

English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

**Ticker: 4939**

**ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.  
PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED**

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*The reader is advised that these parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.*

English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

**Parent-company-only financial statements**

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English Translation of an Audit Report Originally Issued in Chinese

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To: The Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying parent-company-only balance sheets of Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent-company-only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent-company-only financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together referred as “the parent-company-only financial statements”).

In our opinion, the parent-company-only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the parent-company-only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and their parent-company-only financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of the most significance in our audit of parent-company-only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.



These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

#### Revenue recognition

Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd. recognized NT\$935,838 thousand as revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025. Since the sales locations including Taiwan, China and other countries and the sales conditions for major customers are varied. It is necessary for the Company to judge and determine the performance obligations of a sales order or a contract and the timing of its satisfaction. There are significant risks in the timing and amount of revenue recognition. Therefore, we determined the matter to be a key audit matter. Our audit procedures include, but not limit to, assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policy for revenue recognition, evaluating and testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls relating to the timing of revenue recognition, performing test of details on selected samples, including obtaining major sale orders or agreements to inspect the terms and conditions, checking the consistency of the fulfillment timing and performance obligation for revenue recognition, performing analytical review procedures on monthly sale and performing cutoff testing for a period before and after the balance sheet date, etc. We also considered the appropriateness of the related disclosures of sales. Please refer to Notes 4 and Note 6 in notes to the parent-company-only financial statements.

#### Impairment of accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's gross accounts receivable and loss allowance amounted to NT\$435,572 thousand and NT\$(72) thousand, respectively. The net accounts receivable represented 19.85% of the parent-company-only assets and was significant to the Company's parent-company-only financial statements. The amount of loss allowance against accounts receivable is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The measurement process needs to group the underlying accounts receivable appropriately and judge the application of related assumptions, including proper aging intervals and expected credit loss ratio for each aging interval, to be judged and analyzed. Due to the measurement of expected credit losses involves judgement, analysis and estimation and it has significant impact on carrying value of net accounts receivable, we therefore determined the matter to be a key audit matter. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, analyzing the appropriateness of the methodology for grouping of accounts receivable, confirming whether the customers with significantly different loss patterns (i.e. similar risk characteristics) are appropriately grouped (i.e. by historical experiences, etc.); testing the provision matrix adopted by the Company, including evaluation on reasonableness of determining aging intervals, and examining



the correctness of original document for basic information; reviewing of accounts receivable subsequent collection for evaluating its recoverability, etc. We also considered the appropriateness of the related disclosures of accounts receivable. Please refer to Notes 5 and Note 6 in notes to the parent-company-only financial statements.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements**

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

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements**

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



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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent-company-only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent-company-only financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the parent-company-only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent-company-only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



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

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

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

/s/Chen, Kuo-Shuai

/s/Lin, Cheng-Wei

Ernst & Young  
February 25, 2026  
Taipei, Taiwan,  
Republic of China

Notice to Readers

*The accompanying parent-company-only financial statements are intended only to present the parent-company-only financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices in the Republic of China on Taiwan and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practice to audit such parent-company-only financial statements are those applied in the Republic of China on Taiwan.*

*Accordingly, the accompanying parent-company-only financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.*

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Parent-Company-Only Balance Sheets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			2025.12.31		2024.12.31	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$70,343	3.20	\$117,137	4.99
1150	Notes receivable, net	4, 6(3), 6(16)	556	0.03	516	0.02
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(4), 6(16)	49,135	2.24	58,797	2.51
1180	Accounts receivable – related parties, net	4, 6(4), 6(16), 7	385,809	17.58	324,916	13.85
1200	Other receivables		19,171	0.87	21,001	0.90
1210	Other receivables – related parties	7	70,797	3.23	78,569	3.35
130X	Inventories	4, 6(5)	9,914	0.45	7,641	0.32
1410	Prepayments		6,094	0.28	2,108	0.09
11XX	Total current assets		<u>611,819</u>	<u>27.88</u>	<u>610,685</u>	<u>26.03</u>
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	4, 6(2)	43,152	1.97	10,625	0.45
1550	Investment accounted for under equity method	4, 6(6)	1,513,741	68.99	1,714,083	73.06
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	4, 6(7)	5,688	0.26	1,554	0.07
1755	Right-of-use assets	4, 6(17)	6,393	0.29	1,438	0.06
1780	Intangible assets	4, 6(8)	-	-	33	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	4, 6(21)	11,855	0.54	7,311	0.31
1900	Other non-current assets	6(9)	1,545	0.07	357	0.02
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>1,582,374</u>	<u>72.12</u>	<u>1,735,401</u>	<u>73.97</u>
1XXX	Total Assets		<u>\$2,194,193</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$2,346,086</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Parent-Company-Only Balance Sheets (Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			2025.12.31		2024.12.31	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6(10)	\$191,544	8.73	\$175,000	7.46
2131	Contract liability	4, 6(15)	-	-	36	-
2150	Notes payable		3,435	0.16	4,421	0.19
2170	Accounts payable		82,317	3.75	31,207	1.33
2180	Accounts payable – related parties	7	205,170	9.35	245,713	10.47
2200	Other payables		9,473	0.43	11,496	0.49
2280	Lease liabilities	4, 6(17)	1,818	0.08	1,464	0.06
2230	Current income tax liabilities	4, 6(21)	7,100	0.32	3,422	0.15
2300	Other current liabilities		345	0.02	271	0.01
2320	Current portion of long-term loans	6(11)	-	-	100,000	4.26
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>501,202</u>	<u>22.84</u>	<u>573,030</u>	<u>24.42</u>
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term loans	6(11)	150,000	6.84	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	4, 6(21)	165,717	7.55	205,785	8.77
2580	Lease liabilities	4, 6(17)	4,610	0.21	-	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	4, 6(12)	20,723	0.95	18,635	0.80
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>341,050</u>	<u>15.55</u>	<u>224,420</u>	<u>9.57</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>842,252</u>	<u>38.39</u>	<u>797,450</u>	<u>33.99</u>
	Equity					
3100	Capital	6(14)				
3110	Common stock		<u>982,009</u>	<u>44.75</u>	<u>982,009</u>	<u>41.86</u>
3200	Capital surplus	6(14)	<u>192,899</u>	<u>8.79</u>	<u>192,899</u>	<u>8.22</u>
3300	Retained earnings	6(14)				
3310	Legal reserve		74,543	3.40	72,635	3.10
3320	Special reserve		41,956	1.91	41,956	1.79
3350	Unappropriated earnings		101,223	4.61	194,572	8.29
	Total retained earnings		<u>217,722</u>	<u>9.92</u>	<u>309,163</u>	<u>13.18</u>
3400	Other components of equity		<u>(40,689)</u>	<u>(1.85)</u>	<u>64,565</u>	<u>2.75</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,351,941</u>	<u>61.61</u>	<u>1,548,636</u>	<u>66.01</u>
	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$2,194,193</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$2,346,086</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Code	Accounts	Notes	2025		2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues	4, 6(15), 7	\$935,838	100.00	\$913,018	100.00
5000	Operating costs	6(5), 7	<u>(835,330)</u>	<u>(89.26)</u>	<u>(820,160)</u>	<u>(89.83)</u>
5900	Gross profit		100,508	10.74	92,858	10.17
5910	Unrealized gross profit (loss) from sales		<u>(2,120)</u>	<u>(0.23)</u>	<u>3,478</u>	<u>0.38</u>
	Gross profit from operations		<u>98,388</u>	<u>10.51</u>	<u>96,336</u>	<u>10.55</u>
6000	Operating expenses	6(18)				
6100	Sales and marketing		(14,769)	(1.58)	(15,631)	(1.71)
6200	General and administrative		(43,438)	(4.64)	(41,206)	(4.51)
6300	Research and development		(14,700)	(1.57)	(17,670)	(1.94)
	Total operating expenses		<u>(72,907)</u>	<u>(7.79)</u>	<u>(74,507)</u>	<u>(8.16)</u>
6900	Operating income		<u>25,481</u>	<u>2.72</u>	<u>21,829</u>	<u>2.39</u>
7000	Non-operating income and expenses	6(19)				
7010	Other incomes		2,540	0.27	2,626	0.29
7020	Other gains and losses		(16,163)	(1.73)	15,244	1.67
7050	Finance costs		(7,447)	(0.79)	(6,562)	(0.72)
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	4, 6(6)	<u>(51,463)</u>	<u>(5.50)</u>	<u>(9,379)</u>	<u>(1.03)</u>
	Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>(72,533)</u>	<u>(7.75)</u>	<u>1,929</u>	<u>0.21</u>
7900	(Loss)profit from continuing operations before tax		<u>(47,052)</u>	<u>(5.03)</u>	<u>23,758</u>	<u>2.60</u>
7950	Income tax (expense)income	4, 6(21)	4,712	0.50	(4,674)	(0.51)
8000	(Loss)profit from continuing operations		<u>(42,340)</u>	<u>(4.53)</u>	<u>19,084</u>	<u>2.09</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(20)				
8310	Items that not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instrument investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		13,849	1.48	(3,405)	(0.37)
8336	Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(108,610)	(11.60)	(6,628)	(0.73)
8349	Income tax related to non-reclassified items					
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		21,722	2.32	1,326	0.15
8380	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		(40,269)	(4.30)	86,481	9.47
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>8,054</u>	<u>0.86</u>	<u>(17,297)</u>	<u>(1.89)</u>
	Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>(105,254)</u>	<u>(11.24)</u>	<u>60,477</u>	<u>6.63</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income		<u><u>\$ (147,594)</u></u>	<u><u>(15.77)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 79,561</u></u>	<u><u>8.72</u></u>
	Earnings per share (in NTD)	6(22)				
9750	Earnings per share - basic					
9710	Profit (loss) from continuing operations		<u><u>\$(0.43)</u></u>		<u><u>\$0.19</u></u>	
9850	Earnings per share - diluted (in NTD)					
9810	Profit (loss) from continuing operations		<u><u>\$(0.43)</u></u>		<u><u>\$0.19</u></u>	

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	Common Stock 3100	Capital Surplus 3200	Retained Earnings			Other Components of Equity		Total Equity 3XXX
				Legal Reserve 3310	Special Reserve 3320	Unappropriated Earnings 3350	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations 3410	Unrealized Gains or Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income 3420	
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$982,009	\$192,899	\$68,474	\$41,956	\$228,749	\$(71,265)	\$75,353	\$1,518,175
	Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings								
B1	Legal reserve			4,161		(4,161)			-
B5	Cash dividends - common shares					(49,100)			(49,100)
D1	Net income for 2024					19,084			19,084
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2024						69,184	(8,707)	60,477
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	19,084	69,184	(8,707)	79,561
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2024	982,009	192,899	72,635	41,956	194,572	(2,081)	66,646	1,548,636
	Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings								
B1	Legal reserve			1,908		(1,908)			-
B5	Cash dividends - common shares					(49,101)			(49,101)
D1	Net loss for 2025					(42,340)			(42,340)
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2025						(32,215)	(73,039)	(105,254)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(42,340)	(32,215)	(73,039)	(147,594)
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$982,009</u>	<u>\$192,899</u>	<u>\$74,543</u>	<u>\$41,956</u>	<u>\$101,223</u>	<u>\$(34,296)</u>	<u>\$(6,393)</u>	<u>\$1,351,941</u>

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	2025	2024	Code	Items	2025	2024
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:			BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
A00010	Profit(loss) from continuing operations before tax	\$(47,052)	\$23,758	B00010	Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	(18,678)	(3,567)
A20000	Adjustments:			B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(5,981)	(1,007)
A20010	Profit or loss not effecting cash flows:			B03800	Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	(401)	-
A20100	Depreciation (inculding right-of-use assets)	2,161	2,057	BBBB	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(25,060)	(4,574)
A20200	Amortization	33	100				
A20900	Interest expense	7,447	6,562	CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
A21200	Interest income	(689)	(1,710)	C00100	Increase in (repayment of) short-term loans	16,544	5,000
A21300	Dividend income	(1,561)	(389)	C01600	Increase in long-term loans	150,000	-
A22300	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	51,463	9,379	C01700	Repayment of long-term loans	(100,000)	-
A22500	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,193	(64)	C04020	Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liabilities	(1,594)	(1,476)
A24000	Realized (gains) losses from sales	2,120	(3,478)	C04500	Cash dividends	(49,101)	(49,100)
A29900	Gain on lease modification	(16)	-	CCCC	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	15,849	(45,576)
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:						
A31130	Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	(40)	97	EEEE	Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(46,794)	(13,813)
A31150	Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	9,662	8,115	E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	117,137	130,950
A31160	Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable – related parties	(60,893)	(36,578)	E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$70,343	\$117,137
A31180	Decrease (increase) in other receivables	1,830	3,761				
A31190	Decrease (increase) in other receivables – related parties	7,772	2,299				
A31200	Decrease (increase) in inventories	(2,273)	(747)				
A31220	Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(3,986)	3,088				
A32130	Increase (decrease) in notes payable	(986)	(22,732)				
A32125	Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	(36)	36				
A32150	Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	50,323	(15,316)				
A32160	Increase (decrease) in accounts payable – related parties	(40,543)	77,114				
A32180	Increase (decrease) in other payables	(2,023)	(4,312)				
A32230	Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	74	(16)				
A33000	Cash generated from provided by (used in) operations	(26,020)	51,024				
A33100	Interest received	689	1,710				
A33200	Dividend received	1,561	389				
A33300	Interest paid	(7,367)	(6,524)				
A33500	Income tax paid	(6,446)	(10,262)				
AAAA	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(37,583)	36,337				

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd. (referred to “the Company”) was established on July 7, 2003. Its main business activities include the manufacture of electronic products and sale of electronic materials. The Company’s stocks have been governmentally approved on June 28, 2011 to be listed and traded in Taiwan Taipei Exchange starting September 19, 2011. The registered business premise and main operation address is at 6 F.-7, No. 3, Huanke 1st Rd., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County 302, Taiwan (R.O.C)

2. DATE AND PROCEDURE OF AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUA

The financial statements of the Company were authorized to be issued in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors’ meeting held on February 25, 2026.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- (1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Company.

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
b	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026
c	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026
d	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026

(a) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(b) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- (2) Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- (3) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- (4) Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

(1) Amendments to IFRS 1

The amendments mainly improve the consistency in wording between first-time adoption of IFRS and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

(2) Amendments to IFRS 7

The amendments update an obsolete cross-reference relating to gain or loss on derecognition.

(3) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7

The amendments improve some of the wordings in the implementation guidance, including the introduction, disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price and credit risk disclosures.

(4) Amendments to IFRS 9

The amendments add a cross-reference to resolve potential confusion for a lessee applying the derecognition requirements and clarify the term “transaction price”.

(5) Amendments to IFRS 10

The amendments remove the inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10.

(6) Amendments to IAS 7

The amendments remove a reference to “cost method” in paragraph 37 of IAS 7.

(d) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements.
- (2) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
- (3) Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The abovementioned standards and amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 and have no material impact on the Company.

- (3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note)
c	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
d	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)	January 1, 2027

Note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced in a press release that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 in 2028.

- (a) IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes are as below:

(1) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)

IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analyzing entities' performance and make it easier to compare entities.

(2) Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures

IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.

(3) Useful grouping of information in the financial statements

IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

(c) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This new standard and its amendments permits subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

(d) Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify that when the entity's functional currency is that of a non hyperinflationary economy but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall translate its results and financial position using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.
- (2) In the above circumstances, when the presentation currency ceases to be hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall not retranslate amounts that arose before the beginning of the reporting period.
- (3) When the entity's functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall apply the relevant accounting treatment in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Company is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (b), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Company at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of compliance

The parent-company-only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“the Regulations”).

(2) Basis of preparation

The Company prepared parent-company-only financial statements in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations, which provided that the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period presented in the parent-company-only financial statements shall be the same as the profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent presented in the consolidated financial statements for the period, and the total equity presented in the parent-company-only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to the parent company presented in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and, accordingly, made necessary adjustments.

The parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The parent-company-only financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (“NT\$”) unless otherwise stated.

(3) Foreign currency transactions

The Company’s parent-company-only financial statements are presented in its functional currency, New Taiwan Dollars (NTD). Items included in the parent-company-only financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- (a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- (b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instrument.
- (c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NTD at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and the income and expenses are translated at an average exchange rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following are accounted for as disposals even if an interest in the foreign operation is retained by the Company: the loss of control over a foreign operation, the loss of significant influence over a foreign operation, or the loss of joint control over a foreign operation.

On partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(5) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- (a) The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (a) The Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The Company does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value .

(7) Financial instruments

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

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. In accordance with IFRS 9 and the Regulations, financial assets of the Company are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets measured at amortized cost and notes, accounts and other receivables. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable costs. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

(A) Financial assets: Recognition and Measurement

Purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized using trade date accounting.

The Company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- (a) The Company's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- (a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognise the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- (a) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

- (b) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- (b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

- (a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- (b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- (c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
- (i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

- (ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, at initial recognition, the Company made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and should recorded as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

(B) Impairment of financial assets

The Company is recognized a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- (a) An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (b) The time value of money; and
- (c) Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

- (a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that condition is no longer met.
- (b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- (c) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Company needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has been increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

#### (C) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- (a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- (b) The Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- (c) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(D) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(E) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(8) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(9) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows.

Raw materials - At actual purchase cost, using weighted average method

Finished goods and work in progress - Including cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(10) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and made necessary adjustments in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations. Such adjustments were made after the Company considered the different accounting treatments to account for its investments in subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and the different IFRSs adopted from different reporting entity’s perspectives, and the Company recorded such adjustments by crediting or debiting to investments accounted for under the equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The Company’s investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Company's share of net assets of the associate. After the interest in the associate is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the Company's related interest in the associate.

When changes in the net assets of an associate occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Company's percentage of ownership interests in the associate, the Company recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate on a prorate basis.

When the associate issues new stock, and the Company's interest in an associate is reduced or increased as the Company fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment in associate. When the interest in the associate is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Company disposes the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the ‘share of profit or loss of an associate’ in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Company estimates:

- (a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- (b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 “Property, plant and equipment”. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Office equipment	4~6 years
Lease improvement	4~6 years
Other equipment	4~10 years

An item of property, plant and equipment or any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The property, plant and equipment’s residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year. If the expected values differ from the estimates, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

(12) Leases

The Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- A. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- B. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Company as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Company is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- A. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- B. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- C. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- D. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- E. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- A. the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- B. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- C. any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- D. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Company measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Company accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

### (13) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, not meeting the recognition criteria, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

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The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit (CGU) level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's accounting policies for intangible assets are as follows:

	<u>Cost of Computer Software</u>	<u>Cost of Patent</u>
Useful economic life	5 years	6 years
Amortization method	Straight-line method during the contract term	Straight-line method during the patent term
Internally generated or acquired externally	Acquired externally	Acquired externally

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Impairment loss or reversals of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss.

(15) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue arising from contracts with customers mainly includes sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies for the Company's types of revenue are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Company is flexible printed circuit (FPC) and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the products expected to be returned.

The credit period of the Company's sale of goods is from 60 to 180 days. For most of the contracts, when the Company transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The period between the time when the Company transfers the goods to customers and when the customers pay for that goods is usually short and have no significant financing component to the contract. In the case that the Company has the right to transfer the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(16)Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(17)Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company's parent-company-only financial statements.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due.

(18)Income tax

Income tax expense (benefit) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings of the Company is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is a temporary difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in balance sheet at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- (a) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- (b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, and associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, any unused tax losses and carry forward of unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

(a) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

(b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

## 5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

### (1) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that would have a significant risk for a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year are discussed below.

#### (a) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including income approach (for example, the discounted cash flows model) or the market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

#### (b) Accounts receivable – estimation of impairment loss

The Company estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(c) Inventory

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(d) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash and petty cash	\$50	\$50
Checking and savings	70,293	117,087
Total	\$70,343	\$117,137

(2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. At fair value through other comprehensive income

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Financial assets held for trading:		
Listed companies stocks	\$29,184	\$10,506
Valuation adjustment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,968	119
Total	\$43,152	\$10,625
Non-current	\$43,152	\$10,625

B. The Company classified part of financial assets as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. No financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income was pledged as collateral.

C. The Company's dividend income related to equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amount to NT\$1,561 thousand and NT\$389 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(3) Notes receivable, net

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Notes receivable – from operations	\$556	\$516
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total	\$556	\$516

No notes receivable was pledged by the Company as collateral.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note 6 (16) for more details on accumulated impairment and Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(4) Accounts receivable and accounts receivable - related parties, net

A. Accounts receivable and accounts receivable - related parties, net

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Accounts receivable, gross	\$49,207	\$58,869
Less: loss allowance	(72)	(72)
Net of allowances	49,135	58,797
Accounts receivable - related parties, gross	385,809	324,916
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net of allowances	385,809	324,916
Total accounts receivable, net	\$434,944	\$383,713

B. Accounts receivable were not pledged.

C. Accounts receivable are generally on 60-180 day terms. The total carrying amount for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are NT\$435,016 thousand and NT\$383,785 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6 (16) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

D.The Company entered into factoring agreements with banks. Accounts receivable from selected customers are transferred to banks without recourse. In addition to transferring the contractual rights of receivables cash flow, the Company does not need to bear the credit risk of unrecoverable receivables (except for commercial disputes) according to the contract, and meets the conditions for the derecognition of financial assets. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, details of the agreed credit limits and accounts receivables transferred were as follows:

Financial Institution	Accounts receivable derecognized	Advance received	Interest rate	In Thousands of USD	
				Collateral	Credit limit
<u>12/31/2025</u>					
			1M TAIEX 03+0.6% divide by	Promissory Note	
Taipei Fubon Bank	<u>USD 97</u>	<u>USD 88</u>	0.946	<u>USD 90</u>	<u>USD 200</u>
Shin Kong Bank	<u>USD 579</u>	<u>USD -</u>	Negotiation	<u>None</u>	<u>USD 2,000</u>
<u>12/31/2024</u>					
			1M TAIEX 03+0.6% divide by	Promissory Note	
Taipei Fubon Bank	<u>USD 128</u>	<u>USD 109</u>	0.946	<u>USD 90</u>	<u>USD 200</u>
Shin Kong Bank	<u>USD 606</u>	<u>USD -</u>	Negotiation	<u>None</u>	<u>USD 2,000</u>

(5)Inventory

A.Details of inventory:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Raw material	\$4,442	\$2,218
Merchandises	5,472	5,423
Total	<u>\$9,914</u>	<u>\$7,641</u>

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized inventory cost in the amount of NT\$ 835,330 thousand and NT\$820,160 thousand under expenses, respectively, including the following losses from expenses:

Item	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Loss (gain) from inventory market decline	\$(168)	\$(928)

The Company recognized gains on recovery of inventory market decline because some of the inventories previously provided with market loss or obsolescence were disposed for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

C. The inventories were not pledged.

(6) Investments accounted for under the equity method

Investee companies	As of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Percentage of Ownership
Investments in subsidiaries:				
ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL HOLDING (SAMOA) CO., LTD.	\$1,433,167	100%	\$1,627,769	100%
BESTTRADE CO., LTD.	80,574	100%	86,314	100%
Total	<u>\$1,513,741</u>		<u>\$1,714,083</u>	

A. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries were present in the parent-company-only financial statements under the caption of investments accounted for under equity method. Valuation adjustment is made if deemed necessary.

B. The Company's investments accounted for under the equity method were not pledged.

C. In order to expand the market in China and develop the local supply chain, the Company's Board of Directors' meetings resolved to invest in a new electronic functional material project in the eastern area of Jiangsu Dongtai Economic Development Zone on April 27, 2018. The company invested in the AMMON TEC. INVESTMENT CORP., a subsidiary of ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL HOLDING (SAMOA) CO., LTD., remitted the investment amount of RMB30,000 thousand, RMB20,000 thousand and RMB20,000 thousand in 2018, 2019, 2021, respectively through the surplus distribution and reinvestment of KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION for a total of RMB70,000 thousand, and acquired 100% equity of DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. Waited for the partnership formed by employees to remit its investment, AMMON TEC. INVESTMENT CORP. will hold 85% of the equity of DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD, and a partnership company composed of employees will hold 15%. As of the financial report date, this investment project is still in progress.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

(1) Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Lease improvement	Other equipment	Total
<u>Cost:</u>					
As of 1/1/2025	\$102	\$4,299	\$5,662	\$12,349	\$22,412
Addition	-	2,640	3,341	-	5,981
Disposals	(102)	(4,299)	(5,662)	(12,349)	(22,412)
As of 12/31/2025	\$-	\$2,640	\$3,341	\$-	\$5,981
As of 1/1/2024	\$102	\$3,893	\$5,662	\$11,819	\$21,476
Addition	-	477	-	530	1,007
Disposals	-	(71)	-	-	(71)
As of 12/31/2024	\$102	\$4,299	\$5,662	\$12,349	\$22,412

Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Lease improvement	Other equipment	Total
<u>Depreciation</u>					
<u>and impairment:</u>					
As of 1/1/2025	\$102	\$3,496	\$5,503	\$11,757	\$20,858
Depreciation	-	368	142	112	622
Disposals	(102)	(3,689)	(5,527)	(11,869)	(21,187)
As of 12/31/2025	\$-	\$175	\$118	\$-	\$293
As of 1/1/2024	\$102	\$3,223	\$5,453	\$11,533	\$20,311
Depreciation	-	344	50	224	618
Disposals	-	(71)	-	-	(71)
As of 12/31/2024	\$102	\$3,496	\$5,503	\$11,757	\$20,858
<u>Net carrying</u>					
<u>amount:</u>					
As of 12/31/2025	\$-	\$2,465	\$3,223	\$-	\$5,688
As of 12/31/2024	\$-	\$803	\$159	\$592	\$1,554

Property, plant and equipment were not pledged.

(8) Intangible assets

	Computer software	Technology licensing	Total
<u>Cost:</u>			
As of January 1, 2025	\$-	\$1,000	\$1,000
Additions – acquired separately	-	-	-
Derecognized upon retirement	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2025	\$-	\$1,000	\$1,000
As of January 1, 2024	\$-	\$1,000	\$1,000
Additions – acquired separately	-	-	-
Derecognized upon retirement	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2024	\$-	\$1,000	\$1,000

Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

	Computer software	Technology licensing	Total
<u>Amortization and impairment:</u>			
As of January 1, 2025	\$-	\$967	\$967
Amortization	-	33	33
Derecognized upon retirement	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2025	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
As of January 1, 2024	\$-	\$867	\$867
Amortization	-	100	100
Derecognized upon retirement	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$967</u>	<u>\$967</u>
<u>Carrying amount, net:</u>			
As of December 31, 2025	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$33</u>	<u>\$33</u>

Amounts of amortization recognized for intangible assets are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Research and development	<u>\$33</u>	<u>\$100</u>

(9) Other non-current assets

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Prepayment for equipment	\$787	\$-
Refundable deposits	758	357
Total	<u>\$1,545</u>	<u>\$357</u>

(10) Short-term loans

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Unsecured bank loans	\$191,544	\$175,000
Interest interval (%)	2.22%~2.38%	2.22%~2.48%

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the line of unused short-term loans credit for the Company amounted to NT\$244,176 thousand and NT\$280,570 thousand, respectively.

(11) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans were as follows:

Lenders	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Agricultural Bank of Taiwan- Mid-term credit loan (Note 1)	\$100,000	\$100,000
Taipei Fubon Bank-Mid-term credit loan (Note 2)	50,000	-
Subtotal	150,000	100,000
Less: current portion	-	(100,000)
Total	\$150,000	\$-

Note 1: The base rate plus annual interest rate 0.630% to 0.791%, with interest paid monthly. The principal will be repaid at maturity on April 12, 2027.

Note 2: The base rate plus annual interest rate 0.450%, with interest paid monthly. The principal will be repaid at maturity on March 12, 2027.

(12) Other non-current liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Deferred Credits	\$20,723	\$18,635

(13) Post-employment benefits plans

Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Company has made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are NT\$1,068 thousand and NT\$1,072 thousand, respectively.

The Company recognized employee pension expenses in the amount of NT\$373 thousand and NT\$0 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024.

(14) Equity

A. Common stock

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's authorized capital was NT\$1,500,000 thousand. The Company's paid-in capital was NT\$982,009 thousand, each share at par value of NT\$10, divided into 98,200,868 shares.

B. Capital surplus

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Additional paid-in capital	\$133,912	\$133,912
Employee stock option	32,665	32,665
Share options- convertible bonds	13,843	13,843
Others	12,479	12,479
Total	\$192,899	\$192,899

According to Taiwan Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the Company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital surplus related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company up to a certain percentage of paid-in capital. The said capital surplus could be distributed in cash to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

C. Appropriation of earnings and dividend policies

(a) Legal reserve

According to the Company Act, legal reserve shall be set aside until such amount equal total authorized capital. Legal reserve can be used to offset deficits. If the Company does not incur any loss, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed to shareholders by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares held by each shareholder.

(b) Special reserve

When the Company distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to “other net deductions from shareholders” equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the Company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders’ equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders’ equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

The FSC issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022 on March 31, 2021, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders’ equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the company can reverse the special reserve by proportion and transfer to retained earnings.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, special reserve set aside for the first-time adoption of T-IFRS reduced to NT\$41,956 thousand accordingly.

(c) Earning distribution

(1) Earning distribution

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

- a. Payment of all taxes and dues;
- b. Offset prior years' operation losses;
- c. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount as legal reserve. There is no requirement to further make such reserve when legal reserve reaches the capital amount.
- d. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
- e. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

(2) Dividend policies

For long-term finance planning requirements and to meet the shareholders' demand for cash, the Company's dividend policy aims for steadiness and balancing. Shareholder extra dividend each year cannot be less than 10% and more than 90% of distributed surplus earnings and cash dividends distributed each year cannot be less than 10% of the gross amount of dividends.

- (3) The appropriations of earnings for the Year 2024 and 2023 were approved through the Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings held on February 25, 2026 and May 22, 2025, respectively. The details of the distributions are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (in NT\$)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Legal reserve	\$-	\$1,908		
Cash dividend	24,550	49,101	\$0.25	\$0.50
Total	<u>\$24,550</u>	<u>\$51,009</u>		

Please refer to Note 6(18) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

(15) Operating revenue

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from customer with contracts		
Sales of goods	\$935,838	\$913,018

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Sales of FPC	\$935,838	\$913,018
The timing for revenue recognition:		
At a point in time	\$935,838	\$913,018

B. Contract balances

(a) Contract liabilities – current

	As of		
	2025.12.31	2024.12.31	2024.01.01
Sales of goods	\$-	\$36	\$-

The significant changes in the Company's balances of contract liabilities for ended December 31 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
The opening balance transferred to trade receivables	\$36	\$-
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	-	36

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation: None.

D. Assets recognized from cost to fulfil a contract: None.

(16) Expected credit losses (gains)

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses / (gains)		
Notes receivable	\$-	\$-
Accounts receivable	-	-
Total	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Company measured the impairment against the other receivables reclassified from accounts receivable due to factoring agreements mainly based on the expected credit loss for 12 months of the counter-party financial institutions. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no other receivables pass due. Furthermore, the Company assessed the related expected credit loss to be insignificant because the counter-party financial institutions are of good credit condition.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

The Company measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivable (including notes receivable and accounts receivable) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Company's loss allowance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

The Company considers the grouping of accounts receivable by counter parties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix. Details are as follows:

12/31/2025

(a) Group one

	Not past due	Past due		Total
	(Note)	Within 90 days	91-120 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$49,763	\$-	\$-	\$49,763
Loss ratio	0.14%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(72)	-	-	(72)
Subtotal	\$49,691	\$-	\$-	\$49,691

(b) Group two

	Not past due	Past due								Total
	(Note)	Within 90 days	91-120 days	121-150 days	151-180 days	181-210 days	211~240 days	241~270 days	Over 271 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$176,936	\$56,151	\$31,440	\$83,458	\$-	\$3,610	\$987	\$265	\$32,962	\$385,809
Loss ratio	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	\$176,936	\$56,151	\$31,440	\$83,458	\$-	\$3,610	\$987	\$265	\$32,962	\$385,809

Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

12/31/2024

(a) Group one

	Not past due	Past due		Total
	(Note)	Within 90 days	91-120 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$59,358	\$27	\$-	\$59,385
Loss ratio	0.12%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(72)	-	-	(72)
Subtotal	\$59,286	\$27	\$-	\$59,313

(b) Group two

	Not past due	Past due								Total
	(Note)	Within 90 days	91-120 days	121-150 days	151-180 days	181-210 days	211~240 days	241~270 days	Over 271 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$144,712	\$44,376	\$11,432	\$19,383	\$-	\$9,476	\$-	\$4,695	\$90,842	\$324,916
Loss ratio	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	\$144,712	\$44,376	\$11,432	\$19,383	\$-	\$9,476	\$-	\$4,695	\$90,842	\$324,916

Note: All the Company's notes receivable were not past due.

The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	\$72
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-
Write off	-
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2025	72
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-
Write off	-
Ending balance as of December 31, 2025	<u><u>\$72</u></u>

(17)Leases

A.Company as a lessee

The Company leases various properties, including buildings. These leases have terms of between 4 and 5 years. The Company may not allow to privately lend, sublease, sell, use by others in other disguised form, or transfer the lease to another person.

The Company's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

a.Amounts recognized in the balance sheets

(a)Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of -use assests

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Buildings	<u>\$6,393</u>	<u>\$1,438</u>

The Company's right-of-use assets increased by NT\$7,213 thousand and NT\$0 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(b) Lease liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Lease liabilities	\$6,428	\$1,464
Current	\$1,818	\$1,464
Non-current	4,610	-
Total	\$6,428	\$1,464

Please refer to Note 6(19)(3) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

b. Amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Buildings	\$1,539	\$1,439

c. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$106	\$45

d. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflows for leases amounting NT\$1,700 thousand and NT\$1,521 thousand, respectively.

(18) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization by function is as follows:

Function Nature	2025			2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefit						
Salaries	\$-	\$26,592	\$26,592	\$-	\$29,416	\$29,416
Labor and health insurance	-	2,073	2,073	-	2,141	2,141
Pension	-	1,441	1,441	-	1,072	1,072
Directors' remuneration	-	960	960	-	960	960
Other employee benefit	-	4,520	4,520	-	3,982	3,982
Depreciation	-	2,161	2,161	-	2,057	2,057
Amortization	-	33	33	-	100	100

- (1) The headcounts of the Company amounted to 28 both, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Among the Company's directors, there were 8 who were not the employees.
- (2) Companies who have been listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange or Taiwan Over – The Counter Securities Exchange should disclose the following information:
  - (a) Average employee benefits of 2025 and 2024 are NT\$1,731 thousand and NT\$1,831 thousand, respectively.
  - (b) Average salaries of 2025 and 2024 are NT\$1,330 thousand and NT\$1,471 thousand, respectively.
  - (c) Change in average salaries are (9.60%)

(d) The salary and remuneration policy of the Company:

According to Articles 32 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, not lower than 10% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. In addition to the basic salaries, employees' annual salaries are also adjusted based on the Company's performance to motivate and retain outstanding employees. In addition, according to Articles 28 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company pays remuneration to directors for performing duties whether the Company makes profit or not. The Company authorizes the Board of Directors to determine the remunerations which are allocated according to directors performance, level of contribution referencing the industry standards.

- (3) According to the resolution, not lower than 10% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered.

The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition, a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. The Company resolved at its board meeting held on May 22, 2025 to amend its Articles of Incorporation that no less than 3% of the aforementioned employee compensation shall be allocated as compensation for non-managerial employees. Information on the board resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

The Company incurred a loss for the year ended December 31, 2025; therefore, no employees compensation and remuneration was estimated.

The Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2024 to be not lower than 10% and not higher than 5% of profit of the current period, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to NT\$2,746 thousand and NT\$960 thousand, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors were recognized as salaries.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

The Company's Board of Directors' meeting has determined the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, all in cash, to be NT\$2,746 thousand and NT\$960 thousand, respectively, in a meeting held on February 26, 2025. No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2024.

(19) Non-operating incomes and expenses

A. Other incomes

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$689	\$1,710
Dividend income	1,561	389
Other income—others	290	527
Total	\$2,540	\$2,626

B. Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Lease modification gains	\$16	\$-
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(8,231)	15,180
Gain (loss) from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,193)	64
Other expenses	(6,755)	-
Total	\$(16,163)	\$15,244

C. Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interests on bank loans	\$7,367	\$6,524
Interest on lease liabilities	80	38
Total	\$7,447	\$6,562

## Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

## (20) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Arising during the period	Reclassification during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	OCI, Net of tax
Not reclassified to profit or loss:					
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	\$(108,610)	\$-	\$(108,610)	\$21,722	\$(86,888)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,849	-	13,849	-	13,849
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:					
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(40,269)	-	(40,269)	8,054	(32,215)
Total OCI	<u>\$(135,030)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(135,030)</u>	<u>\$29,776</u>	<u>\$(105,254)</u>

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Arising during the period	Reclassification during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	OCI, Net of tax
Not reclassified to profit or loss:					
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	\$(6,628)	\$-	\$(6,628)	\$1,326	\$(5,302)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,405)	-	(3,405)	-	(3,405)
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:					
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	86,481	-	86,481	(17,297)	69,184
Total OCI	<u>\$76,448</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$76,448</u>	<u>\$(15,971)</u>	<u>\$60,477</u>

(21) Income tax

A. The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax expense	\$7,190	\$4,215
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior periods	2,934	-
Deferred tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(14,836)	459
Total income tax expense (benefit)	<u><u>\$(4,712)</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,674</u></u>

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred income tax expense (income):		
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for under equity method	<u><u>\$(29,776)</u></u>	<u><u>\$15,971</u></u>

B. A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	\$(47,052)	\$23,758
Tax payable at the enacted tax rates	\$(9,410)	\$4,752
Tax effect of tax free gain	-	(78)
Tax effects of non-deductible expenses on the tax return	1,764	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	2,934	-
Total income tax recognized in profit or loss	\$(4,712)	\$4,674

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

C. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2025	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of December 31, 2025
Temporary differences				
Fire loss	\$-	\$1,572	\$-	\$1,572
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	37	(34)	-	3
Unrealized gross profits	1,271	424	-	1,695
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,456	(6)	-	2,450
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	3,547	2,588	-	6,135
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(168,944)	10,292	-	(158,652)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(10,274)	-	8,054	(2,220)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(26,567)	-	21,722	(4,845)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)		<u>\$14,836</u>	<u>\$29,776</u>	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$(198,474)</u>			<u>\$(153,862)</u>
Reflected in balance sheets as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$7,311</u>			<u>\$11,855</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(205,785)</u>			<u>\$(165,717)</u>

Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of December 31, 2024
Temporary differences				
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	\$222	\$(185)	\$-	\$37
Unrealized gross profits	1,967	(696)	-	1,271
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,469	(13)	-	2,456
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	4,988	(1,441)	-	3,547
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(170,820)	1,876	-	(168,944)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	7,023	-	(17,297)	(10,274)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(27,893)	-	1,326	(26,567)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)		\$(459)	\$(15,971)	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	\$(182,044)			\$(198,474)
Reflected in balance sheets as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	\$16,669			\$7,311
Deferred tax liabilities	\$(198,713)			\$(205,785)

D. The assessment of income tax returns

	<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u>
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2023

(22) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to the common shareholders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting any influences) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

A. Basic earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	<u><u>\$(42,340)</u></u>	<u><u>\$19,084</u></u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousand)	<u><u>98,201</u></u>	<u><u>98,201</u></u>
Basic earnings (losses) per share (in NT\$)	<u><u>\$(0.43)</u></u>	<u><u>\$0.19</u></u>

B. Diluted earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	<u>\$(42,340)</u>	<u>\$19,084</u>
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after dilution (in thousand NT\$)	<u>\$(42,340)</u>	<u>\$19,084</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	98,201	98,201
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation – stock (in thousands)	Note	381
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousand shares)	<u>98,201</u>	<u>98,582</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (in NT\$)	<u>\$(0.43)</u>	<u>\$0.19</u>

Note : It is not applicable due to anti-dilutive effect.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Deal with related parties as of the end of the reporting period

Related parties and Relationship

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL HOLDING (SAMOA) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
BESTTRADE CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
AMMON TEC. INVESTMENT CORP.	Subsidiary
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Sub-Subsidiary
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Sub-Subsidiary

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Sales

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	\$455,682	\$549,510
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	266,580	101,828
Total	<u>\$722,262</u>	<u>\$651,338</u>

A. The products sold by the Company to related parties are not sold to other clients. Thus, transaction prices are not reasonably comparable.

B. The collection terms for related parties and non-related parties are 150 days after next monthly closing and 60 to 180 days after monthly closing, respectively, from the end of delivery month in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

C. The amount of materials purchased for related parties in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was NT\$72,739 thousand and NT\$94,108 thousand, respectively, and sales revenue has been written off in the financial statements.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

D. The Company purchased equipments for related parties in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 resulting unrealized other income of NT\$2 thousand and NT\$196 thousand, respectively, and recognized as other non-current liabilities.

B.Purchases

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	\$189,017	\$233,704

(a) The product specification of goods purchased from related parties, differed from those purchased from other vendors. Thus, transaction prices are not reasonably comparable.

(b) The payment terms for related parties and non-related parties are 150 days after next monthly closing and 45 to 90 days after monthly closing, respectively, from the end of delivery month in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

C.Accounts receivable - related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	\$77,695	\$110,001
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	308,114	214,915
Total	\$385,809	\$324,916

D.Other receivables - related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
BESTTRADE CO., LTD.	\$66,069	\$73,754
Subsidiaries	4,728	4,815
Total	\$70,797	\$78,569

E.Account payable - related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	\$205,170	\$245,713

F.Salaries and rewards to key management of the Company

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$12,205	\$12,357
Post-employee benefits	195	195
Total	\$12,400	\$12,552

8.ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

None.

9.SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) The Company's unused letters of credit (LC) as of December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Currency	LC Amount (in thousand)	Security (in thousand)
JPY	\$18,701	\$-
USD	\$116	\$-
NTD	\$1,742	\$-

10.SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

A fire broke out in one of the Group's offices in Zhubei City, Hsinchu County on June 25, 2025, resulting in damage to certain inventory, and property, plant and equipment, with losses amount to NT\$6,633 thousand and NT\$1,225 thousand, respectively. These losses were recognized as other gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2025. Additionally, the Group is currently negotiating with the insurance company regarding the related fire insurance claims, and the related claim payments will be recognized in future periods once the insurance compensation can be reasonably estimated.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	\$43,152	\$10,625
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	70,293	117,087
Notes receivables, net	556	516
Accounts receivables (included related parties), net	434,944	382,713
Other receivables (included related parties)	89,968	99,570
Refundable deposits	758	357
Subtotal	596,519	600,243
Total	\$639,671	\$610,868

Financial liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	\$191,544	\$175,000
Accounts payable and other payables	300,395	292,837
Long-term loans (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	150,000	100,000
Lease liabilities	6,428	1,464
Total	\$648,367	\$569,301

(2) Objectives and policies of financial risk management

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

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Company complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (e.g. equity instruments).

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

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign operations.

The Company has certain foreign currency receivables denominated in the same foreign currency as certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is achieved. Thus, hedge accounting is not adopted.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Company's profit/loss and equity is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the reporting period-end. The Company's foreign currency risk is mainly related to volatility in the exchange rates of US dollars. It is stated as follows:

If NT dollars appreciates/depreciates against US dollars by 1%, the net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would decrease/increase by NT\$460 thousand and NT\$1,354 thousand, respectively.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the Company's investments with variable interest rates and loans with fixed and variable interest rates, which are all categorized as loans and receivables.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as of the end of the reporting period and presumed to be held for one accounting year, including investments and loans with variable interest rates. If interest rate increases/decreases by 0.1%, the net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would increase/decrease by NT\$271 thousand and NT\$108 thousand, respectively.

#### Equity price risk

The fair value of the Company's listed equity securities and conversion rights of the Euro-convertible bonds issued are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company's listed equity securities are classified under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, while conversion rights of the Euro-convertible bonds issued are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as it does not satisfy the definition of an equity component.

At the reporting date, a change of 1% in the price of the listed companies stocks classified as equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income could have an impact of NT\$432 thousand and NT\$106 thousand on the equity attributable to the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12(8) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 1.

#### (4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract and result in a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts and notes receivable) and financing activities (primarily for bank deposits and other financial instruments).

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk of all customers are assessed based on a comprehensive review of the customers' financial status, credit ratings from credit institutions, past transactions, current economic conditions and the Company's internal credit ratings. The Company also employs some credit enhancement instruments (e.g. prepayment or insurance) to reduce certain customers' credit risk.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, receivables from the top ten customers were accounted for 96.85% and 98.24% of the Company's total accounts receivable, respectively. The concentration of credit risk is relatively not significant for the remaining receivables.

Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's finance division in accordance with the Company's policy. The counterparties that the Company transacts with are determined by internal control procedures. They are banks with fine credit ratings and financial institutions with investment-grade credit ratings.

Thus, there is no significant default risk. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for trade receivables, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Company maintains financial flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, bank loans, convertible bonds, etc. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted interest payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>					
Loans	\$195,593	\$151,104	\$-	\$-	\$346,697
Payables	300,395	-	-	-	300,395
Lease Liabilities	1,945	1,944	1,484	1,330	6,703
<u>As of December 31, 2024</u>					
Loans	\$276,231	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$276,231
Payables	292,837	-	-	-	292,837
Lease Liabilities	1,476	-	-	-	1,476

(6) Movement schedule of liabilities arising from financing activities

Movement schedule of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2025	\$175,000	\$100,000	\$1,464	\$276,464
Cash flows	16,544	50,000	(1,594)	64,950
Non-cash changes				
Lease modification	-	-	6,478	6,478
Interest of lease liabilities	-	-	80	80
As of December 31, 2025	\$191,544	\$150,000	\$6,428	\$347,972

Movement schedule of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2024	\$170,000	\$100,000	\$2,902	\$272,902
Cash flows	5,000	-	(1,476)	3,524
Non-cash changes				
Lease modification	-	-	-	-
Interest of lease liabilities	-	-	38	38
As of December 31, 2024	\$175,000	\$100,000	\$1,464	\$276,464

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The evaluation methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell a financial asset or paid to transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants (not under coercion or liquidation). The following methods and assumptions are used by the Company in estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

- (a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturity terms.

- (b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.
- (c) Fair value of debt instruments without bank loans and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Company's financial liabilities measure at amortized cost approximates their fair value.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(8) for Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Company.

(8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

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

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

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company’s assets and liabilities

The Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company’s assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets:				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through OCI	<u>\$43,152</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$43,152</u>

As of December 31, 2024

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets:				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through OCI	<u>\$10,625</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$10,625</u>

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

(9) Significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was listed below:

	In Thousands		
	As of December 31,		
	2025		
	Exchange		
	Foreign Currencies	Rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$3,851	31.430	\$121,043
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$2,379	31.430	\$74,776
	As of December 31,		
	2024		
	Exchange		
	Foreign Currencies	Rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$5,068	32.785	\$166,149
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$919	32.785	\$30,120

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

Foreign exchange gain/loss on monetary financial assets and liabilities is shown as below.

Foreign currency resulting in exchange gain or loss	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
USD	\$(6,237)	\$18,026
Other	(1,994)	(2,846)
Total	\$(8,231)	\$15,180

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after being converted to functional currency).

(10) Capital management

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

13. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

(1) Information on significant transactions

A. Financing provided to others: None.

B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.

C. Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2025 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to attachment 1.

D. Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2025: Please refer to attachment 2.

E. Receivables from related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2025: Please refer to attachment 3.

(2) Information on investees

A. Investees over whom the Company exercises significant influence or control (excluding investees in Mainland China): Please refer to attachment 4.

B. Investees over which the Company exercises control shall be disclosed of information under Note 13(1):

(a) Financing provided to others: Please refer to attachment 5.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.

(c) Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2025 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to attachment 6.

(d) Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2025: Please refer to attachment 7.

(e) Receivables from related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2025: Please refer to attachment 8.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China:

A. Name of investee in China, main business, paid-in capital, method of investment, investment flows, percentage of ownership, investment gain or loss, carrying amount at the end of reporting period, inward remittance of earning or loss and the upper limit on investment in China:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Investee in China	Main Business	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Profit/Loss of Investee	Percentage of Ownership Direct or Indirect Investment	Share of Profit/Loss	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment in China by Investment Commission, MOEA
					Outflow	Inflow									
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Production of FPC and protective film	\$587,534	(Note 1)	\$587,534	\$-	\$-	\$587,534	\$(48,016)	100%	\$(48,016) (Note 2 and Note 3)	\$1,228,922 (Note 2)	\$-	\$587,534	\$587,534	\$811,165

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese

Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

Name of Investee in China	Main Business	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Profit/Loss of Investee	Percentage of Ownership Direct or Indirect Investment	Share of Profit/Loss	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment in China by Investment Commission, MOEA
					Outflow	Inflow									
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Production of multilayer flexible boards, copper foil substrates, and development of materials for electronics	\$310,047	(Note 1 and Note 4)	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(1,290)	100%	\$(1,290) (Note 2 and Note 3)	\$204,583 (Note 2)	\$-	\$-	\$407,841	

Note 1: Reinvest in mainland China through a third-region company.

Note 2: Amounts in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates on the balance sheets date.

Note 3: Gain/loss on investment is recognized based on the financial statements which were audited by the independent auditors of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 4: The Company remitted the investment amount of RMB30,000 thousand, RMB20,000 thousand and RMB20,000 thousand in 2018, 2019, 2021, respectively through the surplus distribution and reinvestment of KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION for a total of RMB70,000 thousand.

Notes to Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements (Continued)

B. Purchase and balances of related accounts payable as of December 31, 2025:

	Purchases		Accounts Payable	
		% to Net		% to Account
	Amount	Purchase	Amount	Balance
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	\$189,017	22.38%	\$205,170	70.52%

C. Sales, the ending balance of related accounts receivable and their weightings.

	Sales		Accounts receivable	
		% to Net		% to Account
	Amount	Sales	Amount	Balance
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	\$455,682	48.69%	\$77,695	17.84%
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	266,580	28.49%	308,114	70.74%
Total	\$722,262	77.18%	\$385,809	88.58%

D. Property transaction amounts and resulting gain or loss: None

E. Ending balance of endorsements/guarantees or collateral provided and the purposes: None.

F. Maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range and total interest for current period from financing provided to others: None.

G. Transactions that have significant impact on profit or loss of current period or the financial position, such as services provided or rendered:

- a. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company purchased materials for KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION was NT\$72,739 thousand.
- b. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the balance of other receivables amounted to NT\$4,387 thousand. The other receivables resulted from KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION collected on delivery to the Company.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has provided the operating segment disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Marketable Securities Held (Excluding Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures)

As of December 31, 2025

Attachment 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Held Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Issuer (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2025				Note (Note 4)
				Shares / Units	Carrying Amount (Note 3)	Shareholding %	Fair Value	
Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	Market stock:  Ventec International Group Co., Ltd.	-	Equity at fair value through OCI instrument investment - non current  Add: Valuation adjustments  Total	466,000	\$29,184  13,968  <u>\$43,152</u>	0.65	<u>\$43,152</u>	None

Note 1: The marketable securities mentioned in Attachment refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and securities derived from above mentioned items within in the scope of IFRS9 Financial Instruments.

Note 2: If issuer of marketable securities is not related party, don't fill in this field.

Note 3: Financial Instruments measured by fair value, please fill in the book value after the adjustment of the valuation deduct the accumulated impairments amount in the column; not measured by fair value, please fill in the original acquisition cost or amortized cost deduct the accumulated impairment amount in the column.

Note 4: If there are securities have provided guarantees, pledged loans, or other restricted users according to the agreement, the number and the amount of shares provided with guarantees or pledges, and the restricted use conditions should be indicated in the column.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Related Party Transactions with Purchase or Sales Amount of at least NT\$ 100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Attachment 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/ Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Sub-subsiidary	Sales	<u>\$455,682</u> (Note 1)	48.69%	150 days after next monthly closing.	The products are only purchased by the related party. Cannot be reasonably compared.	None related parties are 60~180 days after monthly closing. Related parties are 150 days after next monthly closing.	<u>\$77,695</u> (Accounts receivable)	17.84%	
Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Sub-subsiidary	Sales	<u>\$266,580</u>	28.49%	150 days after next monthly closing.	The products are only purchased by the related party. Cannot be reasonably compared.	None related parties are 60~180 days after monthly closing. Related parties are 150 days after next monthly closing.	<u>\$308,114</u> (Accounts receivable)	70.74%	
Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Sub-subsiidary	Purchase	<u>\$(189,017)</u>	22.38%	150 days after next monthly closing.	The products are only purchased by the related party. Cannot be reasonably compared.	None related parties are 45~90 days after monthly closing. Related parties are 150 days after next monthly closing.	<u>\$(205,170)</u> (Accounts payable)	70.52%	

Note1: The amount has already been deducted from the holding company purchasing materials amount of KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION for 72,739 thousand dollars.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Receivables from Related Parties of at Least NT\$ 100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

As of December 31, 2025

Attachment 3

(In Thousands of NTD Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Ratio	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Periods	Loss Allowance
					Amount	Action Taken		
ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.	DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Sub-subsidiary	Accounts receivable <u>\$308,114</u>	1.02	<u>\$213,694</u>	Active collection	<u>\$17,864</u>	\$-

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Investees over Whom the Company Exercise Significant Influence or Control Directly or Indirectly (Excluding Investees in Mainland China)

As of December 31, 2025

Attachment 4

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Investee	Business Location	Main Business and Product	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Income (Loss) of the Investee	Note
				As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024	Shares	%	Carrying Value			
ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.	ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL HOLDING (SAMOA) CO., LTD.	Samoa	Investing activities	\$587,534	\$587,534	18,265,100	100.00%	\$1,433,167	\$(49,306)	\$(49,306)	Subsidiary
ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.	BESTTRADE CO., LTD.	Samoa	Electronic materials trading and business which relates to import and export	97,471	97,471	2,950,000	100.00%	80,574	(2,157)	(2,157)	Subsidiary
ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL HOLDING (SAMOA) CO., LTD.	AMMON TEC. INVESTMENT CORP.	British Virgin Islands	Investing activities	556,382 (USD 18,260)	556,382 (USD 18,260)	18,260,000	100.00%	1,433,246 (USD 45,601)	(49,306) (USD 1,581)	(49,306) (USD 1,581)	Sub-Subsidiary

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Financing provided to others

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Attachment 5

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

NO. (Note1)	Lender	Counter-party	Financial accounting account	Related Party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate	Nature of financing (Note 2)	Amount of sales to(purchases from) counter-party	Reason for financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter- party (Note 3)	Limit of total financing amount (Note 3)
													Item	Value		
1	KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Other receivables -related parties	Yes	\$268,297	\$268,297	\$156,506	-	2	\$-	Business turnover	\$-	-	\$-	\$491,569	\$491,569

Note 1: Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Nature of financing is coded as follows:

1. Need for operating is coded "1".
2. Need for short term financing is coded "2".

Note 3: Limit of total financing amount shall not exceed 40% of the lender's net assets of value, which audited by CPA in current period, as of December 31, 2025.

Limited and reason of financing amount for individual counter-party is seted as follows:

1. Limit of total financing amount which need for operating shall not exceed transaction amount between two parties in prior year and current year.
2. Limit of total financing amount need for short term financing not exceed 40% of the lender's net assets of value, which audited by CPA in recent period. The financing amount refers to the cumulative balance of the company's short-term financing funds.
3. The total financing amount shall not exceed 100% of The Company's net assets of value, which audited by CPA in recent period, is limited between foreign subsidiaries which held directly or indirectly for 100% voting shares by The Company.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Marketable Securities Held (Excluding Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures)

As of December 31, 2025

Attachment 6

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Held Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2025				Guarantee, Pledge or Other Restricted Conditions		
				Shares/ Units	Carrying Amount	%	Fair Value	Shares	Carrying Amount	Note
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Market stock: Leader-tech Electronics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	The investee of Sub-subsi-dary	Equity instrument investment at fair value through OCI (non-current)	1,538,747	\$-	2.36%	\$-	-	\$-	
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Market stock: Shenzhen Xin Shanghe Electronics Ltd.	The investee of Sub-subsi-dary	Equity instrument investment at fair value through OCI (non-current)	3,021,312	\$-	2.36%	\$-	-	\$-	
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Market stock: Shenzhen Xin Shangrong Electronics Ltd.	The investee of Sub-subsi-dary	Equity instrument investment at fair value through OCI (non-current)	23,638	\$-	2.36%	\$-	-	\$-	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Related Party Transactions with Purchase or Sales Amount of At least NT\$100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Attachment 7

(In Thousands of RMB Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details			Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note	
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance		% to Total
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Sale	<u>RMB 43,987</u>	14.09%	150 days after next monthly closing	The products are only purchased by the related party. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60-180 days after monthly closing. Relative parties are 150 days after next monthly closing	<u>RMB 45,883</u>	16.49%	
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Purchase	<u>RMB (120,453)</u>	48.97%	150 days after next monthly closing	The products are only purchased by the related party. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60-180 days after monthly closing. Relative parties are 150 days after next monthly closing	<u>RMB (17,383)</u>	18.70%	
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Sub-subsidiary	Purchase	<u>RMB (95,510)</u>	38.83%	150 days after next monthly closing	The products are only purchased by the related party. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60-180 days after monthly closing. Relative parties are 150 days after next monthly closing	<u>RMB (46,408)</u>	49.92%	
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Purchase	<u>RMB (60,162)</u>	58.95%	150 days after next monthly closing	The products are only purchased by the related party. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60-180 days after monthly closing. Relative parties are 150 days after next monthly closing	<u>RMB (68,583)</u>	48.43%	
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Sub-subsidiary	Sale	<u>RMB 95,510</u>	75.60%	150 days after next monthly closing	The products are only purchased by the related party. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60-180 days after monthly closing. Relative parties are 150 days after next monthly closing	<u>RMB 46,408</u>	70.56%	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

Receivables from Related Parties of at Least NT\$ 100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

As of December 31, 2025

Attachment 8

(In Thousands of RMB Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Ratio	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Periods	Loss Allowance
					Amount	Action Taken		
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Sub-subsidiary	Accounts receivable	0.31	<u>RMB 54,277</u>	Active collection	<u>RMB 6,000</u>	<u>RMB -</u>
			<u>RMB 71,360</u>					
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Other receivables	-	<u>RMB 153,927</u>	Active collection	<u>RMB -</u>	<u>RMB -</u>
			<u>RMB 35,000</u>					
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Asia Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Accounts receivable	0.88	<u>RMB 153,927</u>	Active collection	<u>RMB -</u>	<u>RMB -</u>
			<u>RMB 45,883</u>					
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	Sub-subsidiary	Accounts receivable	2.54	<u>RMB -</u>		<u>RMB 6,000</u>	<u>RMB -</u>
			<u>RMB 46,408</u>					

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

1. Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and foreign currencies)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Cash and petty cash:		<u>\$50</u>	Exchange Rate USD : NTD=1 : 31.43
Checkings and savings:			
Taipei Fubon Bank-Hsinchu Branch	Foreign currency #3996	24,420	USD 777
First Bank – Dongmen Branch	Foreign currency #0622	23,628	USD 752
Others (Less than NT\$13,000 in thousands)		<u>22,245</u>	
Subtotal		<u>70,293</u>	
Total		<u><u>\$70,343</u></u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

2. Statement of Notes Receivable, net

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount	Note
Client A	\$475	1. The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Client B	56	
Others	25	2. Non related parties.
Subtotal	556	
Less: loss allowance	-	
Net	<u>\$556</u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

3. Statement of Accounts Receivable, net

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount	Note
Client C	\$13,109	1.The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Client D	8,950	
Client E	6,082	
Client F	2,939	2.Non related parties.
Client G	2,814	
Client H	2,718	
Others	<u>12,595</u>	
Subtotal	49,207	
Less: loss allowance	<u>(72)</u>	
Net	<u><u>\$49,135</u></u>	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

4. Statement of Accounts Receivable, related parties

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount	Note
DONGTAI APLUS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	\$308,114	Accounts receivable in the left column are incurred as a result of the sale of goods.
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	<u>77,695</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$385,809</u></u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

5. Statement of Other Receivables

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Sale of accounts receivable	\$18,506	
Vat refund	565	
Interest receivables	100	
Total	<u>\$19,171</u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

6. Statement of Other Receivables, related parties

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
BESTTRADE CO., LTD.	\$66,069	1. Accounts receivable in the left column are incurred as a result of the sale of equipment.
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	4,387	
AMMON TEC. INVESTMENT CORP.	258	2. The remaining other receivables are mainly for the payment of annual fees and collection on delivery.
ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL		
HOLDING (SAMOA) CO., LTD.	83	
Total	\$70,797	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

7. Statement of Inventories

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Merchandises	\$5,479	\$6,091	Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value item by item.
Raw materials	4,449	4,882	
Subtotal	9,928	\$10,973	
Less: allowance for inventory valuation losses	(14)		
Net	\$9,914		

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

8. Statement of Prepayments

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Prepayment to suppliers		
Supplier A	\$3,231	
Supplier B	1,117	
Prepayment OEM free	600	
Prepayment to industry-academia cooperation	350	
Basic legal service fee	250	
Other	546	
Total	<u>\$6,094</u>	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

9. Statement of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income – Non Current

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee companies	As of January 1, 2025		Additions		Decrease		As of December 31, 2025		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		
Stocks										
VENTEC INTERNATIONAL GROUP CO., LTD.	170,000	\$10,506	296,000	\$18,678	-	\$-	466,000	\$29,184	None	
Add: Valuation adjustment – non-current		119		13,849		-		13,968		
Total		<u>\$10,625</u>		<u>\$32,527</u>		<u>\$-</u>		<u>\$43,152</u>		

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

10.Statement of Changes in Investment Accounted for Under Equity Method

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee companies	As of January 1, 2025		Additions		Decrease		As of December 31, 2025			Fair Value/Net assets value		Evaluated Method	Collateral	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	%	Amount	Unit price (NTD)	Total amount			
ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL HOLDING (SAMOA) CO., LTD.	18,265,100	\$1,627,769	-	\$-	-	\$(194,602)	18,265,100	100.00%	\$1,433,167	\$78.46	\$1,433,167	Equity	None	Note 1
BESTTRADE CO., LTD.	2,950,000	86,314	-	-	-	(5,740)	2,950,000	100.00%	80,574	27.31	80,574	Equity	None	Note 2
Total		<u>\$1,714,083</u>		<u>\$-</u>		<u>\$(200,342)</u>			<u>\$1,513,741</u>		<u>\$1,513,741</u>			

Note1: Including investment loss recognized under equity method amounted to NT\$(49,306) thousand, foreign currency statements translation adjustments amounted to NT\$(36,686) thousand and the unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of NT\$(108,610) thousand.

Note2: Including investment loss recognized under equity method amounted to NT\$(2,157) thousand and foreign currency statements translation adjustments amounted to NT\$(3,583) thousand.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

11. Statement of Changes in Right-of-Use Assets

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	As of January 1, 2025	Additions	Disposals	As of December 31, 2025
Cost:				
Buildings	\$4,315	\$7,213	\$(4,315)	\$7,213
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	2,877	1,539	(3,596)	820
Net carrying amount:	\$1,438			\$6,393

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

12. Statement of Short-Term Loans

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	As of December 31, 2025	Contract Period	Interest Rate	Loan Commitments	Collateral	Note
Credit loans	Taiwan Cooperative Bank – Kuangfu Branch	\$45,000	2025.02.26~2026.02.26	2.370%	\$60,000	None	
Credit loans	First Bank – Dongmen Branch	50,000	2025.10.15~2026.01.13	2.220%	100,000	None	
Credit loans	Chang Hua Commercial Bank – Jhubei Branch	20,000	2025.11.21~2026.05.21	2.375%	60,000	None	
Credit loans	Shin Kong Bank – Lioujia Branch	30,000	2025.10.28~2026.01.28	2.290%	USD 2,000	None	
Credit loans	Shin Kong Bank – Lioujia Branch	16,544	2025.10.23~2026.01.23	2.290%	USD 2,000	None	
Credit loans	Land Bank – Hsinchu Branch	30,000	2025.11.12~2026.02.12	2.230%	50,000	None	
	Total	\$191,544					

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

13. Statement of Notes Payable

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor name	Amount	Note
Supplier C	\$1,101	1.The amount of individual vendor included in "others" does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Supplier D	933	
Supplier E	601	
Supplier F	457	2.All accounts are not related parties.
Others	343	
Total	<u>\$3,435</u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

14. Statement of Accounts Payable

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor name	Amount	Note
Supplier G	\$52,734	1.The amount of individual vendor included in "others" does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Supplier H	19,951	
Supplier I	4,156	
Others	5,476	2.All accounts are not related parties.
Total	<u>\$82,317</u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

15. Statetment of Accounts Payable, related parties

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vender name	Amount	Note
KUNSHAN APLUS TEC. CORPORATION	<u>\$205,170</u>	Accounts payable in the left column are incurred as a result of the purchase of goods.

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

16. Statement of Other Payables

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Accrued payroll	\$5,994	
Accrued professional service fees	2,862	
Accrued interest	272	
Others	345	
Total	<u>\$9,473</u>	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

17. Statement of Changes in Current Income Tax Liabilities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$3,422	
Add: Income tax accrual for 2025	7,190	
Adjustment of current income tax for prior years	2,934	
Less: Interest income withheld for the current period	(50)	
Payment for income tax incurred in 2024	(1,493)	
Payment for income tax incurred in 2023	(2,756)	
Provisional payment for income tax incurred in 2025	(2,147)	
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$7,100</u>	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

18. Statement of Lease Liabilities

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Period	Discount rate	Amount
Buildings	2025/7/16~2030/7/31	2.32%	\$6,428
Less: Current portion of lease liabilities			(1,818)
Non-current portion of lease liabilities			<u>\$4,610</u>

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

19. Statement of Other Current Liabilities

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Receipts under custody	\$321	
Temporary receipts	24	
Total	<u>\$345</u>	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

20.Statement of Long-Term Loans

As of December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Lenders	Description	Amount	Contract Period	Interest rate	Loan Commitments	Collateral	Note
Agricultural Bank of Taiwan	Medium – term credit loans	\$100,000	2025.11.03~2027.04.12	2.625%	\$100,000	None	
Taipei Fubon Bank	Medium – term credit loans	50,000	2025.11.27~2027.03.12	2.167%	50,000	None	
Less: Current portion of long – term loans		-					
Non-current portion of long – term loans		<u>\$150,000</u>					

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

21. Statement of Other Non-current Liabilities

For the Year ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Statement of Changes in deferred credits		Deferred credits represented
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$18,635	the unrealized gross profit (loss)
Add: Unrealized gross loss from sales	12,105	and unrealized gain on disposal
Less: Ending balance		of fixed assets arising from the
Realized gross profit from sales	(9,985)	downstream transactions of the
Realized gross profit from sale of equipment	(32)	current period.
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$20,723</u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

22. Statement of Operating Revenues

For the Year ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity( Thousand kg/m2)	Amount	Note
Protective film	638	\$209,531	
Raw material consumables	515	722,574	
Substrate	6	3,705	
Others		<u>28</u>	
Total		<u><u>\$935,838</u></u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

23. Statement of Operating Costs

For the Year ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Direct Materials		
Beginning balance	\$2,111	
Add: Raw materials purchased	651,927	
Less: Ending balance	(4,449)	
Transferred to other accounts	(60)	
Loss by fire	(4,985)	
Cost of direct materials sold	<u>644,544</u>	
Supplies and parts		
Beginning balance	14	
Less: Ending balance	-	
Loss by fire	(14)	
Cost of supplies and parts sold	<u>-</u>	
Merchandise cost		
Beginning balance	5,697	
Add: Merchandise purchased	192,673	
Less: Ending balance	(5,479)	
Transferred to other accounts	(303)	
Loss by fire	(1,634)	
Cost of merchandise sold	<u>190,954</u>	
Loss (gain) from inventory valuation	<u>(168)</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$835,330</u></u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

24. Statement of Sales and Marketing Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	\$4,607	
Commission expenses	2,303	
Import and export fee	3,456	
Testing	1,756	
Shipping	976	
Meal expense	87	
Depreciation	47	
Employee benefits	58	
Others	1,479	
Total	<u>\$14,769</u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

25. Statement of General and Administrative

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	\$16,503	
Professional service fees	7,121	
Insurance	1,316	
Depreciation	1,685	
Employee benefits	3,820	
Meal expense	290	
Others	12,703	
Total	<u>\$43,438</u>	

ASIA ELECTRONIC MATERIAL CO., LTD.

26. Statement of Research and Development

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	\$7,883	
Consumable expense	902	
Commissioned research fees	1,800	
Depreciations and depletions	429	
Meal expense	202	
Employee benefits	63	
Others	3,421	
Total	<u>\$14,700</u>	