense:

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Income tax in the current period:		
Additional tax on unappropriated earnings	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Income tax in the current period:		
Additional tax on unappropriated earnings	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 281</u>

B. The Company's profit-seeking business income taxes filed have been certified by the tax authority up until 2023.

(23) Earnings per share

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average outstanding shares (thousand shares)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (NT\$)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	<u>\$ 12,539</u>	<u>20,688</u>	<u>\$ 0.61</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	<u>\$ 12,539</u>	<u>20,688</u>	
Effect of dilutive potential common shares			
- Remuneration to employees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	<u>\$ 12,539</u>	<u>20,688</u>	<u>\$ 0.61</u>

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>		
	<u>Amount after</u>	<u>Weighted average</u>	<u>Earnings per</u>
	<u>tax</u>	<u>outstanding shares</u>	<u>share (NT\$)</u>
		<u>(thousand shares)</u>	
<u>Basic and diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 6,080	20,688	\$ 0.29
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 6,080	20,688	
Effect of dilutive potential common shares			
- Remuneration to employees	-	-	
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 6,080	20,688	\$ 0.29
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>		
	<u>Amount after</u>	<u>Weighted average</u>	<u>Earnings per</u>
	<u>tax</u>	<u>outstanding shares</u>	<u>share (NT\$)</u>
		<u>(thousand shares)</u>	
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 22,252	20,688	\$ 1.08
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 22,252	20,688	
Effect of dilutive potential common shares			
- Remuneration to employees	-	2	
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 22,252	20,690	\$ 1.08
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>		
	<u>Amount after</u>	<u>Weighted average</u>	<u>Earnings per</u>
	<u>tax</u>	<u>outstanding shares</u>	<u>share (NT\$)</u>
		<u>(thousand shares)</u>	
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 20,932	20,688	\$ 1.01
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 20,932	20,688	
Effect of dilutive potential common shares			
- Remuneration to employees	-	1	
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders in the current period	\$ 20,932	20,689	\$ 1.01

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Lease</u>	<u>Total liabilities</u>	<u>Lease</u>	<u>Total liabilities</u>
	<u>liabilities</u>	<u>from financing</u>	<u>liabilities</u>	<u>from financing</u>
	<u>activities</u>		<u>activities</u>	
January 1	\$ 2,455	\$ 2,455	\$ 4,885	\$ 4,885
Changes in cash flows from financing activities	( 1,854)	( 1,854)	( 1,819)	( 1,819)
Interest expenses paid (Note)	( 21)	( 21)	( 56)	( 56)
Other non-cash changes	917	917	56	56
September 30	<u>\$ 1,497</u>	<u>\$ 1,497</u>	<u>\$ 3,066</u>	<u>\$ 3,066</u>
Note: Stated as cash flows from operating activities				

7. Related party transactions

(1) Parent company and ultimate controller

The Company is controlled by SOLOMON Technology Corporation (registered in the Republic of China), which directly and indirectly holds 51.41% of the Company's shares. The remaining 48.59% is publicly held. The Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controller are both SOLOMON Technology Corporation.

(2) Names of related parties and their relationship with the Company

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	Parent company and ultimate parent company of the Company
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	Sibling company
Cornucopia Innovation Corporation	Sibling company

(3) Significant transactions with the related parties

A. Purchase of goods and services

	<u>July 1 to September 30,</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30,</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Purchase of goods:		
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	\$ 8,636	\$ 6,691
Management fee (stated as "operating expenses"):		
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	300	525
	<u>\$ 8,936</u>	<u>\$ 7,216</u>

	<u>January 1 to September 30,</u> <u>2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30,</u> <u>2024</u>
Purchase of goods:		
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp. \$	18,787	\$ 11,136
Management fee (stated as “operating expenses”):		
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	900	1,575
	<u>\$ 19,687</u>	<u>\$ 12,711</u>

- (A) In the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company sold raw materials to Solomon Goldentek Display Corp. for goods production and subsequently purchased the goods from the same company to sell to its customers. The sales income and operating costs of the relevant raw materials for the aforementioned transactions have been written off, so the amounts from selling raw materials and the operating costs are not included in the Company’s purchases and sales. The purchase of the above goods is based on the price agreed between both parties. The payment terms are O/A 30 days.
- (B) The Company pays the management fee shared for the joint office in the parent company’s office building based on a monthly basis according to the pricing agreed in the contract.

B. Payables

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
Accounts payable:			
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	<u>\$ 5,740</u>	<u>\$ 4,912</u>	<u>\$ 7,269</u>
Other payables:			
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>\$ 599</u>	<u>\$ 625</u>

C. Other income

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	\$ -	\$ 16
Cornucopia Innovation Corporation	-	10
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	\$ -	\$ 210
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	23	57
Cornucopia Innovation Corporation	-	10
	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 277</u>

D. Payments receivable from related party

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable:			
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	\$ 3	\$ 180	\$ 378
Other receivables:			
Cornucopia Innovation Corporation	-	-	10
	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>	<u>\$ 388</u>

There is neither pledge of or interest on receivables from related parties nor overdue accounts receivable. Please refer to Note 12 (2) for the details of credit risk.

E. Lease transactions – lessee

- (A) The Company leased the office in Neihu District, Taipei City from the parent company under a lease agreement covering the period from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2025. The lease was renewed on September 30, 2025 for the period from October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2027. On November 30, 2022, the Company signed a lease contract with the parent company for the plant and office in Nangang District, Taipei City for the period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2025. The above rents are paid on a monthly basis.

(B) Lease liabilities

(a) Closing balance:

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	<u>\$ 1,360</u>	<u>\$ 2,181</u>	<u>\$ 2,748</u>

(b) Interest expense:

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 51</u>



(4) Information on remuneration to key management

	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>July 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,174
Post-employment benefits	21	18
	<u>\$ 1,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,192</u>
	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2025</u>	<u>January 1 to September 30, 2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 3,473	\$ 2,844
Post-employment benefits	59	22
	<u>\$ 3,532</u>	<u>\$ 2,866</u>

8. Pledged assets

Details on the Company's assets provided as collateral are shown below:

	<u>Carrying value</u>				
<u>Details on assets</u>	<u>September 30,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>September 30,</u>		<u>Purpose of collateral</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2024</u>		
Financial assets					
measured at					Customs import
amortized cost	\$ 561	\$ 561	\$ 551		security
Deposits paid	2	2	-		Performance bond
	<u>\$ 563</u>	<u>\$ 563</u>	<u>\$ 551</u>		

9. Material contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

Due to breaches of fiduciary duty by former management that caused significant damages to the Company, the Company filed a claim for damages with the Shilin District Court of Taiwan in November 2017, initiating a civil action ancillary to criminal proceedings. The case was transferred from the Criminal Division to the Civil Division of the Shilin District Court. On September 24, 2025, the Shilin District Civil Court ordered the Company to pay court costs of \$1,970, which the Company paid in full on October 14, 2025. As of the date of this review report, the Shilin District Court of Taiwan yet to render a judgment.

10. Material losses from disasters

None.

11. Material subsequent events

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

- A. The Company's capital management aims to ensure that the Company continues to operate as a going concern, maintain the best capital structure to reduce the cost of funds, and offer returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debts.

- B. The Company's strategy for 2025 remains consistent with that of 2024. The Company has no borrowings from banks or non-financial institutions. The debt-to-equity ratios as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 were 11%, 8%, and 11%, respectively, which are considered satisfactory.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Types of financial instruments

	<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>September 30, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis	<u>\$ 77,836</u>	<u>\$ 72,566</u>	<u>\$ 70,043</u>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investments in designated equity instruments	<u>\$ 19,823</u>	<u>\$ 31,938</u>	<u>\$ 39,647</u>
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 180,234	\$ 59,304	\$ 75,002
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,115	108,080	88,070
Notes receivable	1,750	2,023	4,047
Accounts receivable (including those from related parties)	22,243	12,153	11,487
Other receivables	878	266	749
Deposits paid	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>\$ 208,222</u>	<u>\$ 181,828</u>	<u>\$ 179,357</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Accounts payable (including those to related parties)	\$ 36,382	\$ 18,876	\$ 30,470
Other payables	<u>5,435</u>	<u>5,042</u>	<u>6,248</u>
	<u>\$ 41,817</u>	<u>\$ 23,918</u>	<u>\$ 36,718</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 1,497</u>	<u>\$ 2,455</u>	<u>\$ 3,066</u>

B. Risk management policy

- (A) The Company's day-to-day operations are affected by multiple financial risks, including market risk (exchange rate risk and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

- (B) The Company's risk management is implemented by the Finance Department in accordance with the policy approved by the Board of Directors. The Finance Department is responsible for identifying, assessing, and avoiding financial risks by closely cooperating with the operating units.

C. Nature and level of material financial risks

(A) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- (a) As the business activities in which the Company is engaged involve several non-functional currencies, exchange rate volatility affects the Company. Information on foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant exchange rate volatility is shown below:

<u>September 30, 2025</u>			
	<u>Foreign currency</u> <u>(thousand dollars)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD : NTD	\$ 1,130	30.45	\$ 34,403
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD : NTD	187	30.45	5,693
 <u>December 31, 2024</u>			
	<u>Foreign currency</u> <u>(thousand dollars)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD : NTD	\$ 899	32.79	\$ 29,478
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD : NTD	286	32.79	9,378
 <u>September 30, 2024</u>			
	<u>Foreign currency</u> <u>(thousand dollars)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD : NTD	\$ 1,075	31.65	\$ 34,024
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD : NTD	393	31.65	12,438

- (b) Due to exchange rate fluctuations affecting the Company's monetary items, net foreign exchange (losses) gains (including both realized and unrealized) recognized for the periods from July 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024, and from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024 were \$1,355, (\$514), (\$1,176), and \$1,884, respectively.
- (c) The Company's primary exchange rate risk exposure is to fluctuations in the U.S. dollar exchange rate. If the New Taiwan dollar appreciates or depreciates by 1% against the U.S. dollar, the Company's pretax net income for the periods from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024 would decrease or increase by \$287 and \$216, respectively.

#### Price risk

- (a) The Company's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage the price risk from investments in equity instruments, the Company diversifies its portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the Company.
- (b) The Company mainly invests in equity instruments issued by domestic companies and open-end funds. The price of such equity instruments is affected due to the uncertainty of their future value. If the prices of these equity instruments increase or decrease by 1%, with all other variables held constant, after-tax net income for the periods from January 1 to September 30, 2025 and 2024 would increase or decrease by \$778 and \$700, respectively, due to gains or losses on equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss; and other comprehensive income would increase or decrease by \$198 and \$396, respectively, due to gains or losses on equity investments classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### (B) Credit risk

- (a) The Company's main credit risk is the risk that a customer or a counterparty trading financial instruments with the Company fails to fulfill their contractual obligations, leading to financial loss for the Company. The risk primarily arises from accounts receivable and other receivables that cannot be collected from the counterparty according to the payment terms, as well as from contractual cash flows classified as investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost.

According to the Company's explicitly defined internal loan policy, the Company must conduct management and credit risk analysis for every new customer before setting payment terms and proposing delivery terms and conditions. The customers' credit quality is assessed by taking into consideration their financial position, past experiences and other factors for internal risk control.

- (b) Based on historical collection experience, when a contract payment is more than 30 days overdue according to the agreed payment terms, the credit risk of the financial asset is considered to have significantly increased since initial recognition. When a contract payment is more than 90 days overdue according to the agreed payment terms, a default is considered to have occurred.

- (c) The Company adopts a simplified approach, based on a provision matrix, to estimate expected credit losses for accounts receivable from customers .
- (d) The Company incorporates forward-looking considerations from the National Development Council's Business Cycle Indicator Report to adjust the loss rates established based on historical and current information over specific periods in order to estimate allowances for losses on accounts receivable. The provision matrices as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024 are as follows:

	<u>Not overdue</u>	<u>1-90 days overdue</u>	<u>More than 90 days overdue</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>September 30, 2025</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.03%	28.05%-100%	100.00%	
Total carrying value	\$ 20,003	\$ 4,486	\$ -	\$ 24,489
Loss allowance	\$ 5	\$ 2,241	\$ -	\$ 2,246

	<u>Not overdue</u>	<u>1-90 days overdue</u>	<u>More than 90 days overdue</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.03%	-	100%	
Total carrying value	\$ 12,644	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,644
Loss allowance	\$ 491	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 491

	<u>Not overdue</u>	<u>1-90 days overdue</u>	<u>More than 90 days overdue</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>September 30, 2024</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.03%	56.82%	100%	
Total carrying value	\$ 10,739	\$ 1,739	\$ -	\$ 12,478
Loss allowance	\$ 3	\$ 988	\$ -	\$ 991

- (e) The simplified statement of changes in loss allowances on accounts receivable adopted by the Company is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
January 1	\$ 491	\$ 1,049
Provision for (reversal of) impairment losses	1,755	( 58)
September 30	\$ 2,246	\$ 991

(C) Liquidity risk

- (a) The Company's working capital is sufficient to meet the Company's capital needs, and except for lease liabilities – non-current, all other liabilities are due within one year. The Company's cash and cash equivalents stated are sufficient to meet relevant needs; therefore, it is expected that no significant liquidity risk will arise.
- (b) The following table presents the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities that are grouped by relevant maturity dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date.

September 30, 2025	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>Over 2 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative</u> <u>financial</u> <u>liabilities:</u>			
Lease liabilities	\$ 1,060	\$ 456	\$ -
December 31, 2024	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>Over 2 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative</u> <u>financial</u> <u>liabilities:</u>			
Lease liabilities	\$ 2,385	\$ 93	\$ -
September 30, 2024	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>Over 2 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative</u> <u>financial</u> <u>liabilities:</u>			
Lease liabilities	\$ 2,499	\$ 603	\$ -

(3) Fair value information

- A. The valuation technique levels adopted to measure the fair value of financial instruments and non-financial instruments are defined as follows:

- Level 1: Publicly quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to an entity on the measurement date (unadjusted). Active markets are ones where asset or liability transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume for pricing information to be provided on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2: Level 2 inputs are inputs other than the quoted prices included in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Level 3 inputs are inputs that are unobservable to the asset or liability. The Company's investments in equity instruments without an active market fall under this level.

- B. Please refer to the description in Note 6 (10) for information on the fair value of investment property measured at cost.

- C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, accounts receivable and notes receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), refundable deposits, accounts payable (including related parties), and other payables reasonably approximate their fair values.

- D. The Company classifies the financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the assets and liabilities as well as the levels of the fair values. The relevant information is shown below:

- (A) The following is information on the Company's classification of assets and liabilities based on their nature:

<u>September 30, 2025</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets</b>				
<u>Recurring fair value</u>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 56,285	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,285
Equity securities	-	-	12,567	12,567
Limited partnership	-	-	8,984	8,984
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	19,823	19,823
	<u>\$ 56,285</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 41,374</u>	<u>\$ 97,659</u>

<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets</b>				
<u>Recurring fair value</u>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 55,666	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,666
Equity securities	-	-	7,834	7,834
Limited partnership	-	-	9,066	9,066
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	31,938	31,938
	<u>\$ 55,666</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 48,838</u>	<u>\$ 104,504</u>

<u>September 30, 2024</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets</b>				
<u>Recurring fair value</u>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 55,454	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,454
Equity securities	-	-	5,465	5,465
Limited partnership	-	-	9,124	9,124
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	39,647	39,647
	<u>\$ 55,454</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 54,236</u>	<u>\$ 109,690</u>

- (B) The Company's Finance Department is responsible for verifying the independent fair value of financial instruments during the valuation of Level 3 fair values. This process aims to align valuation results with the market situation, based on information from independent sources. Additionally, the department ensures that these information sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and reflect executable prices. The Company also regularly updates the required input values and data, and makes any other necessary fair value adjustments to ensure reasonable valuation results.
- E. The methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure the fair value are as follows:
- The beneficiary certificates of the Company's investments use the net value on the balance sheet date as the fair value input (i.e. Level 1).
- F. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.
- G. Movements in Level 3 equity instruments in the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are listed in the following table:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>
January 1	\$	48,838	\$ 12,178
Reclassified from other non-current assets		-	1,875
Reclassified from equity method investments		-	39,647
Profits or losses recognized as profit or loss		4,651	536
Profits or losses recognized in other comprehensive income			-
Unrealized valuation profits or losses on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income was recognized	(	12,115)	-
September 30	<u>\$</u>	<u>41,374</u>	<u>\$ 54,236</u>

- H. There was no transfer-in/transfer-out to/from Level 3 in the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.



- I. The summary of the valuation model used for Level 3 fair value measurements are described as follows:

	Fair value on September 30, 2025	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Discount rate	Relationship between the input and the fair value
Non-listed/non-OTC stocks	<u>\$ 32,390</u>	Comparable public company method	PB multiplier, discount for lack of marketability	22.5–25%	The higher the multipliers, the higher the fair value. The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.
Limited partnership	<u>\$ 8,984</u>	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Fair value on December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Discount rate	Relationship between the input and the fair value
Non-listed/non-OTC stocks	<u>\$ 39,772</u>	Comparable public company method	PB multiplier, discount for lack of marketability	22.5–25%	The higher the multipliers, the higher the fair value. The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.
Limited partnership	<u>\$ 9,066</u>	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Fair value on September 30, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Discount rate	Relationship between the input and the fair value
Non-listed/non-OTC stocks	<u>\$ 45,112</u>	Comparable public company method	PB multiplier, discount for lack of marketability	22.5–25%	The higher the multipliers, the higher the fair value. The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.
Limited partnership	<u>\$ 9,124</u>	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A

- J. The Company selects the valuation model and parameters based on careful assessment. However, the adoption of different valuation models or parameters may lead to different valuation results. The effect of changes in the valuation parameters of Level 3 financial assets on the profit or loss in the current period or other comprehensive income is as follows:

			<u>September 30, 2025</u>			
			<u>Recognized as profit or loss</u>		<u>Favorable changes recognized in other comprehensive income</u>	
	<u>Input</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>		
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Liquidity	±5%	\$ 838	\$ 838	\$ 1,244	

			<u>December 31, 2024</u>			
			<u>Recognized as profit or loss</u>		<u>Recognized as other comprehensive income</u>	
	<u>Input</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>	<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Liquidity	±5%	\$ 522	\$ 522	\$ 2,203	\$ 2,203

			<u>September 30, 2024</u>			
			<u>Recognized as profit or loss</u>		<u>Recognized as other comprehensive income</u>	
	<u>Input</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>	<u>Favorable change</u>	<u>Unfavorable change</u>
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Liquidity	±5%	\$ 364	\$ 364	\$ -	\$ -

### 13. Note disclosures

#### (1) Information of material transactions

- Loaning of funds to others: None.
- Endorsements/guarantees for others: None.
- Securities held at end of period: Please refer to Table 1.
- Purchases and sales with related parties amounting to NT\$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- Accounts receivable from related parties amounting to NT\$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- Business relationship and important transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries: N/A.

(2) Information of investee companies

Information related to investee companies (excluding those in Mainland China), their place of registration, etc.: Please refer to Table 2.

(3) Information of investments in Mainland China

None.

14. Segment information

(1) General information

A. The management of the Company has identified the reportable segments according to the reported information that the operating decision maker uses to formulate policies.

B. The operating decision maker of the Company operates and manages the business by product type.

(2) Information on segment profits or losses, assets and liabilities

Information on the reportable segments provided by the Company to the chief operating decision maker is as follows:

January 1 to September 30,  
2025

	<u>Energy products</u>	<u>Electronic products</u>	<u>Total</u>
External income	\$ 108,911	\$ 32,694	\$ 141,605
Internal income	-	-	-
Segment income	<u>\$ 108,911</u>	<u>\$ 32,694</u>	<u>\$ 141,605</u>
After-tax segment profit or loss	<u>\$ 13,879</u>	<u>\$ 8,373</u>	<u>\$ 22,252</u>

January 1 to September 30,  
2024

	<u>Energy products</u>	<u>Electronic products</u>	<u>Total</u>
External income	\$ 122,440	\$ 25,823	\$ 148,263
Internal income	-	-	-
Segment income	<u>\$ 122,440</u>	<u>\$ 25,823</u>	<u>\$ 148,263</u>
After-tax segment profit or loss	<u>\$ 21,174</u>	<u>(\$ 242)</u>	<u>\$ 20,932</u>

(The End)

Solomon Data International Corporation  
Securities Held at End of Period (Excluding Equity of Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures)  
September 30, 2025

Table 1

					Unit: NT\$ Thousand (Unless otherwise specified)			
<u>Holding company</u>	<u>Type and name of securities</u>	<u>Relationship with the securities issuer</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Number of shares (thousand)</u>	<u>End of period</u>		<u>Shareholding percentage</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
					<u>Carrying amount</u>			
Solomon Data International Corporation	Hua Nan Phoenix Money Market Fund (beneficiary certificates)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	3,282	\$ 56,285		-	\$ 56,285
Solomon Data International Corporation	Truewin Technology Co., Ltd. (shares)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	148	12,567		0.23	12,567
Solomon Data International Corporation	Cerulean Asset Management Venture Capital Limited Partnership	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	-	6,433		-	6,433
Solomon Data International Corporation	Meng-Lue Venture Capital Limited Partnership	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	-	2,551		-	2,551
Solomon Data International Corporation	AggrEnergy Inc. (shares)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	110,132	19,823		16.46	19,823

Note: The securities with a carrying value of NT\$1,000 are listed by the Company in accordance with the principle of materiality.

Solomon Data International Corporation  
Information Related to Investee Companies (Excluding Those in Mainland China), Their Place of Registration, etc.  
January 1 to September 30, 2025

Table 2

Table 2											Unit: NT\$ Thousand (Unless otherwise specified)	
Name of investor company	Name of investee company	Place of registration	Principal business	Initial investment amount		Holding percentage at end of period			Profit or loss of investee company or loss recognized		Investment gain in the current period	Remarks
				End of current period	End of previous year	Number of shares (thousand)	Percentage	Carrying amount	in the current period	in the current period		
Solomon Data International Corporation	Cornucopia Innovation Corporation	Taiwan	Manufacturing of machines/equipment and electronic parts and components	\$ 25,300	\$ 25,300	2,300	13.22%	\$ 20,152	(\$ 494)	(\$ 66)		
Solomon Data International Corporation	Ju Xin Energy Inc.	Taiwan	Energy technology service	36,000	36,000	3,600	4.80%	35,249	( 19,237)	( 923)		