Stock Code: 3577

ICP DAS Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

2025 and 2024

Address: No. 111, Guangfu N. Rd., Hsinchu Industrial Park, Hukou Township, Hsinchu County

Tel: (03)597-3366Notice to Reader

Notice to Reader

For the convenience of readers, this report has been translated into English from the original Chinese version. The English version has not been audited or reviewed by independent auditors. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

ICP DAS Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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ICP DAS Co., Ltd.

Statement on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Companies

The companies required to be included in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of related enterprises and the companies required to be included in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the parent company and subsidiaries in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard No. 10 are the same for the year 2025 (from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025). The relevant information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of related enterprises has been disclosed in the aforementioned consolidated financial statements of the parent company and subsidiaries, so the consolidated financial statements of related enterprises will not be prepared separately.

Declaration

Company Name: ICP DAS Co., Ltd.

Person in Charge: Yeh, Nai-Ti

March 12, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

(2026) Financial Audit Report No. 25003672.

To ICP DAS Co., Ltd.,

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ICP DAS Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "ICP DAS Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies..

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

Basis for Audit Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matters of Person in Charge Consolidated Financial Statements of ICP DAS Group for 2025 are listed as follows:

Inventory Allowance for Loss on Decline in Market Value

Event Description

The accounting policies, significant accounting estimates and assumptions regarding inventory valuation, and the explanation of the accounting item for inventory loss allowance, please refer to Notes 4(11), 5(2), and 6(3) of the consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2025, the balances of inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses of ICP DAS Group were NT$701,337 thousand and NT$232,124 thousand respectively.

The ICP DAS Group is primarily engaged in the manufacturing and sales of industrial computer hardware, software, and peripheral equipment. Due to the diverse market demands for industrial control, real-time monitoring, and automation products, the ICP DAS Group is required to stock various types of products to meet these demands, which results in a higher risk of inventory obsolescence. As the assessment process often involves subjective judgment, leading to a high degree of uncertainty in accounting estimates, we consider the valuation of allowance for inventory valuation of the ICP DAS Group as one of the key audit matters for this year's audit.

Corresponding Audit Procedures

For inventories aged over a specific period and individually identified as obsolete, we have performed the following audit procedures:

1. Based on our understanding of ICP DAS Group, we assessed the reasonableness of the policies and procedures adopted for the valuation of inventory allowances, including determining the extent of inventory obsolescence using historical information, and evaluating the reasonableness of the inventory allowance policies.

2. Reviewed its annual inventory plan and observed the annual inventory count and management status to assess the effectiveness of management's segregation and control of obsolete inventory.

3. Verified the accuracy of the inventory aging report and the information on inventory turnover, to ensure that the report information was consistent with the relevant policies.

4. Inspected and verified the accuracy of the calculation of inventory impairment losses, and assessed the appropriateness of the allowance for impairment losses.

Other Matters- Parent Company Only Financial Statements

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of ICP DAS Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, on which we have issued an unmodified audit report for reference.

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

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

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

Those in charge of ICP DAS Group's governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing its financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but according to the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, the audit work performed cannot guarantee that all material misstatements in the consolidated financial statements will be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. An item is considered material if there is a reasonable possibility that its individual or aggregated amount, if misstated, would influence the economic decisions of users made on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error; design and implement appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit 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 ICP DAS Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Draw a conclusion 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 ICP DAS Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors’ report. However, future events or conditions may cause ICP DAS Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements (including the related notes) and whether the consolidated financial statements appropriately represent the underlying transactions and events.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit, and we are responsible for forming an audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

PWC Taiwan

Li, Yen-Na

CPA

Cheng, Ya-Hui

Former Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan,

Approval/Verification Number: Financial Supervisory Commission Securities No.0950122728

Financial Supervisory Commission Securities No. 0960072936

March 12, 2026

<u>*Notice to Reader*</u>

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ICP DAS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

Code	Assets	Note	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current Assets					
1100	Cash and Cash Equivalents	6(1)	$ 172,605	11	$ 153,434	9
1150	Net Notes Receivable	6(2)	5,324	-	5,366	-
1170	Net Accounts Receivable	6(2)	170,599	10	130,904	8
1200	Other Receivables		-	-	314	-
130X	Inventories	6(3)	469,213	28	505,122	31
1410	Prepayments		11,251	1	10,892	1
11XX	**Total Current Assets**		828,992	50	806,032	49
	Non-Current Assets					
1517	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Non-Current	6(4)	9,383	1	8,105	1
1600	Property, Plants, and Equipment	6(5) and 8	697,441	42	713,419	44
1755	Right-of-Use Asset	6(6)	26,571	2	31,958	2
1760	Net Investment Property	6(7)(8)	6,802	-	7,217	-
1780	Intangible Assets		2,273	-	2,499	-
1840	Deferred Tax Assets	6(26)	59,598	4	53,129	3
1900	Other Non-Current Assets	6(9) and 7	16,305	1	15,276	1
15XX	**Total Non-Current Assets**		818,373	50	831,603	51
1XXX	**Total Assets**		$ 1,647,365	100	$ 1,637,635	100

Code	Liabilities and Equity	Note	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current Liabilities					
2100	Short-Term Loans	6(10)	$ -	-	$ 30,000	2
2130	Contract Liability - Current	6(18)	17,645	1	11,601	1
2170	Accounts Payable		84,048	5	80,661	5
2200	Other Payables	6(11)	110,164	7	108,476	7
2230	Current Tax Liabilities	6(26)	23,796	2	25,027	1
2280	Lease Liabilities - Current	6(6)	991	-	3,088	-
2399	Other Current Liabilities - Others		4,846	-	7,755	-
21XX	**Total Current Liabilities**		241,490	15	266,608	16
	Non-Current Liabilities					
2540	Long-Term Loans	6(12)	-	-	10,000	1
2570	Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	6(26)	1,381	-	1,125	-
2580	Lease Liabilities - Non-Current	6(6)	346	-	2,098	-
2640	Net Defined Benefit Liability - Non-Current	6(13)	18,123	1	28,591	2
2670	Other Non-Current Liabilities - Others		499	-	485	-
25XX	**Total Non-Current Liabilities**		20,349	1	42,299	3
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		261,839	16	308,907	19
	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company					
	Share Capital	6(14)				
3110	Capital - Common Stock		639,657	39	639,657	39
	Capital Surplus	6(15)				
3200	Capital Surplus		68,630	4	68,630	4
	Retained Earnings	6(16)				
3310	Legal Surplus Reserve		210,037	13	198,441	12
3320	Special Surplus Reserve		1,803	-	4,882	-
3350	Undistributed Surplus		466,054	28	418,921	26
	Other Equity Interest	6(17)				
3400	Other Equity Interest		(655)	-	(1,803)	-
31XX	**Total Equities Attributable to Owners of Parent Company**		1,385,526	84	1,328,728	81
3XXX	**Total Equity**		1,385,526	84	1,328,728	81
	Significant Commitments and Contingencies	9(2)				
3X2X	**Total Liabilities and Equity**		$ 1,647,365	100	$ 1,637,635	100

The attached notes of the consolidated financial statements are part of this consolidated financial report. Please refer to them together.

Chairman: Yeh, Nai-Ti　　Managerial Officer: Cheng, Shu-Fa　　Accounting manager: Cheng,Pi-Yu

ICP DAS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand (except for earnings per share, which are in NT$)

	Items	Note	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating Revenue	6(18)	$ 1,171,923	100	$ 1,070,791	100
5000	Operating Costs	6(3)(22)(23)	(542,357)	(46)	(505,931)	(47
5900	Gross Profit		629,566	54	564,860	53
	Operating Expenses	6(22)(23) and 7				
6100	Selling Expenses		(125,497)	(11)	(128,252)	(12
6200	Administrative Expenses		(108,114)	(9)	(106,354)	(10
6300	Research and Development Expenses		(212,586)	(18)	(213,954)	(20
6450	Expected Credit Profits (Loss)		(15)	-	1	-
6000	Total Operating Expenses		(446,212)	(38)	(448,559)	(42
	Other income and net expenses and losses					
6500	Other income and net expenses and losses	6(8)(19)	2,271	-	1,985	-
6900	Operating Income		185,625	16	118,286	11
	Non-Operating Revenue and Expenses					
7100	Interest Revenue		841	-	884	-
7010	Other Revenue	6(20)	10,699	1	12,148	1
7020	Other Gains and Losses	6(21)	(6,898)	(1)	4,173	-
7050	Financial Costs	6(10)(12)	(411)	-	(3,331)	-
7000	Total Non-Operating Revenue and Expenses		4,231	-	13,874	1
7900	**Net Profit Before Tax**		189,856	16	132,160	12
7950	Income Tax Expenses	6(24)	(38,061)	(3)	(28,380)	(2
8200	**Net Profit for the Period**		$ 151,795	13	$ 103,780	10
	Other Comprehensive Income (Net)					
	Items That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	6(13)	($ 197)	-	$ 2,080	-
8316	Unrealized Gains or Losses on Equity Instrument Investments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	6(17)	1,022	-	9,741	1
8310	Total of Items That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		825	-	11,821	1
	Items That May Be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss					
8361	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	6(17)	126	-	3,437	-
8360	Total Items That May Be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss		126	-	3,437	-
8300	**Other Comprehensive Income (Net)**		$ 951	-	$ 15,258	1
8500	**Total Comprehensive Income for the Current Period**		$ 152,746	13	$ 119,038	11
	Net Income Attributable to:					
8610	Owner of the Parent Company		$ 151,795	13	$ 103,780	10
	Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to:					
8710	Owner of the Parent Company		$ 152,746	13	$ 119,038	11
	Earnings per Share	6(25)				
9750	Basic Earnings per Share Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company		$ 2.37		$ 1.62	
9850	Net Diluted Earnings per Share Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company		$ 2.36		$ 1.62	

The attached notes of the consolidated financial statements are part of this consolidated financial report. Please refer to them together.

Chairman: Yeh, Nai-Ti | Managerial Officer: Cheng, Shu-Fa | Accounting manager: Cheng,Pi-Yu

ICP DAS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

		Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company							
				Retained Earnings			Other Equity Interest		
	Note	Capital - Common Stock	Capital Surplus- Issue Premium	Legal Surplus Reserve	Special Surplus Reserve	Undistributed Surplus	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Unrealized gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total Equity
2024									
Balance as of January 1, 2024		$ 639,657	$ 68,630	$ 189,271	$ 4,549	$ 376,431	($ 9,739)	$ 4,857	$ 1,273,656
Net income in 2024		-	-	-	-	103,780	-	-	103,780
Other comprehensive income in 2024	6(4)(17)	-	-	-	-	2,080	3,437	9,741	15,258
Total comprehensive income in 2024		-	-	-	-	105,860	3,437	9,741	119,038
Allocation and Distribution of Surplus:	6(16)								
Legal Surplus Reserve		-	-	9,170	-	(9,170)	-	-	-
Special Surplus Reserve		-	-	-	333	(333)	-	-	-
Cash Dividends		-	-	-	-	(63,966)	-	-	(63,966)
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income	6(4)(17)	-	-	-	-	10,099	-	(10,099)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024		$ 639,657	$ 68,630	$ 198,441	$ 4,882	$ 418,921	($ 6,302)	$ 4,499	$ 1,328,728
2025									
Balance as of January 1, 2025		$ 639,657	$ 68,630	$ 198,441	$ 4,882	$ 418,921	($ 6,302)	$ 4,499	$ 1,328,728
Net income in 2025		-	-	-	-	151,795	-	-	151,795
Other comprehensive income in 2025	6(4)(17)	-	-	-	-	(197)	126	1,022	951
Total Comprehensive Income for the Current Period		-	-	-	-	151,598	126	1,022	152,746
Allocation and Distribution of Surplus:	6(16)								
Legal Surplus Reserve		-	-	11,596	-	(11,596)	-	-	-
Special Surplus Reserve		-	-	-	(3,079)	3,079	-	-	-
Cash Dividends		-	-	-	-	(95,948)	-	-	(95,948)
Balance as of December 31, 2025		$ 639,657	$ 68,630	$ 210,037	$ 1,803	$ 466,054	($ 6,176)	$ 5,521	$ 1,385,526

The attached notes of the consolidated financial statements are part of this consolidated financial report. Please refer to them together.

Chairman: Yeh, Nai-Ti   Managerial Officer: Cheng, Shu-Fa   Accounting manager: Cheng,Pi-Yu

ICP DAS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Note	2025	2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Current Net Profit Before Tax		$ 189,856	$ 132,160
Adjustment Items			
Income and Expense Items			
Expected Credit Loss	12(2)	15	(1)
Depreciation Expenses (including right-of-use assets and investment properties)	6(22)	58,561	57,084
Various Amortization	6(22)	1,628	1,604
Proceeds from Disposal of Property, Plants, and Equipment	6(21)	35	-
Interest Revenue		(841)	(884)
Interest Expense		411	3,331
Changes in Assets/Liabilities Related to Operating Activities			
Net Movement in Assets Related to Operating Activities			
Notes Receivable		45	(70)
Accounts Receivable		(39,713)	(39,811)
Other Receivables		314	(275)
Inventories		35,909	126,786
Prepayments		(334)	(3,139)
Net Movement in Liabilities Related to Operating Activities			
Contract Liability - Current		6,044	4,367
Accounts Payable		3,387	42,762
Other Payables		9,183	14,077
Other Current Liabilities		(2,909)	(1,634)
Net Defined Benefit Liability - Non-Current		(10,714)	(917)
Cash Inflow From Operations		250,877	335,440
Interest Charged		841	884
Interest Paid		(411)	(3,331)
Income Tax Paid		(45,769)	(45,918)
Net Cash Inflows from Operating Activities		205,538	287,075
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of Property, Plants, and Equipment	6(26)	(45,030)	(26,525)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets		(1,402)	(700)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	17,853
Decrease (Increase) in Refundable Deposits		541	(586)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Non-Current Assets		(1,570)	665
Net Cash Outflow from Investing Activities		(47,461)	(9,293)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	6(27)	(3,064)	(4,326)
Raise Short-Term Loan	6(27)	-	200,000
Repayment of Short-Term Loan	6(27)	(30,000)	(290,000)
Repayment of Long-Term Loan	6(27)	(10,000)	(60,000)
Increase (Decrease) in Deposits Received	6(27)	14	(156)
Cash Dividends	6(16)	(95,948)	(63,966)
Net Cash Outflow from Financing Activities		(138,998)	(218,448)
Adjustment in Exchange Rate		92	2,862
Increase in cash and cash equivalents for the current period		19,171	62,196
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents		153,434	91,238
Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents		$ 172,605	$ 153,434

The attached notes of the consolidated financial statements are part of this consolidated financial report. Please refer to them together.

Chairman: Yeh, Nai-Ti Managerial Officer: Cheng, Shu-Fa Accounting manager: Cheng,Pi-Yu

ICP DAS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand (Unless otherwise specified)

1. Company History and Business Scope

ICP DAS Co., Ltd.(hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was established in the Republic of China. The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Group") are primarily engaged in the production and sale of industrial computer hardware, software, and related peripheral equipment. The Company's shares have been officially listed and traded on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) since January 6, 2009.

2. Approval Dates and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.

3. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

(1) The impact of adopting new and amended IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as "FSC")

The following table summarizes the newly issued, amended, and revised standards and interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) that are applicable in 2025:

Newly Issued/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

The Group has assessed the aforementioned criteria and interpretations have had no material impact on its financial position and financial performance.

(2) The impact of not adopting new and revised IFRSs endorsed by the FSC

The following table summarizes the new, amended, and revised standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC that are applicable in 2026:

Newly Issued/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity "	January 1, 2026

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9-Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
IFRS Annual Improvements - Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The Group has assessed the aforementioned criteria and interpretations have had no material impact on its financial position and financial performance.

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

The following lists the new, amended, and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not yet incorporated into the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC):

Newly Issued/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	**Effective Date Issued by IASB**
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by the IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"	January 1, 2027

Note: The Financial Supervisory Commission announced in its press release on September 25, 2025 that publicly issued companies will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standard No. 18 (hereinafter referred to as IFRS 18) starting from 2028; additionally, if enterprises have a need to early adopt IFRS 18, they may choose to early adopt the provisions of IFRS 18 after the Financial Supervisory Commission recognizes IFRS 18.

Except as described below, the Group assessed that the aforementioned criteria and interpretations had no material impact on its financial position and financial performance.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" replaces IAS 1 and updates the structure of the statement of comprehensive income. It adds disclosures about management performance measures, and strengthens the principles of aggregation and disaggregation used in the primary financial statements and notes. The relevant impacts will be disclosed upon completion of the assessment.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The primary accounting policies applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements are outlined as below. Unless otherwise stated, these policies have been applied to all the reporting periods.

(1) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), International Accounting Standards, Interpretations as well as related guidance translated by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

(2) Basis of Preparation

1. Aside from the following significant items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis:

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

   (2) The net defined benefit liability recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation, deducted from the pension fund assets.

2. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and the use of management's judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. For items involving a high degree of judgment or complexity, or involving significant assumptions and estimates in the consolidated financial statements, please refer to Note 5 for details.

(3) Basis of Consolidation

1. Principles of Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

   (1) The Group includes all subsidiaries as entities for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. A subsidiaries refers to an entity (including structured entity) that is controlled by the Group while the Group is exposed to or has rights to variable compensation from its involvement with such an entity and has the ability to influence such compensation through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control, and the consolidation is terminated on the date control is lost.

   (2) Transactions, balances, and unrealized gains or losses between companies within the Group have been eliminated. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted, as necessary, to ensure consistency with those adopted by the Group.

2. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investing Company	Name of the Subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Ownership Percentage December 31, 2025	Ownership Percentage December 31, 2024	Description
The Company	ADVANCE AHEAD LTD.	Reinvestment enterprises	100%	100%	
The Company	ICP DAS INVEST LTD.	Reinvestment enterprises	100%	100%	
ADVANCE AHEAD LTD.	Shanghai Golden ICP DAS International Trade Co.,Ltd. (Second-Tier Subsidiaries - Shanghai Golden ICP DAS)	International trade, entrepot trade, bonded area trade between enterprises, and trade agency of industrial computer controllers and interface cards, etc.	100%	100%	
ICP DAS INVEST LTD.	ICP DAS (Wuhan) Co., Ltd. (Second-Tier Subsidiaries - ICP DAS (Wuhan))	Research, development, production, and sales of software, hardware, electronic products, instruments, meters, and automatic equipment for the automatic control industry; automation engineering and project reconstruction; related technical services and transfers.	100%	100%	

3. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements

None.

4. Adjustments and handling methods for subsidiaries with different accounting periods

None.

5. Significant restrictions

None.

6. Subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests to the Group

None.

(4) Foreign Currency Conversion

The items listed in the financial statements for the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment (i.e. the functional currency) in which each entity operates. These consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the Company's functional currency.

1. Foreign currency transaction and balances

(1) Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates prevailing on the trade date or measurement date. Exchange differences arising from these transactions are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

(2) Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are revalued and adjusted using the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Any exchange differences arising from this adjustment are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

(3) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value through gain or loss are revalued at the spot exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, with exchange differences recognized in profit or loss for the current period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are also revalued at the spot exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, with exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are revalued using the historical exchange rates on the dates of the initial transactions.

2. Conversion of foreign operations

For all entities within the Group whose functional currency differs from the presentation currency, the operating results and financial positions are converted into the presentation currency as follows:

(1) The assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are converted at the closing rate on the date of that balance sheet.

(2) The income, expenses, and losses presented in each statement of comprehensive income are converted at the average exchange rate for the current period; and

(3) All exchange differences arising from conversion are recognized as other comprehensive income.

(5) The criteria for classifying assets and liabilities as current and non-current are as follows

1. An asset shall be classified as a current asset when it meets any of the following criteria:
   (1) Expected to realize the asset within the normal operating cycle, or intends to sell or consume.
   (2) Held primarily for trading purposes.
   (3) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period
   (4) Cash or cash equivalents, except those restricted to be exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

   The Group classifies all assets that do not meet the above conditions as non-current.

2. Liabilities that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current liabilities:
   (1) Expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle.
   (2) Held primarily for trading purposes.
   (3) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
   (4) Those that do not have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

   The Group classifies all liabilities that do not meet the above conditions as non-current.

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

1. Refers to investment in equity instruments that are not held for trading, for which an irrecoverable option is made at initial recognition to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
2. The Group adopts trade date accounting for regular-way financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
3. At initial recognition, the Group measures the fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, it is measured at fair value. Changes in fair value of equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative profit or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but instead is transferred to retained earnings. The Group recognizes dividend revenue in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Accounts and Notes Receivable

1. Refer to the accounts and notes with the right to unconditionally receive consideration in exchange for the transfer of goods or services according to the contract.
2. Short-term accounts and notes receivable without interest paid which are measured by the Group at the original invoice amount as the effect of discounting is insignificant.

(8) Financial Asset Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses its financial assets measured at amortized cost, considering all reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information), to measure the allowance for losses. For assets where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. For assets where the credit risk has increased significantly, the allowance is measured at lifetime expected credit losses. For accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

(9) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(10) Lessor's Lease Transaction - Operating Lease

Operating lease rental income is amortized on a straight-line method over the lease term after deducting any incentives granted to the lessee, and recognized as profit or loss for the current period.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity), but excludes borrowing costs. When comparing the lower of the cost with net realizable value, the item-by-item comparison method is adopted. The net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, deducting the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

(12) Property, Plants, and Equipment

1. Property, plants, and equipment are recorded on the basis of acquisition cost, and the relevant interest during the period of acquisition and construction is capitalized.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part shall be derecognized. All other maintenance costs shall be recognized as current profit or loss when incurred.
3. Property, plants, and equipment shall be subsequently measured by the cost model, and shall be depreciated by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives, except for land. The depreciation shall be provided separately if each component of the property, plants, and equipment is significant.
4. At the end of each fiscal year, the Group reviews the residual value, useful life, and depreciation method of its assets. If the expected value of residual value and useful life differs from previous estimates, or if there has been a significant change in the expected consumption pattern of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the changes are accounted for as change in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors," effective from the date that the changes occur. The useful life of each asset is as follows:

Buildings	3 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 10 years
Mold equipment	2 years
Transportation equipment	3 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Other equipment	2 to 10 years

(13) Lessee's Lease Transaction - Right-of-Use Asset/Lease Liabilities

1. Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities when they become available for use by the Group. When the lease contract is for a short-term lease or a lease of a low-value underlying asset, lease payments are recognized as an expense using the straight-line method over the lease term.
2. The lease liabilities are recognized at the present value of unpaid lease payments, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate, as of the lease commencement date. The lease payments include:

   (1) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;

   (2) Variable lease payments that depend on certain index or rates;

   (3) The amount expected to be paid by the Group under residual value guarantees;

(4) The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(5) Penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the lessee exercises an option to terminate the lease during the lease term.

Subsequently, the interest method is used to measure at amortized cost, with interest expense recorded over the lease term. When there is a change in the lease term or lease payments that does not result from a contract revision, the lease liability is reassessed, and the remeasurement amount is adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the lease commencement date, with the cost including:

   (1) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability;

   (2) Any lease payments made on or before the commencement date;

   (3) Any initial direct costs incurred; and

   (4) The estimated costs of dismantling, removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site where it is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the lease terms and conditions.

   Subsequently measured using the cost model, with depreciation expense recognized over the shorter of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the lease term. When the lease liabilities are reassessed, the right-of-use asset will be adjusted for any remeasurement amount of the lease liability.

4. Except for lease modifications that decrease the scope of a lease, where the lessee reduces the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease and recognizes the difference between the revised lease liability and the reduced right-of-use asset in profit or loss, all other lease modifications are accounted for by remeasuring the lease liability and making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(14) Investment Properties

Investment properties are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured using the cost model. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 30 years.

(15) Intangible assets

1. Computer software

   Computer software is recognized at cost of acquisition and amortized using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 1 to 3 years.

2. Technology licensing

Medical technology licenses are recognized at cost of acquisition and amortized using the straight-line method over an amortization period of 10 years.

(16) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of assets with impairment indications on the balance sheet date. When the recoverable amount is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. When an asset's previously recognized impairment no longer exists or decreases, the impairment loss should be reversed. However, the resulting increase in the asset's carrying amount from the reversal should not exceed the amount it would have been after deducting depreciation or amortization if the impairment loss had not been recognized.

(17) Loans

Refers to the long-term and short-term loans from banks. The Group measures them at fair value, less transaction costs at initial recognition, and subsequently recognizes interest expense in profit or loss over the circulation period. The difference between the transaction costs deducted and the redemption value is accounted for using the effective interest method.

(18) Accounts and Notes Payable

1. Refers to loans arising from the purchase of raw materials, goods, or services, as well as notes payable from business and non-business operations.
2. For short-term accounts and notes payable without interest accrued, the Group measures them at the original invoice amount, as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(19) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are canceled or expired.

(20) Employee Benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

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

2. Pension

(1) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the amount of pension fund contributions to be made is recognized as pension fund costs for the current period on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as assets to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(2) Defined benefit plans

A. The net obligation under the defined benefit plan is calculated by discounting the future benefits earned by the employee's current or past service, and the present value of the defined benefit obligation on the balance sheet date, less the fair value of the plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate is determined based on market yields of high-quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies that are consistent with the defined benefit obligation. In countries where there is no deep market for such bonds, the market yields of government bonds are used (as of the balance sheet date).

B. Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period they occur and are presented in retained earnings.

C. The expense related to past service costs is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. Compensation of employees, directors, and supervisors

Compensation of employees, directors, and supervisors is recognized as expenses and liabilities when there is a legal or constructive obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If there is a discrepancy between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount in subsequent resolutions, it should be treated as a change in accounting estimate. For employee compensation paid in shares, the number of shares is calculated based on the closing market price on the day preceding the Board of Directors' resolution date.

(21) Income Tax

1. Income tax expense includes current and deferred tax. Except for income tax related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, which are recorded in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, income tax is recognized in profit or loss.
2. The Group calculates the current income tax based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date in the countries in which it operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates the status of income tax filings in accordance with applicable tax regulations and, where applicable, estimates income tax liabilities based on the expected payments to the tax authorities. The income tax imposed on undistributed earnings under the Income Tax Act should not be recognized for the distribution of undistributed earnings until after the shareholders' meeting has approved the distribution of surplus in the year after the year in which the surplus is generated.

3. Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheets. If temporary differences arise from investments in subsidiaries and the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of those differences, and it is unlikely that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future, they are not recognized. Deferred income tax is measured based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax assets are realized or the deferred tax liabilities are settled.
4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that these assets can be utilized to offset future taxable income. Both unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date.
5. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legal right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legal right to offset and they are levied by the same tax authority for the same taxpayer or different taxpayers who intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
6. The unused tax deductions arising from the purchase of equipment and research and development expenditures are recognized as deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which these unused tax credits can be utilized.

(22) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or stock options, after deducting income taxes, are recognized as a reduction in equity.

(23) Distribution of Dividends

Dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial statements when approved by the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting. Cash dividends are recognized as a liability, while stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are subsequently reclassified to ordinary shares on the base date of new shares issuance.

(24) Revenue Recognition

The Group manufactures and sells industrial computer hardware, software, and related peripheral products. Sales revenue is recognized when control of the product is transferred to the customer. This occurs when the product is delivered to the customer, the customer has discretion over the sales channel and price of the product, and there are no unfulfilled obligations of the Group that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the designated location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the delivery of goods occurs when the customer has accepted the products according to the sales contract, or there is objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met.

(25) Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when it is reasonably assured that the enterprise will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized as income on a systematic basis during the period in which the related expenses are incurred, when the nature of the government grants is to compensate for expenses incurred by the Group.

(26) Operating Departments

The operating department information of the Group is reported in a manner consistent with the internal management reports provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision maker, responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating departments, is identified as the Board of Directors.

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

During the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements, the management exercised judgment to determine the accounting policies to be adopted and made accounting estimates and assumptions about future events based on the conditions prevailing at the balance sheet date. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions may differ from actual results. These estimates will be continuously evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. These estimates and assumptions carry a risk of leading to material adjustments in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Please refer to the following descriptions of significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions of uncertainty:

(1) (Significant Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

None.

(2) Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Since inventories must be calculated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group needs to assess and estimate the net realizable value of inventories as of the balance sheet date. Due to the rapid technological changes, the Group assesses the value of inventories on the balance sheet date for normal deterioration, obsolescence, or lack of market value, and adjusts the inventory cost to net realizable value. This inventory valuation is primarily based on estimates of product demand within a specific future period and may be subjected to significant fluctuations.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the Group's inventories was NT$469,213.

6. Explanation of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 1,080	$ 1,202
Checking accounts and demand deposits	171,525	152,232
Total	$ 172,605	$ 153,434

1. The Group's counterparties have good credit quality, and the Group diversifies its credit risk by maintaining relationships with multiple financial institutions. Thus, the likelihood of default is considered extremely low.
2. The Group has not pledged any cash and cash equivalents as collateral.

(2) Notes and Accounts Receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes Receivable	$ 5,349	$ 5,394
Less: Allowance for Losses	(25)	(28)
	$ 5,324	$ 5,366
Accounts Receivable	$ 170,626	$ 130,913
Less: Allowance for Losses	(27)	(9)
	$ 170,599	$ 130,904

1. The aging analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Accounts Receivable	Notes Receivable	Accounts Receivable	Notes Receivable
Not overdue	$ 166,327	$ 5,349	$ 128,961	$ 5,394
1-30 days	4,233	-	1,702	-
31-90 days	57	-	241	-
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
More than 181 days	9	-	9	-
	$ 170,626	$ 5,349	$ 130,913	$ 5,394

The above aging analysis is based on the number of days past due.

2. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of accounts receivable and notes receivable were all derived from customer contracts. Additionally, the balance of accounts receivable from customer contracts, as of January 1, 2024, was NT$96,426.
3. The Group has not pledged any notes receivable or accounts receivable as collateral.

4. The maximum exposure to credit risk for the Group's notes receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was NT$5,324 and NT$5,366, respectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk for the Group's accounts receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was $170,599 and $130,904, respectively, without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements.
5. Please refer to Note 12(2) for credit risk information of the related accounts receivable and notes receivable.

(3) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Carrying Amounts
Raw Materials	$ 351,300	($ 159,800)	$ 191,500
Work in Progress	170,442	(22,651)	147,791
Finished Goods	179,595	(49,673)	129,922
Total	$ 701,337	($ 232,124)	$ 469,213

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for Impairment Losses	Carrying Amounts
Raw Materials	$ 357,499	($ 134,231)	$ 223,268
Work in Progress	154,832	(19,523)	35,309
Finished Goods	192,735	(46,190)	146,545
Total	$ 705,066	($ 199,944)	$ 505,122

Current cost of inventories recognized by the Group as expense or loss:

	2025	2024
Cost of Inventories Sold	$ 478,857	$ 426,622
Inventory loss from price decline	32,196	46,158
Inventory Shortage	6	2
Unallocated fixed manufacturing overhead	31,298	33,149
	$ 542,357	$ 505,931

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-listed Company Stock	$ 2,481	$ 2,481
Valuation Adjustment	6,902	5,624
Total	$ 9,383	$ 8,105

1. The Group opted to categorizes its strategic investments in ICP DAS USA INC as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair values of these investments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT$9,383 and NT$8,105, respectively.
2. The Group, in 2024, sold equity instruments valued at NT$17,853 due to a change in investment strategy, resulting in a cumulative disposal gain of NT$10,099, which was transferred from other equity to unappropriated earnings.
3. The details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in profit or loss and comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value changes recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 1,022	$ 9,741
Accumulated gain or loss transferred to retained earnings due to derecognition	$ -	($ 10,099)

4. The Group has not pledged financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as collateral.
5. For detailed information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, please refer to Note 12.(3).

(5) Property, Plants, and Equipment

	2025								
	Land	**Buildings**	**Machinery and equipment**	**Mold equipment**	**Transportation equipment**	**Office equipment**	**Other equipment**	**Unfinished construction and equipment's pending acceptance**	**Total**
January 1									
Cost	$ 341,780	$ 517,905	$ 110,728	$ 1,209	$ 11,415	$ 4,726	$ 25,265	$ 690	$ 1,013,718
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	($ 225,914)	($ 53,587)	($ 444)	($ 4,957)	($ 3,611)	($ 11,786)	$ -	(300,299)
	$ 341,780	$ 291,991	$ 57,141	$ 765	$ 6,458	$ 1,115	$ 13,479	$ 690	$ 713,419
January 1	$ 341,780	$ 291,991	$ 57,141	$ 765	$ 6,458	$ 1,115	$ 13,479	$ 690	$ 713,419
Addition	-	5,931	21,053	1,941	1,181	710	5,455	1,264	37,535
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(35)	-	-	(35
Reclassification	-	690	-	-	-	-	-	(690)	-
Depreciation expense	-	(26,739)	(17,616)	(1,195)	(2,139))	(528)	(5,266)	-	(53,483)
Net exchange differences	-	10	(2)	-	-	(3)	-	-	5
December 31	$ 341,780	$ 71,883	$ 60,576	$ 1,511	$ 5,500	$ 1,259	$ 13,668	$ 1,264	$ 697,441
December 31									
Cost	$ 341,780	$ 524,619	$ 131,727	$ 3,150	$ 12,603	$ 4,699	$ 28,030	$ 1,264	$ 1,047,872
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(252,736)	(71,151)	(1,639)	(7,104)	(3,441)	(14,361)	-	(350,431)
	$ 341,780	$ 271,883	$ 60,576	$ 1,511	$ 5,500	$ 1,259	$ 13,668	$ 1,264	$ 697,441

	2024								
	Land	**Buildings**	**Machinery and equipment**	**Mold equipment**	**Transportation equipment**	**Office equipment**	**Other equipment**	**Unfinished construction and equipment's pending acceptance**	**Total**
January 1									
Cost	$ 341,780	$ 471,111	$ 103,06	$ 1,019	$ 9,692	$ 6,405	$ 23,123	$ 29,731	$ 985,925
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(199,124)	(36,236)	(724)	(4,083)	(4,824)	(9,840)	-	(254,831)
	$ 341,780	$ 271,987	$ 66,828	$ 295	$ 5,609	$ 1,581	$ 13,283	$ 29,731	$ 731,094
January 1	$ 341,780	$ 271,987	$ 66,828	$ 295	$ 5,609	$ 1,581	$ 13,283	$ 29,731	$ 731,094
Addition	-	17,270	7,744	1,180	2,355	159	3,362	690	32,760
Reclassification (Note)	-	28,741	95	29	-	-	890	(29,731	24
Depreciation expense	-	(26,206)	(17,540)	(739)	(1,506)	(641)	(4,056)	-	(50,688)
Net exchange differences	-	199	14	-	-	16	-	-	229
December 31	$ 341,780	$ 291,991	$ 57,141	$ 765	$ 6,458	$ 1,115	$ 13,479	$ 690	$ 713,419
December 31									
Cost	$ 341,780	$ 517,905	$ 110,728	$ 1,209	$ 11,415	$ 4,726	$ 25,265	$ 690	$ 1,013,718
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(225,914)	(53,587)	(444)	(4,957)	(3,611)	(11,786)	-	(300,299)
	$ 341,780	$ 291,991	$ 57,141	$ 765	$ 6,458	$ 1,115	$ 13,479	$ 690	$ 713,419

Note: This period's transfer is from other non-current assets.

1. The capitalization of interest amounts for 2025 and 2024 was NT$0 in both cases.
2. The material components of the Group's buildings include construction and high-voltage electrical facilities, which are depreciated over 10 to 50 years and 20 years, respectively.
3. There is no impairment of property, plants, and equipment.
4. Please refer to Note 8 for information on collateral or pledges provided with property, plants, and equipment.

(6) Lease Transactions - Lessee

1. The Group's leased underlying assets include land use rights and buildings. The signed land use rights contracts have a lease term of 40 years, while building lease contracts typically have a lease term of 1 to 3 years. Lease contracts are negotiated separately and include various terms and conditions. Except for land use rights, leased assets cannot be used as collateral or pledged, and no other restrictions apply.
2. The lease term for the Group's leased office premises and parking spaces is less than 12 months. Leases for low-value underlying assets, such as water dispensers and office equipment, are also accounted for.
3. The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and the depreciation expenses recognized are as follows:

	December 31, 2025 Carrying Amounts	December 31, 2024 Carrying Amounts
Land Use Rights	$ 25,234	$ 26,772
Buildings	1,337	5,186
	$ 26,571	$ 31,958

	2025 Depreciation Expense	2024 Depreciation Expense
Land Use Rights	$ 1,586	$ 1,630
Building	3,064	4,326
	$ 4,650	$ 5,956

4. The Group's additions to right-of-use assets in 2025 and 2024 were NT$1,144 and NT$3,437, respectively.
5. Information on profit or loss items related to lease contracts is as follows:

	2025	2024
Items Affecting Current Profit or Loss		
Expense attributable to short-term leases	$ 2,966	$ 6,242
The expense of leases of low-value assets	1,207	1,251

6. The Group's total lease cash outflows in 2025 and 2024 were NT$7,237 and NT$11,819, respectively.

7. Options to extend and terminate a lease

   In determining the lease term, the Group assesses all facts and circumstances that create economic incentives either to exercise an extension option or to not exercise a termination option. When a significant event occurs that affects the assessment of whether to exercise the extension option or not to exercise the termination option, the lease term shall be re-estimated.

(7) Lease Transactions - Lessor

1. The Group's underlying assets include buildings, with lease terms typically ranging from 1 and 3 years. Lease contracts are negotiated separately and include various terms and conditions. To protect the situation of leased assets, lessees are generally required not to use them as debt collateral or to provide residual value guarantees.
2. The Group recognized rental income of NT$2,699 and NT$2,425 from operating leases in 2025 and 2024, respectively, none of which were variable lease payments.
3. The analysis of the lease payments due for the Group's operating leases is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Within 1 year	$ 1,986	$ 2,621
1 to 2 years	785	1,533
2 to 3 years	223	257
Total	$ 2,994	$ 4,411

(8) Investment Properties

	Buildings	
	2025	2024
January 1		
Cost	$ 13,256	$ 12,808
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(6,039)	(5,408)
	$ 7,217	$ 7,400
January 1	$ 7,217	$ 7,400
Depreciation Expense	(428)	(440)
Net Exchange Differences	13	257
December 31	$ 6,802	$ 7,217
December 31		
Cost	$ 13,309	$ 13,256
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(6,507)	(6,039)
	$ 6,802	$ 7,217

1. Rent revenue and direct operating expenses from investment properties:

	2025	2024
Rental revenue from investment properties	$ 2,699	$ 2,425
Direct operating expenses incurred for investment properties that generates rental income during the period	$ 428	$ 440

2. The fair values of the investment properties held by the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT$17,131,and NT$17,483, respectively. These fair values were based on the valuations by independent appraisers. The valuations used the income method, and since the parameters used were unobservable inputs, they were classified as Level 3 fair values. The key assumptions were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Annual depreciation rate	1.80%	1.80%
One-year fixed deposit interest rate	0.95%	1.10%
Capitalization rate of real estate income	2.95%	3.10%

3. Please refer to Note 6(7) for details on lease transactions for investment properties.
4. No impairment losses were incurred, and no collateral or pledge was provided for investment properties.

(9) Other Non-Current Assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Refundable Deposits	$ 11,945	$ 12,486
Prepayments for Business Facilities	4,360	2,790
	$ 16,305	$ 15,276

(10) Short-Term Loans

Nature of Loan	December 31, 2025	Interest Rate Range	Collateral
Bank Loans			
Credit Loans	$ -	-	None

Nature of Loan	December 31, 2024	Interest Rate Range	Collateral
Bank Loans			
Credit Loans	$ 30,000	1.93%	None

Interest expenses recognized in profit or loss for 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT$360 and NT$1,688, respectively.

(11) Other Payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Wages and Salaries Payable	$ 54,456	$ 50,700
Compensation payable to directors, supervisors, and employees	25,946	19,386
Payables on Equipment	1,100	8,595
Others	28,662	29,795
	$ 110,164	$ 108,476

(12) Long-Term Loans

Nature of Loan	Loan Period and Repayment Method	Interest Rate Range	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Secured Loan	From September 27, 2023, to May 25, 2026, with interest payable monthly and the principal repayable in full upon maturity.	-	Land and Buildings (Note 2)	$ -

Nature of Loan	Loan Period and Repayment Method	Interest Rate Range	Collateral	December 31, 2024
Secured Loan	From September 27, 2023, to May 25, 2026, with interest payable monthly and the principal repayable in full upon maturity.	2.508%	Land and Buildings (Note 1)	$ 10,000

Interest expenses recognized in profit or loss for 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT$51 and NT$1,643, respectively.

Note 1: This loan was repaid in installments in advance during 2024.

Note 2: This loan was repaid in advance during March 2025.

(13) Pension

1. (1) The Company has established a defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Act, which applies to the service years of all permanent employees prior to the implementation of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005, as well as the subsequent service years of employees who choose to continue to apply the Labor Standards Act after the implementation of the Labor Pension Act. For employees who qualify for retirement, the pension is calculated based on years of service and the average salary for the six months prior to retirement. For up to 15 years of service, two base units are given for each year of service. For service years exceeding 15 years, one base unit is given for each year of service, with a maximum of 45 base units. The Company contributes 2% of the total salary to a retirement fund on a monthly basis, which is deposited in a dedicated bank account at the Bank of Taiwan under the name of the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervision Committee. Furthermore, before the end of each year, the Company will estimate the balance of the aforementioned dedicated bank account. If the balance is insufficient to cover the estimated pensions calculated for

employees who will meet the retirement conditions in the following year, the Company will make a one-time contribution to cover the shortfall by the end of March of the following year.

(2) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of a defined benefit obligation	($ 37,769)	($ 40,117)
Fair value of plan assets	19,646	11,526
Net defined benefit liability	($ 18,123)	($ 28,591)

(3) Net defined benefit liability

	Present value of a defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2025			
Balance as of January 1	($ 40,117)	$ 11,526	($ 28,591)
Interest expenses (revenue)	(650)	188	(462)
	(40,767)	11,714	(29,053)
Remeasurement Amount:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	812	812
Effect of financial assumption changes	(862)	-	(62)
Experience Adjustments	(196)	-	(96)
	(1,058)	812	(6)
Pension Contribution Fund	-	7,900	7,900
Benefits Paid	4,056	(780)	3,276
Balance as of December 31	($ 37,769)	$ 19,646	($ 18,123)
2024			
Balance as of January 1	($ 40,826)	$ 8,718	($ 32,108)
Interest expenses (revenue)	(506)	113	(393)
	(41,332)	8,831	(32,501)
Remeasurement Amount:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	1,697	1,697
Effect of financial assumption changes	1,537	-	1,537
Experience Adjustments	(634)	-	(634)
	903	1,697	2,600
Pension Contribution Fund	-	1,310	1,310
Benefits Paid	312	(312)	-
Balance as of December 31	($ 40,117)	$ 11,526	($ 28,591)

(4) The assets of the Company's defined benefit pension plans are entrusted to the Bank of Taiwan for management. The investment is conducted within the ratio and amount range of the commissioned operating items stipulated in the fund's annual investment plan, in accordance with Article 6 of the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. This includes deposits in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investments in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or privately placed equity securities, and investments in securitized real estate products. The utilization of the fund is supervised by the Labor Retirement Fund Supervisory Committee. The minimum earnings to be distributed upon annual settlement of the fund shall not be less than the earnings calculated based on the two-year term deposit interest rates of local banks. If there is a shortfall, it shall be supplemented by the national treasury after approval by the competent authority. As the Company does not have the authority to participate in the operation and management of the fund, it is unable to disclose the classification of the fair value of plan assets as required by paragraph 142 of IAS 19. Please refer to the annual labor pension fund utilization reports published by the government for the fair value of the total plan assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(5) The principal actuarial assumptions are summarized as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Discount Rate	1.40%	1.65%
Future Salary Increase Rate	2.00%	2.00%

The assumptions for future mortality rates are based on the 6th Experience Mortality Table issued by the Actuarial Institute of Taiwan Life Insurance Industry.

An analysis of the impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations from changes in key actuarial assumptions is as follows:

	Discount rate		**Future salary increase rate**	
	Increase 0.25%	**Decrease 0.25%**	**Increase 0.25%**	**Decrease 0.25%**
December 31, 2025				
Impacts on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 862)	$ 892	$ 885	($ 859)
December 31, 2024				
Impacts on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 917)	$ 951	$ 944	($ 917)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on the impact of changes in a single assumption while all other assumptions remain unchanged. In practice, changes in many assumptions are likely to be interrelated. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used to calculate the net pension liability on the balance sheet.

The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis for the current period are consistent with those used in the previous period.

(6) The Group anticipates a pension contribution of NT$1,259 for 2026.

(7) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 9 years. The analysis of the timing of future pension payments is as follows:

Less than 1 year	$	1,685
1-2 years		2,300
2-5 years		8,350
Over 5 Years		30,103
	$	42,438

2. (1) Since July 1, 2005, in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act," the Company has established a defined plan of pension contribution applicable to employees with Taiwanese nationality. For employees who have chosen to adopt the pension system defined by the "Labor Pension Act," the Company contributes 6% of the employee's monthly salary to their individual accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Upon retirement, employees can choose to receive their pensions either as monthly payments or as a lump sum, based on the balance and accumulated returns in their dedicated pension account.

(2) Shanghai Golden and ICP DAS(Wuhan) contribute pension insurance premiums based on a certain percentage of the total salaries of local employees in accordance with the pension insurance system stipulated by the Chinese government, with a contribution rate of 14%~16% in 2025 and 2024. Employees' pensions are arranged by the government, and the Group has no further obligations other than making the monthly contributions.

(3) The Group recognized pension costs for 2025 and 2024 were NT$18,278 and NT$18,874, respectively, in accordance with the aforementioned pension plan.

(14) Share Capital

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the authorized share capital of the Company was NT$800,000 in both cases (of which NT$75,000 was reserved for employee share warrants), and the paid-in capital was NT$639,657 and NT$639,657, respectively, with a par value of NT$10 per share. The payment for all issued shares of the Company has been fully received.

(15) Capital Surplus

Under the Company Act, any surplus from issuing stock above its par value and capital surplus received from donations, apart from being used to offset losses, may be distributed to shareholders in the form of new shares or cash in proportion to their existing shares, when the Company has no accumulated deficit. Additionally, according to the relevant regulations under the Securities and Exchange Act, when the aforementioned additional capital surplus is used to increase capital, the total amount allocated each year must not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital. Capital surplus may not be used to cover capital deficits unless the Company has first used its retained earnings to cover any such deficits.

(16) Retained Earnings

1. According to the Company's articles of incorporation, if there is a surplus in the annual total budget, taxes must be paid first, following by the covering of any previous deficits. Then, 10% of the surplus should be allocated as a legal reserve surplus. After that, a special surplus reserve should be set aside as required by the laws or regulations of the competent authority. Any remaining surplus should be combined with the undistributed surplus from previous years to form the accumulated distributable surplus, for which the Board of Directors shall propose a distribution plan to be resolved at the shareholders' meeting.
2. As the Company's business is currently in the growth stage, the dividend distribution policy should consider current and future operational plans, investment plans, capital budgets, changes in both internal and external environments, as well as shareholders' interests and the balance of dividends. Each year, the Board of Directors should propose a distribution proposal in accordance with the law and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for approval. The Company's shareholder dividend distribution may be made in the form of stock dividends, and the proportion of cash dividends distributed to shareholders should not be less than 10% of the total shareholder dividends.
3. The legal surplus reserve may only used to offset the Company's losses, or to distribute new shares or cash in proportion to the existing shares of shareholders. Issuance of new shares or cash dividends is allowed only if the reserve exceeds 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
4. On June 13, 2024, the shareholders' meeting resolved to distribute cash dividends of NT$63,966 (NT$1.0 per share) on common shares from the 2023 earnings.
5. On June 19, 2025, the shareholders' meeting resolved to distribute cash dividends of NT$95,948 (NT$1.5 per share) on common shares from the 2024 earnings.
6. On March 12, 2026, the Board of Directors proposed to distribute a cash dividend of NT$127,931 (NT$2 per share) on common shares from the retained earnings of 2025.

(17) Other Equity Items

	2025		
	Unrealized Valuation Profit or Loss	**Foreign Currency Conversion**	**Total**
January 1, 2025	$ 4,499	($ 6,302)	($ 1,803)
Valuation Adjustment	1,278	-	1,278
Tax amount of valuation adjustment	(256)	-	(256)
Foreign currency conversion difference:			
- The Group	-	157	157
- The Group's tax amount	-	(31)	(31)
December 31, 2025	$ 5,521	($ 6,176)	($ 655)

	2024		
	Unrealized Valuation Profit or Loss	**Foreign Currency Conversion**	**Total**
January 1, 2024	$ 4,857	($ 9,739)	($ 4,882)
Valuation Adjustment	9,652	-	9,652
Tax amount of valuation adjustment	89	-	89
Transfer of accumulated gains and losses from disposal of equity instruments to retained earnings	(10,099)	-	(10,099)
Foreign currency conversion difference:			
- The Group	-	4,296	4,296
- The Group's tax amount	-	(859)	(859)
December 31, 2024	$ 4,499	($ 6,302)	($ 1,803)

(18) Operating Revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 1,171,923	$ 1,070,791

1. Breakdown of revenue contracts with customers

The Company's revenue is derived from the transfer of goods at a specific point in time and can be broken down into the following major products and departments:

2025	The Company	Second-tier Subsidiaries Shanghai Golden ICP DAS	Second-tier Subsidiaries ICP DAS (Wuhan)	Total
Remote controllers, industrial control interface cards	$ 914,716	$ 105,304	$ 206	$ 1,020,226
Others	149,879	1,798	20	151,697
Total	$ 1,064,595	$ 107,102	$ 226	$ 1,171,923

2024	The Company	Second-tier Subsidiaries Shanghai Golden ICP DAS	Second-tier Subsidiaries ICP DAS (Wuhan)	Total
Remote controllers, industrial control interface cards	$ 840,018	$ 100,980	$ 104	$ 941,102
Others	127,692	1,598	399	129,689
Total	$ 967,710	$ 102,578	$ 503	$ 1,070,791

2. Contract Liability

The contract liabilities in relation to revenue from contracts with customers recognized by the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract liability	$ 17,645	$ 11,601	$ 7,236

Revenue recognized in the current period for contract liabilities at the beginning of the period

	2025	2024
Merchandise sales contract	$ 6,097	$ 6,809

(19) Other Income and Net Expenses and Losses

	2025	2024
Other Income		
Rent Income	$ 2,699	$ 2,425
Other Losses		
Depreciation Expense	(428)	(440)
Total	$ 2,271	$ 1,985

(20) Other Revenue

	2025	2024
Subsidy Revenue	$ 9,330	$ 10,693
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,369	1,455
Total	$ 10,699	$ 12,148

(21) Other Gains and Losses

	2025	2024
Proceeds (Losses) from Disposal of Property, Plants, and Equipment	($ 35)	$ -
Net Gain (Loss) on Currency Exchange	(6,731)	4,226
Miscellaneous Expenditure	(132)	(53)
Total	($ 6,898)	$ 4,173

(22) Additional information on the nature of expenses:

	2025		
	Operating Costs	**Operating Expenses**	**Total**
Employee Benefits Expenses	$ 115,133	$ 309,954	$ 425,087
Depreciation Expenses (Note)	15,964	42,597	58,561
Amortization Expenses	316	1,312	1,628

	2024		
	Operating Costs	**Operating Expenses**	**Total**
Employee Benefits Expenses	$ 108,412	$ 298,194	$ 406,606
Depreciation Expenses (Note)	15,021	42,063	57,084
Amortization Expenses	515	1,089	1,604

Note: This includes depreciation expenses on right-of-use assets for 2025 and 2024, which were NT$4,650 and NT$5,956, respectively. The depreciation expenses for investment properties were NT$428 and NT$440, respectively.

(23) Employee Benefits Expenses

	2025		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Salary Expenses	$ 94,492	$ 262,453	$ 356,945
Labor and Health Insurance	10,096	19,300	29,396
Pension	4,144	14,596	18,740
Other Employee Benefits	6,401	13,605	20,006
	$ 115,133	$ 309,954	$ 425,087

	2024		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Salary Expenses	$ 88,014	$ 248,245	$ 336,259
Labor and Health Insurance	9,629	19,371	29,000
Pension	4,191	15,076	19,267
Other Employee Benefits	6,578	15,502	22,080
	$ 108,412	$ 298,194	$ 406,606

1. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, after deducting accumulated losses from the annual profit, if a balance remains, the Company should allocate 3%~12% for employee compensation and no more than 3% for directors' remuneration. From the aforementioned employee compensation amount, no less than 10% shall be allocated as compensation for entry-level employees.

2. For 2025 and 2024, the estimated amounts of the employee compensation were NT$21,837 and NT$16,155, respectively. The estimated amounts of the directors' remuneration were NT$4,109, and NT$3,231, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recorded under salary expense.

   For 2025, the employee compensation is estimated at 10% and 2%, respectively, based on the profit situation up to that date.

   The employee compensation and directors' remuneration for 2025, as approved by the Board of Directors, are consistent with the amounts recognized in the 2025 financial statements.

   The employee compensation and directors' remuneration for 2024, as approved by the Board of Directors, are consistent with the amounts recognized in the 2024 financial statements.

   Information on employee compensation and directors' remuneration approved by the Company's Board of Directors is available on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

(24) Income Tax

1. Income tax expenses

(1) The components of income tax expenses:

	2025	2024
Current income tax:		
Income tax incurred in the current period	$ 43,408	$ 39,606
Additional income tax on undistributed surplus	575	500
Prior year's income tax under(over)estimation	529	(596)
Total income tax for the current period	44,512	39,510
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,451)	(11,130)
Total deferred income tax	(6,451)	(11,130)
Income Tax Expenses	$ 38,061	$ 28,380

(2) Income tax related to other comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation	($ 49)	$ 520
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	256	(89)
Financial assets at fair value changes		
Changes in fair value of assets		
Exchange differences of foreign operations	31	859

(3) Income tax amounts directly debited or credited to equity: None.

2. The relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2025	2024
Income Tax Calculated at Statutory Rate (Note)	$ 36,020	$ 21,895
Income tax impact of adjustments in accordance with tax regulations	26	2,044
Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets were recognized	1,951	4,537
Changes in the assessment of realizability of deferred tax assets	(1,040)	-
Prior year's income tax under(over)estimation amount	529	(596)
Additional income tax on undistributed surplus	575	500
Income Tax Expenses	$ 38,061	$ 28,380

Note: The applicable tax rate is calculated based on the income tax rates applicable in the relevant countries.

3. The amount of each deferred tax asset or liability arising from the temporary difference is as follows:

	2025			
	January 1	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognition in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary Differences:				
Inventory Impairment Loss	$ 36,051	$ 6,946	$ -	$ 42,997
Employee Benefits - Pension	6,244	(2,143)	49	4,150
Loss from investments accounted for using equity method	4,266	1,515	-	5,781
Foreign operation translation differences	1,576	-	(31)	1,545
Others	4,992	133	-	5,125
Total	$ 53,129	$ 6,451	$ 18	$ 59,598
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
- Temporary Differences:				
Unrealized gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,125)	$ -	($ 256)	($ 1,381)
Total	($ 1,125)	$ -	($ 256)	($ 1,381)

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognition in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary Differences:				
Inventory Impairment Loss	$ 26,841	$ 9,210	$ -	$ 36,051
Employee Benefits - Pension	6,947	(183)	(520)	6,244
Loss from investments accounted for using equity method	683	3,583	-	4,266
Foreign operation translation differences	2,435	-	(859)	1,576
Others	6,472	(1,480)	-	4,992
Total	$ 43,378	$ 11,130	($ 1,379)	$ 53,129
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
- Temporary Differences:				
Unrealized gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	($ 1,214)	$ -	$ 89	($ 1,125)
Total	($ 1,214)	$ -	$ 89	($ 1,125)

4. The effective periods of the Group's unused tax losses and the relevant amounts of unrecognized deferred income tax assets are as follows:

Mainland China

	December 31, 2025			
Year	Reported/approved amount	Undeducted amount	Unrecognized deferred tax assets amount	Final deductible year
2023	$ 10,708	$ 10,708	$ 10,708	2028
2024	17,193	17,193	17,193	2029
2025	8,099	8,099	8,099	2030
	$ 36,000	$ 36,000	$ 36,000	

	December 31, 2024			
Year	Reported/approved amount	Undeducted amount	Unrecognized deferred tax assets amount	Final deductible year
2019	$ 9,016	$ 207	$ 207	2024
2020	704	704	704	2025
2023	10,844	10,844	10,844	2028
2024	18,146	18,146	18,146	2029
	$ 38,710	$ 29,901	$ 29,901	

5. The Company's profit-seeking enterprise income tax has been assessed and approved by the tax authorities up to the year 2023.

(25) Earnings per Share

Earnings per Common Share

	2025		
		Weighted average outstanding	
	After-tax amount	Number of outstanding shares (Thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NTD)
Basic earnings per share			
Current net profit attributable to common shareholders of the parent company	$ 151,795	63,966	$ 2.37
Diluted earnings per share			
Current net profit attributable to common shareholders of the parent company	$ 151,795	63,966	
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	-	374	
Current net profit attributable to common shareholders of the parent company plus the effects of potential common shares	$ 151,795	64,340	$ 2.36

	2024		
		Weighted average outstanding	
	After-tax amount	Number of outstanding shares (Thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NTD)
Basic earnings per share			
Current net profit attributable to common shareholders of the parent company	$ 103,780	63,966	$ 1.62
Diluted earnings per share			
Current net profit attributable to common shareholders of the parent company	$ 103,780	63,966	
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	-	279	
Current net profit attributable to common shareholders of the parent company plus the effects of potential common shares	$ 103,780	64,245	$ 1.62

(26) Additional Information on Cash Flows

Investing activities with only partial cash payments:

	2025	2024
Acquisition of property, plants, and equipment	$ 37,535	$ 32,760
Plus: Beginning payables on equipment	8,595	2,360
Less: Ending payables on equipment	(1,100)	(8,595)
Cash paid during the current period	$ 45,030	$ 26,525

(27) Changes in Liabilities from Financing Activities

	2025					
	Short-Term Debts	**Long-Term Debts**	**Lease liabilities**	**Dividends payable**	**Deposits received**	**Total liabilities from financing activities**
January 1	$ 30,000	$ 10,000	$ 5,187	$ -	$ 485	$ 45,672
Changes in cash flows from financing activities	(30,000	(10,000)	(3,064)	(95,948)	14	(138,998)
The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(120)	-	-	(120)
Other non-cash changes	-	-	(666)	95,948	-	95,282
December 31	$ -	$ -	$ 1,337	$ -	$ 499	$ 1,836

	2024					
	Short-Term Debts	**Long-Term Debts**	**Lease liabilities**	**Dividends payable**	**Deposits received**	**Total liabilities from financing activities**
January 1	$120,000	$ 70,000	$ 5,874	$ -	$ 641	$ 196,515
Changes in cash flows from financing activities	(90,000)	(60,000)	(4,326)	(63,966)	(156)	(218,448)
The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	202	-	-	202
Other non-cash changes	-	-	3,437	63,966	-	67,403
December 31	$ 30,000	$ 10,000	$ 5,187	$ -	$ 485	$ 45,672

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names and Relationships of the Related Parties

Name of the Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Yeh, Nai-Ti	The Company's Chairman
Chen, Ruei-Yu	The Company's Chief Executive Officer (Note)
Hsiao, Po-Ling	The spouse of the Company's Vice President
Chen, Jui-Hsiang	The Company's Vice President
Chen, Ching-Hua	First degree relative of the Company's Vice President
Chairman, President, and Vice President	Key management of the Group

Note: Previously served as a director and president of the Company, and resigned in May 2024 and was appointed as a Chief Executive Officer in January 2025.

(2) Significant Transactions with Related Parties

1. Rent Expenses

	2025	2024
Rent Expenses		
Chen, Ruei-Yu	$ 229	$ 1,416
Yeh, Nai-Ti	959	1,458
Chen, Jui-Hsiang	112	695
Close family members of key management personnels	220	1,363
	$ 1,520	$ 4,932

(1) The aforementioned rent is the general rent paid for renting an office, determined with reference to the general market price and payable on a monthly basis.

(2) The Group leases dormitories in Korea from the Company's Chairman, Yeh, Nai-Ti, with a refundable deposit of USD 350,000, recorded under other non-current assets.

(3) In March 2025, the Company's subsidiaries signed an agreement with related parties for rent reduction starting from March.

2. Operating Expenses

	2025	2024
Consulting expenses:		
Chen, Ruei-Yu	$ -	$ 320

Note: Previously served as a director and president of the Company, and resigned in May 2024 and was appointed as a consultant in September 2024.

3. Compensation for the Main Management

	2025		2024	
Short-term employee benefits	$	26,653	$	24,525
Post-employment benefits		736		787
Total	$	27,389	$	25,312

8. Assets Pledged as Security

Details of the Company's collateral or pledge provided are as follows:

Name of Assets	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Purpose of Collateral
Land	$	125,500	$	125,500	Long-Term Loans
Buildings		159,221		176,372	Long-Term Loans

9. Significant Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Contingency

None.

(2) Commitment

1. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had performance guarantees totaling NT$5,100 and NT$8,600, respectively, provided to the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance and the Taiwan Small and Medium Enterprise Counseling Foundation, which were guaranteed by banks.
2. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had outstanding unpaid amounts of NT$11,382 and NT$8,421, respectively, for equipment and plant construction under signed contracts.

10. Losses due to Major Disasters

None.

11. Significant Subsequent Events

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital Management

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure the Group maintains an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital and provide returns for shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors its capital using a debt-to-equity ratio, which is calculated by dividing total liabilities by total net value.

The Group's strategy for 2025 remains the same as 2024, aiming to maintain a reasonable and safe level for its debt-to-equity ratio. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the debt-to-equity ratio of the Group was as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total Liabilities	$ 261,839	$ 308,907
Total Net Value	1,385,526	1,328,728
Debt to Equity Ratio	19%	23%

(2) Financial Instruments

1. Category of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial Assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity instrument investments elected to be designated	$ 9,383	$ 8,105
Financial assets at amortized cost/loans and receivables		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 172,605	$ 153,434
Notes Receivable	5,324	5,366
Accounts Receivable	170,599	130,904
Other Receivables	-	314
Refundable Deposits	11,945	12,486
	$ 360,473	$ 302,504

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Short-Term Loans	$ -	$ 30,000
Accounts Payable	84,048	80,661
Other Payables	110,164	108,476
Long-term Loans (Including portions maturing within one year or one operating cycle)	-	10,000
Deposits Received	499	485
	$ 194,711	$ 229,622
Lease Liabilities (Including portions maturing within one year or one operating cycle)	$ 1,337	$ 5,186

2. Risk management policies

(1) The Group's daily operations are affected by a variety of financial risks, including market risk (such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

(2) Risk management is carried out by the Group’s Finance Department in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Group's Finance Department is responsible for identifying, assessing, and avoiding financial risks through close cooperation with operating units. The Board of Directors has established written principles for overall risk management and policies on specific areas and issues, such as foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of both derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of residual current capital.

3. The nature and extent of significant financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange Rate Risk

A. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk arising from transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, primarily the USD and RMB. The foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial trading and recognized assets and liabilities.

B. The Group's management has set policies requiring companies within the Group to manage their foreign exchange rate risk against their functional currencies. The companies shall hedge their overall foreign exchange rate risk through the Group's Finance Department.

C. The Group operates businesses involving certain non-functional currencies (with the functional currencies of the Company and certain subsidiaries being NTD, while the functional currencies of other subsidiaries being RMB), and is therefore affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. Information on foreign currency assets and liabilities significantly impacted by these fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign Currency (NT$ thousand)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amounts (NT$)
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD:NT$	$ 1,505	31.43	$ 47,302

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign Currency (NT$ thousand)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amounts (NT$)
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD:NT$	$ 1,017	32.79	$ 33,342

D. An explanation of the significant unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses arising from exchange rate fluctuations on the monetary items of the Group is as follows:

	2025		
	Foreign Exchange Net Gain or Loss		
	Foreign Currency (NT$ thousand)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amounts
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD:NT$	$ -	31.43	$ 659

	2024		
	Foreign Exchange Net Gain or Loss		
	Foreign Currency (NT$ thousand)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amounts
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD:NT$	$ -	32.79	$ 395

E. The analysis of the Group's foreign currency market risk arising from significant fluctuations in exchange rates is as follows:

	2025		
	Sensitivity Analysis		
	Range in Change	Impact on Profit or Loss	Impact on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD:NT$	1%	$ 473	$ -

	2024		
	Sensitivity Analysis		
	Range in Change	Impact on Profit or Loss	Impact on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD:NT$	1%	$ 333	$ -

Price Risk

The Group's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash Flow and Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

A. The Group's interest rate risk primarily arises from long-term and short-term debts issued at floating interest rates, exposing the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. In 2025 and 2024, the Group's borrowings issued at floating rates were primarily denominated in NTD.

B. The Group's debts are measured at amortized cost, and the interest rates are repriced annually according to the contract terms, exposing the Group to the risk of future fluctuations in market interest rates.

C. When the NTD borrowing rates increase or decrease by 1%, while all other factors remain unchanged, the net profit after tax for 2025 and 2024 will decrease or increase by NT$0 and NT$320, respectively, mainly due to the change in interest expenses caused by floating-rate borrowings.

(2) Credit risk

A. The Group's credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The risk primarily arises from the inability of the counterparty to settle accounts receivable, notes receivable, and contractual cash flows from financial assets measured at amortized cost in accordance with the agreed payment terms.

B. The Group has established credit risk management from a corporation perspective. For banks and financial institutions, only those with good credit ratings and no significant violations in recent times are accepted as trading partners. According to the Group's internal credit policies, each operating entity within the Group must manage and conduct credit risk analysis for new customers before establishing payment and delivery terms and conditions. Internal risk control is conducted by assessing the credit quality of customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience, and other relevant factors. Individual risk limits are set by the Board of Directors based on internal or external ratings, and the usage of credit facilities is regularly monitored.

C. The Company adopts the presumption provided by IFRS 9 that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

D. After the Group's recovery procedures, the amounts related to financial assets that cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered are written off. However, the Group will continue to engage in enforcement activity to safeguard its claim rights. The Group has written off overdue receivables that were still subject to ongoing recovery activities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounting to NT$0 and NT$0, respectively.

E. The Group's indicators for determining whether debt instrument investments are credit-impaired are as follows:

(A) The issuer is experiencing significant financial difficulties or is increasingly likely to enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

(B) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset due to the issuer's financial difficulties.

(C) Failure of the issuer to pay interest or principal.

(D) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that lead to the issuer's default.

F. The Group categorizes accounts receivable and notes receivable based on customer ratings and characteristics, using the simplified approach to estimate expected credit losses based on provisioning matrices.

G. The Group considers forward-looking adjustments and estimates the loss allowance for accounts receivable and notes receivable based on the loss rates established by historical and current information for specific periods. The provisioning matrices as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	Not overdue	1-30 days	31-90 days	90-180 days	More than 181 days	Total
December 31, 2025						
Expected Loss Rate	0.0001% ~0.3491%	0.0226% ~2.9655%	0.2784% ~12.6519%	0.0001% ~1.6379%	100%	
Total Book Value	$ 171,676	$ 4,233	$ 57	$ -	$ 9	$ 175,975
Allowance for Losses	42	1	-	-	9	52

	Not overdue	1-30 days	31-90 days	90-180 days	More than 181 days	Total
December 31, 2024						
Expected Loss Rate	0.0001% ~1.5394%	0.0009% ~6.3342%	0.0779% ~9.9374%	0%	100%	
Total Book Value	$ 134,355	$ 1,702	$ 241	$ -	$ 9	$ 136,307
Allowance for Losses	28	-	-	-	9	37

H. The changes in the Group's allowance for accounts receivable using the simplified approach are as follows:

	2025		
	Accounts Receivable	Notes Receivable	Total
January 1	$ 9	$ 28	$ 37
Impairment loss (reversal)	18	(3)	15
December 31	$ 27	$ 25	$ 52

	2024		
	Accounts Receivable	Notes Receivable	Total
January 1	$ 1	$ 37	$ 38
Impairment loss (reversal)	8	(9)	(1)
December 31	$ 9	$ 28	$ 37

(3) Liquidity risk

A. Cash flow forecasts are performed by the operating entities within the Group and then consolidated by the Group's Finance Department. The Group's Finance Department monitors forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure there are sufficient funds to support operational needs and maintain adequate undrawn borrowing facilities at all times. This helps prevent breaches of relevant borrowing limits or terms. The forecasts consider the Group's debt financing plans, compliance with debt terms, adherence to financial ratio targets on the internal balance sheet, and external regulatory requirements, such as foreign exchange controls.

B. Any excess cash held by the operating entities beyond what is needed for working capital management will be remitted to the Group's Finance Department. The Group's Finance Department will invest the remaining funds in interest-bearing demand deposits, time deposits, money market deposits, and securities. The instruments selected will have appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to meet the aforementioned forecasts and ensure adequate liquidity management.

C. The following table categorizes the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities by their respective maturity dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The contractual cash flow amounts disclosed in the table below are undiscounted amounts.

Non-derivative Financial Liabilities:				
December 31, 2025	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**
Accounts Payable	$ 84,048	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other Payables	110,164	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (due within 1 year)	991	346	-	-
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities:				
December 31, 2024	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**
Short-Term Loans	$ 30,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts Payable	80,661	-	-	-
Other Payables	108,476	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (due within 1 year)	3,088	2,098	-	-
Long-Term Loans	251	10,188	-	-

(3) Fair Value Information

1. The definitions of the different levels of valuation techniques adopted for measuring fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are as follows:

   Level 1: The quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities to the entity at the measurement date. An active market refers to a market in which transactions of assets or liabilities occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

   Level 2: Observable inputs for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly, excluding quoted prices included in Level 1.

   Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities. The equity instruments invested by the Group that have no active market fall under this level.

2. Please refer to Note 6(8) for information on the fair value of investment properties measured at cost.

3. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

   Include cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term loans, accounts payable, other payables, lease liabilities, long-term debts, and carrying amounts of deposits received are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

4. For financial instruments measured at fair value, the Group categorizes based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the assets and liabilities, with relevant information provided as follows:

   (1) The Group categorizes assets and liabilities according to their nature, with the relevant information provided as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring Fair Value Measurement				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 9,383	$ 9,383

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring Fair Value Measurement				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 8,105	$ 8,105

(2) The methods and assumptions used by the Group to measure fair value are as follows:

A. The Group's valuation assessment covers the total value of individual assets and individual liabilities, reflecting the overall value of the enterprise or business. It estimates the consideration required to reorganize or acquire the valuation target under the going concern premise.

B. The outputs of the valuation models are estimated approximate values, and the valuation techniques may not reflect all relevant factors of the financial instruments and non-financial instruments held by the Group. Therefore, the estimated values of the valuation models will be appropriately adjusted based on additional parameters, such as model risk or liquidity risk.

5. There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 for 2025 and 2024.

6. There were no level 3 transfers for 2025 and 2024.

7. The Group's valuation process for fair value categorized under Level 3 is managed by the management department, which is responsible for independently verifying the fair value of financial instruments. This involves using independent source data to ensure that the valuation results align closely with market conditions. The process includes confirming that the data sources are independent, reliable, and consistent with other resources, as well as making any necessary adjustments in fair value to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

8. The quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation models for items measured at fair value categorized under Level 3, as well as sensitivity analysis of changes in these significant unobservable inputs, is provided as follows:

	December 31, 2025 **Fair Value**	**Valuation Technique**	**Significant unobservable input**	**Interval (Weighted Average)**	**Relationship Between Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value**
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed company stock	$ 9,383	Net asset value method	N/A.	N/A.	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

	December 31, 2024 **Fair Value**	**Valuation Technique**	**Significant unobservable input**	**Interval (Weighted Average)**	**Relationship Between Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value**
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed company stock	$ 8,105	Net asset value method	N/A.	N/A.	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

9. The Group has carefully assessed and selected the valuation model and parameters used, therefore ensuring that the fair value measurements are reasonable. However, using different valuation models or parameters may result in different valuation outcomes.

13. Notes on the Disclosures

1. Information on Significant Transactions

   1. Loans to others: None.
   2. Endorsements or guarantees provided: None.
   3. Significant securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 1.
   4. The amount of transactions with related parties reaches NT$100 million or exceeds 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
   5. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
   6. Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions between parent and subsidiaries companies: Please refer to Table 2

2. Information on Investees

   Details of investee company names, locations, and other relevant information (excluding those in mainland China): Please refer to Table 3.

3. Information on Investment in Mainland China

   1. Basic information: Please refer to Table 4.
   2. Significant transactions occurring directly or indirectly through third parties, with investee companies in mainland China: Please refer to Table 2.

14. Department Information

1. General Information

   The Group's management has identified the reportable department based on the information used by the chief operating decision maker to make strategic decisions. The Group operates its business from the perspective of individual entities. Currently, the Group focuses on sales and profitability of the Company's separate financial statements, and the separate financial statements of its subsidiaries, Shanghai Golden ICP DAS and ICP DAS (Wuhan). The primary revenue sources of the Group's operating departments are from the manufacturing and sale of industrial computer controllers and related products.

2. Measurement of Department Information

   The Group's chief operating decision maker assesses the performance of the operating departments based on profit before tax. The measurement basis excludes the impact of non-recurring income and expenses from the operating departments. The accounting policies for the operating departments are the same as those described in Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements.

3. Department Information

The reportable department information provided to the chief operating decision-maker is as follows:

2025	The Company	Second-tier Subsidiaries Shanghai Golden ICP DAS	Second-tier Subsidiaries ICP DAS (Wuhan)	Others	Adjustments (Note)	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 1,056,162	$ 107,102	$ 226	$ 8,433	$ -	$1,171,923
Revenue from internal customers	58,305	-	16,032	-	(74,337)	-
Department Revenue	$ 1,114,467	$ 107,102	$16,258	$ 8,433	($ 74,337)	$1,171,923
Department Gross Margin	$ 616,588	$ 39,994	$ 1,773	($ 32,912)	$ 4,123	$ 629,566
Department Profit or Loss	$ 285,339	($ 4,285)	($ 3,521)	($ 95,483)	$ 7,806	$ 189,856
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	($ 15,698)	($ 3,243)	($ 2,456)	($ 38,792)	$ -	($ 60,189)
Income Tax Expenses	($ 38,061)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 38,061)
Department Assets	$1,637,822	$ 64,978	$63,490	$ -	($ 118,925)	$ 1,647,365

2024	The Company	Second-tier Subsidiaries Shanghai Golden ICP DAS	Second-tier Subsidiaries ICP DAS (Wuhan)	Others	Adjustments (Note)	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 961,860	$ 102,578	$ 503	$ 5,850	$ -	$1,070,791
Revenue from internal customers	56,550	-	12,878	-	(69,428)	-
Department Revenue	$ 1,018,410	$ 102,578	$13,381	$ 5,850	($ 69,428)	$1,070,791
Department Gross Margin	$ 566,678	$ 35,306	$ 1,463	($ 40,179)	$ 1,592	$ 564,860
Department Profit or Loss	$ 243,078	($ 13,134)	($ 5,013)	($110,918)	$ 18,147	$ 132,160
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	($ 13,850)	($ 4,522)	($ 2,783)	($ 37,533)	$ -	($ 58,688)
Income Tax Expenses	($ 28,380)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 28,380)
Department Assets	$ 1,627,804	$ 61,687	$63,977	$ -	($ 115,833)	$1,637,635

Note: The department information reported to the chief operating decision-maker has not yet eliminated inter-department revenue, department profit or loss, and department assets.

4. Reconciliation of information for department profit or loss, assets, and liabilities

Sales between departments are conducted in accordance with the principle of fair value transactions. The external revenue reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with the revenue in the income statement. The profit and loss of the reportable departments reviewed by the chief operating decision maker are consistent with those of the continuing operations of the enterprise. The department assets match those reported in the individual financial statements, thereby no reconciliation is necessary.

5. Product Information

The Group's revenue from external customers is primarily derived from the sale of industrial computer controllers and related products, with details as follows:

	2025	2024
Remote controllers and industrial computer interface cards	$ 1,020,226	$ 941,102
Others	151,697	129,689
	$ 1,171,923	$ 1,070,791

6. Geographic Information

The Group's geographic information for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Revenue	**Non-Current Assets**	**Revenue**	**Non-Current Assets**
Taiwan	$ 633,766	$ 698,431	$ 500,850	$ 712,544
Mainland China	218,227	39,016	176,040	45,339
United States	87,869	-	67,529	-
Germany	57,336	-	46,987	-
United Arab Emirates	5,148	-	4,819	-
Others	169,577	-	274,566	-
	$ 1,171,923	$ 737,447	$ 1,070,791	$ 757,883

Note: Revenue is attributed to countries based on the customers' location.

7. Major Customer Information

Details of the Group's customers which individually accounted for over 10% of the Group's revenues from sales for 2025 and 2024 as shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	2025	
Customer	**Revenue**	**Department**
142800002A	$ 360,019	The entire Company

	2024	
Customer	**Revenue**	**Department**
142800002A	$ 221,691	The entire Company