Stock Code: 9962

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone statements of Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the standalone statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying standalone financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the standalone financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its standalone financial performance and its standalone cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the report of other independent accountants, 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 standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

Valuation of inventory

Please refer to Note 4.7 to the standalone financial statements for the accounting policy on inventories, Note 5.2(5) for critical accounting judgements, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty of inventories, and Note 6.4 for inventory valuation.

Description of key audit matter

As of December 31, 2025, inventory was $925,798 thousand and accounted for 58.33% of the total assets. The inventory valuation is measured at the lower of inventory cost and net realizable value. Since inventory valuation is dependent on the influence of frequently volatile fluctuations of nickel price, further affecting stainless steel price.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included evaluating the correctness of the valuation allowance, including obtaining the lower valuation information of inventory cost and net realizable value prepared by management, and verifying the estimated selling price data to the latest sales records; The basis and rationality of management's estimate of net realizable value.

Revenue recognition

Please refer to Note 4.17 to the standalone financial statements for the accounting policy on revenue recognition, Note 5.1(1) and 5.2(1) for critical accounting judgements, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty of revenue recognition and Note 6.19 for the details of revenue recognition.

Description of key audit matter

The Company sales revenue is easily influenced by various factors such as the industry boom, market environment and government policies, and has a significant impact on the capacity utilization rate of the Company (the recognition of idle capacity loss), inventory risk and cash flow. Consequently, revenue recognition is deemed to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included testing the Company's controls surrounding revenue recognition; and analyzing two-year operating revenue status of industry trends, revenue types, and customer groups to confirm whether there are any abnormal situations or concentrated transactions to identify Possible risks; conduct sampling tests on the sales revenue transactions of the top ten newly added customers to confirm the authenticity of the sales transactions and perform sales revenue cut-off point testing.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (inclusive of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in Our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work performed by the group engagement team members , and for forming the Company audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Shu Man Tsai and Kuo Ming Lee.

Crowe (TW) CPAs
Kaohsiung, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 12, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

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

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Assets	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	$116,820	7	$98,837	6
Accounts receivable, net	6.2	61,776	4	37,451	2
Other receivables	6.3	13,194	1	16,096	1
Current tax assets		45	-	-	-
Inventories	6.4	925,798	59	1,063,907	62
Prepayments		23,579	1	38,985	2
Other financial assets - current	6.5	3,300	-	3,300	-
Total current assets		1,144,512	72	1,258,576	73
NONCURRENT ASSETS					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - noncurrent	6.6	7,800	-	7,100	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	6.7	20,378	1	20,705	1
Property, plant and equipment	6.8	406,700	27	425,274	26
Right-of-use assets	6.9	1,663	-	2,267	-
Intangible assets	6.10	-	-	286	-
Deferred income tax assets	6.24	5,348	-	2,275	-
Refundable deposits		684	-	684	-
Total noncurrent assets		442,573	28	458,591	27
TOTAL ASSETS		$1,587,085	100	$1,717,167	100
Liabilities and Equity					
CURRENT LIABLITIES					
Short-term loans	6.11	$492,830	33	$548,862	33
Contract liabilities - current	6.19	7,311	-	6,069	-
Notes payable		4,012	-	4,386	-
Accounts payable		77	-	31	-
Other payables	6.12	22,365	1	37,654	2
Current tax liabilities		-	-	851	-
Provisions - current	6.13	1,766	-	1,639	-
Lease liabilities - current	6.9	659	-	650	-
Total current liabilities		$529,020	34	$600,142	35

Liabilities and Equity	Note	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred income tax liabilities	6.24	37	-	53	-
Lease liabilities - noncurrent	6.9	1,086	-	1,693	-
Non-current Deferred Revenue		5,881	-	770	-
Net defined benefit liability - noncurrent	6.14	61	-	7,106	1
Total noncurrent liabilities		7,065	-	9,622	1
TOTAL LIABILITIES		536,085	34	609,764	36
EQUITY					
Share capital	6.15				
Common stock		902,203	56	902,203	53
Capital surplus	6.16	8,385	1	8,385	-
Retained earnings	6.17				
Legal reserve		77,202	5	70,920	4
Special reserve		12,059	1	3,319	-
Unappropriated earnings		62,510	4	134,635	8
Other equity	6.18	(11,359)	(1)	(12,059)	(1)
TOTAL EQUITY		1,051,000	66	1,107,403	64
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$1,587,085	100	$1,717,167	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Item	Note	Year Ended December 31 2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
OPERATING REVENUE	6.19	$1,925,788	100	$2,438,592	100
OPERATING COST	6.4	(1,847,172)	(96)	(2,276,158)	(94)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		78,616	4	162,434	6
REALIZED SALES PROFIT		-	-	-	-
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Sales and marketing		(29,734)	(2)	(37,594)	(2)
General and administrative		(53,956)	(2)	(62,730)	(2)
Expected credit gain (loss)	6.2	-	-	7	-
Total operating expenses		(83,690)	(4)	(100,317)	(4)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS		(5,074)	-	62,117	2
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Interest income		746	-	1,365	-
Other income	6.21	3,752	-	4,223	-
Other gains and losses	6.22	(10,825)	(1)	12,888	1
Finance cost	6.23	(7,380)	-	(4,398)	-
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		195	-	579	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		(13,512)	(1)	14,657	1
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(18,586)	(1)	76,774	3
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	6.24	5,110	-	(15,683)	(1)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		(13,476)	(1)	61,091	2
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	6.25				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		1,854	-	2,161	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		700	-	(8,740)	-
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(371)	-	(432)	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax		2,183	-	(7,011)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		$(11,293)	(1)	$54,080	2
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	6.26	$(0.15)		$0.68	
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	6.26	$(0.15)		$0.68	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained Earnings			Other Equity Item	
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2024	$902,203	$8,385	$59,531	$1,543	$184,222	(3,319)	$1,152,565
Appropriations and distributions of prior years' earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	11,389	-	(11,389)	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	1,776	(1,776)	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(99,242)	-	(99,242)
Net income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	61,091	-	61,091
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,729	(8,740)	(7,011)
Total comprehensive income in 2024	-	-	-	-	62,820	(8,740)	54,080
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	902,203	8,385	70,920	3,319	134,635	(12,059)	1,107,403
Appropriations and distributions of prior years' earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	6,282	-	(6,282)	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	8,740	(8,740)	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(45,110)	-	(45,110)
Net income (loss) in 2025	-	-	-	-	(13,476)	-	(13,476)
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2025, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,483	700	2,183
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2025	-	-	-	-	(11,993)	700	(11,293)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2025	$902,203	$8,385	$77,202	$12,059	$62,510	$(11,359)	$1,051,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
1.CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	$(18,586)	$76,774
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation	32,302	22,917
Amortization	721	578
Expected credit loss (gain)	-	(7)
Interest expense	7,380	4,398
Interest income	(746)	(1,365)
Dividend income	(100)	(200)
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(195)	(579)
Loss (gain) on disposal and retirement of property, plant and equipment	233	22
Property, plant and equipment transfer to expense	-	1,485
Realized sales profit	(659)	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	38,936	27,249
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Net changes in operating assets:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(24,325)	20,504
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	3,420	(3,052)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	138,109	(205,555)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	15,406	(37,281)
Total net changes in operating assets	132,610	(225,384)
Net changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	1,242	1,903
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	(374)	(1,077)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	46	(6,940)
Increase (decrease) in other payables	(9,393)	(5,772)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	127	122
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(5,191)	(1,089)
Total net changes in operating liabilities	(13,543)	(12,826)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	119,067	(238,210)
Total adjustments	158,003	(210,961)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	139,417	(134,187)
Interest received	750	1,380
Dividends received	100	460
Interest paid	(7,408)	(4,200)
Income tax refund (paid)	754	(17,023)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	(133,613)	(153,570)

Item	Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
2.CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(19,225)	(119,611)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	857
Acquisition of intangible assets	(435)	(864)
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(19,660)	(119,618)
3.CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	-	317,537
Decrease in short-term loans	(56,032)	-
Repayments of lease principal	(598)	(587)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	5,770	770
Cash dividends paid	(45,110)	(99,242)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	(95,970)	218,478
4.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	17,983	(54,710)
5.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	98,837	153,547
6.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	116,820	98,837

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd. (collectively as the "Company") was incorporated in January 1996. The Company primarily engages in the heat treatment of stainless steel products. leveling, cut, picking, processing and processing and sales of various steel. The Company's shares have been approved by Taipei Exchange to be traded on over-the-counter from April 28, 2006. The Company does not have a parent company.

(2) The standalone financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying standalone financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the board of directors on March 12, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2025 are as follows:

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

The initial application of the Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability" does not have a significant impact on the Company accounting policies.

3.2 The IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by FSC with effective date starting 2026

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and effective from 2026 are as follows:

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced 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
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The Company assesses that the adoption of the above new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2026, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

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

   (1) Clarifies and provides additional guidance on assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion. The scope includes contractual terms that may alter cash flows based on contingent events (e.g., interest rates linked to ESG targets), instruments with nonrecourse features, and contractually linked instruments.

   (2) Introduce new disclosure requirements for certain instruments with contractual terms that may alter cash flows (e.g., instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets). These disclosures include a qualitative description of the nature of the contingent event, quantitative information on the potential changes in contractual cash flows resulting from these contractual terms, and the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the amortized cost of financial liabilities subject to these contractual terms.

   (3) Clarifies the recognition and derecognition dates of certain financial assets and liabilities and introduces a new exception for the derecognition of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) settled through an electronic payment system. Under this exception, an entity is permitted to derecognize a financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction and the following conditions are met:

      A. The entity does not have the practical ability to revoke, stop, or cancel the payment instruction;

      B. The entity no longer has the practical ability to access the cash used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and

      C. The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is not significant.

(4) Update the disclosure requirements for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). The entity shall disclose the fair value of each class of investment but is no longer required to disclose the fair value of each individual investment. Additionally, the amendments require the entity to disclose the fair value gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income during the reporting period, separately presenting the fair value gains or losses related to investments derecognized during the reporting period; the fair value gains or losses related to investments held at the end of the reporting period; and any transfers of cumulative gains or losses within equity during the reporting period related to investments derecognized during that period.

2. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

The amendments apply to contracts that expose an entity to variability in electricity generation due to uncontrollable natural conditions (such as the weather). These amendments include:

(1) Clarifying the application of the 'own use' requirements for contracts to buy or sell nature-dependent electricity:

When a contract requires an entity to purchase and take delivery of electricity as it is generated, and the design and operation of the electricity market in which the contract is transacted require the entity to sell any unused electricity within a specified time frame, the entity shall consider reasonable and supportable information regarding its past, current, and expected future electricity transactions within a reasonable period not exceeding 12 months.

An entity applying these amendments to own-use contracts involving nature-dependent electricity shall disclose the following:

A. The variability in the underlying amount of electricity and the risk that the entity may be required to purchase electricity during a delivery interval in which it cannot use the electricity;

B. Unrecognized contractual commitments, including the expected future cash flows from purchasing electricity under these contracts; and

C. The impact of these contracts on the entity's financial performance for the reporting period.

(2) Clarifying the application of hedge accounting for contracts involving nature-dependent electricity as hedging instruments:

An entity is permitted to designate as the hedged item a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions that aligns with the variable amount of nature-dependent electricity expected to be delivered by the generation facility

referenced in the hedging instrument. Additionally, when a contract involving nature-dependent electricity is designated as a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge relationship, and its cash flows are conditional on the occurrence of a forecast transaction, that forecast transaction is presumed to be highly probable.

For entities that designate contracts involving nature-dependent electricity as hedging instruments, the terms and conditions of such hedging instruments shall be disclosed by risk category in accordance with IFRS 7.

Based on the Company's assessment, the above standards and interpretations do not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

3.3 IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced 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 IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" and amendments to IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"	January 1, 2027

A. Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"

The amendments stipulate that, when the Company sells or contributes assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3) to an associate or joint venture, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized in full. Also, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary that contains a business but retains significant influence or joint control, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized in full.

Conversely, when the Group sells or contributes assets that do not constitute a business to an associate or joint venture, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized only to the extent of the Group's interest as an unrelated investor in the associate or joint venture, i.e., the Group's share of the gain or loss is eliminated. Also, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business but retains significant influence or joint control over an associate or a joint venture, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized only to the extent of the Group's interest as an unrelated investor in the associate or joint venture, i.e., the Group's share of the gain or loss is eliminated.

B. IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” and consequential amendments

IFRS 18 will replace IAS1 and update the structure of the consolidated income statement. Added new disclosures on management performance measurement, and strengthened the aggregation and segmentation principles applied to the main financial statements and notes.

C. IFRS 19 “Disclosure Initiative - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”

IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to apply reduced disclosure requirements instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

4.1 Statement of Compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC with the effective dates.

4.2 Basis of preparation

(1) Except for the following items, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

A. Financial assets and fimamcial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less the present value of defined benefit obligation.

(2) The preparation of the Standalone financial statements in conformity with the IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) When preparing the Standalone financial statements, the Company accounts for subsidiaries and associates by using the equity method. In order to agree with the amount of net income, other comprehensive income and equity attributable to shareholders of the parent in the consolidated financial statements, the differences of the accounting treatment between the Standalone basis and the consolidated basis are adjusted under the heading of investments accounted for using equity method, share

of profits of subsidiaries and associates and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates in the Standalone financial statements.

4.3 Foreign currency translation

(1) Foreign currency transactions and balance

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are premeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

4.4 Classification of current and non-current items

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

A. Assets that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

B. Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

C. Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

D. Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those intendeed to be exchanged or used to settled liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

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

A. Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

B. Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

C. Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date (Even if a long-term refinancing or re-arrangement of payment agreements is completed after the balance sheet date and before the issuance of the financial report is approved, it is classified as current liabilities);

D. Liabilities for which there is no substantive right at the balance sheet date to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date. The classification of a liability is not affected if its terms allow the counterparty to settle it by issuing equity instruments at their discretion.

4.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including the original maturity of the time deposits within three months.)

4.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(1) Financial assets

A. Measurement categories

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets measured at FVTPL, financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt investments measured at FVTOCI, and equity investments measured at FVTOCI.

(A) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

a. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

b. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

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

b. Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

(B) Equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the Company’s right to receive the dividends is established, unless the Company’s right clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

B. Impairment of financial assets

(A) The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable), debt investments measured at FVTOCI

(B) The Company recognizes loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) for accounts receivable. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

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

(D) The Company recognizes impairment losses in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for debt investments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of such a financial asset.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

(A) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(B) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

(C) The Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; however, it has not retained control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost in its entirety, the

difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of investments in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI in its entirety, the cumulative profit and loss will be transferred directly to retained earning without reclassified into profit and loss.

(2) Equity instruments

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

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(3) Financial liabilities

A. Subsequent measurement

Except for the following situations, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest metho:.

(A) Financial liabilities at FVTPL are financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition. Financial liabilities held for trading or financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition:

a. They are hybrid (combined) contracts containing at least an embedded derivative and the host contract is an asset not within the scope of IFRS 9; or
b. They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
c. They are managed, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

(B) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial liabilities are subsequently remeasured at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

(C) For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The remaining amount of changes in the fair value of that liability is presented in profit or loss. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in the fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

B. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when, and only when, it is extinguished—i.e., when the obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss

(4) Modification of Financial Instruments

When the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument are renegotiated or modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial instrument, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liabilities using the original effective interest rate and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial instrument and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial instrument. If the renegotiation or modification results in the derecognition of that financial instrument is required, then the financial instrument is derecognized accordingly.

If the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability changes resulting from interest rate benchmark reform and the change is necessary as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis, the Company applies the practical expedient to account for that change as a change in effective interest rate. If changes are made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Company first applies the practical expedient aforementioned to the changes required by

interest rate benchmark reform, and then applies the applicable requirements to any additional changes to which that practical expedient does not apply.

4.7 Inventories

Inventories, under a perpetual system, are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity), excluding borrowing costs. The item-by-item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

4.8 Subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method

(1) Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company.The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

(2) Unrealized profit (loss) occurred from the transactions between the Company and subsidiaries have been offset. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

(3) The Company’s share of its subsidiaries’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company’s share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses proportionate to its ownership.

(4) Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.

(5) The Company’s share of its associates’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company’s share of losses of its associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including the carrying amount of the investment in the associate determined using the equity method plus the long – term interests that, in substance, from part of the Company’s net investment in the associate. the

Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(6) Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

(7) In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then "capital surplus" and "investments accounted for using equity method" shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

(8) When the Company disposes of its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

(9) Pursuant to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

4.9 Property, plant and equipment

(1) Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized. For property, plant and equipment under construction, sample produced from testing whether the asset is functioning properly before its intended use are measured at lower of the costs or net realizable value. Proceeds from selling such an item and the cost of the item are recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance expense are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(3) Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate under IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", from the date of the change. Service lives are estimated as follows:

Buildings and structures, 10 to 50 years;
Machinery equipment, 2 to 21 years;
Transportation equipment, 5 to 6 years;
Office equipment, 2 to 8 years;
Other equipment, 4 to 11 years;

(4) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss

4.10 Lease

The Company assesses whether the contract is (or includes) a lease at the date of the contract. For a contract that includes a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company will allocate the consideration to the lease component base on the individual price of each lease component and the aggregated individual price of the non-lease component.

A. The Company as a lessee

Except for payments for low-value asset and short-term leases which will be recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis, the Company will recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the inception of lease

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the initial measurement amount of the lease liability, the payments less incentives, initial direct costs and the estimated recover cost), the subsequent measurement is based on the cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, and adjusting the amount of re-measures of lease liabilities.

The right-of-use asset recognized depreciation is using the straight-line basis from the date of the lease until the expiration of the useful life or the expiration of the lease term, the depreciation is provided that the title of the underlying asset will be acquired at the end of the lease period or, if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the execution of the purchase option.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured by the present value of the lease payment (including fixed payment, substantive fixed payment, change in lease payment depending on the index or rate, etc.). If the implied interest rate on the lease is easy to determine, the lease payment is discounted using that interest rate. If the interest rate is not easy to determine, the lessee's increase borrowing rate is used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. If the lease period, the evaluation of the purchase choice, the amount of expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee or the change in the index or rate used to determine the lease payment result in a change in the future lease payment, the Company will measure the lease liability and adjust the right to use assets relatively. If the carrying amount has been reduced to Zero, the remaining amount will recognize in the profit and loss. Lease liabilities are presented in a single-line project on the Standalone balance sheet.

B. The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives payable. The net investment in a lease is measured at (a) the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus (b) initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect

a constant, periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

4.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the following estimated lives: computer software - 1 to 3 year. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets are derecognized when disposed of or expected to have no future economic benefits generated through usage or disposal. On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

4.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognized in profit or loss.

4.13 Provisions

Provisions (including short-term employee benefits and more) are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

4.14 Employee benefits

(1) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expenses in that period when the employees render service.

(2) Pensions

A. Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund from the plan or a reduction in future contributions to the plan payments.

B. Defined benefit plans

(A) Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in the current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheets in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the financial reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability (at the balance sheet date).

(B) Actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

(C) Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(3) Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. However, if the accrued amounts for employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are different from the actual distributed amounts as resolved by the stockholders at their stockholders' meeting subsequently, the differences should be recognized based on the accounting for changes in estimates.

(4) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognizes expense when it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognizes related restructuring cost, whichever is earlier. Benefits expected to be due more than 12 months after the balance sheets date shall be discounted to their present value.

4.15 Capital stock

Capital stock is classified as equity. Incremental cost that can be attributed to the issuance of stocks or options is deducted from the capital issued.

4.16 Income tax

(1) The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

(2) The current income tax charge is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

(3) Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. and it does not give rise to equal deductible and taxable temporary differences at the time of transaction.Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

(4) Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed.

(5) Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(6) A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

4.17 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with the principles and steps as stated below:

(1) Identify the contract;
(2) Identify the performance obligations;
(3) Determine the transaction price;
(4) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
(5) Recognize revenue upon satisfaction of performance obligations.

The Company does not adjust the transaction price in a contract for the effects of a significant financing component, if the period between when the customer pays for the goods or services and when the entity transfers the goods or services is one year or less.

Sales revenue from goods mainly comes from the sales of steel materials and stainless products. Sales revenue is recognized when the control of goods is passed to customers. Since customers have obtained the right to set the price and make use of the goods and assumed the responsibility for resale and risks of obsolescence, the Company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable at such time point, presented as the net amount after deducting sales returns, discounts and allowance.

When supplying materials for processing, significant risk and rewards of the processed goods is not transferred, in which case it is not recognized as revenue.

4.18 Government subsidy

Government subsidies are recognized at fair value when it is reasonably certain that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the government subsidies and will receive such subsidies.

Government subsidies are recognized in profit and loss on a systematic basis during the period when the relevant costs that they intend to compensate are recognized as expenses by the company. If government subsidy is used to compensate for expenses or losses that have occurred, or for the purpose of providing the Company with immediate financial support and there is no future related cost, it is recognized in the profit and loss during the period when it can be received. Government subsidies related to property, plant and equipment are recognized as non-current liabilities, and recognized as profits and losses on a straight-line basis based on the estimated useful life of the relevant assets.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS AND MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the preparation of the financial statements, the critical accounting judgments the Company has made and the major sources of estimation and assumption uncertainty are described as follows:

5.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

(1) Revenue recognition

The Company follows IFRS 15 to determine if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the customer, and the Company is acting as a principal or an agent in that transaction. When the Company acts as an agent, revenue is recognized on a net basis.

The Company acts as a principal as that it meets one of the following situations:

a. The Company gains control over the goods from the other party before transferring goods to customers.
b. The Company controls the right of providing service by the other party in order to control the ability of the party to provide service to customers.
c. The Company gains control over goods or service from the other party in order to combine with other goods or services to provide specific goods or services to customers.

The indicators (not limited to) which assist making judgment on whether the Company controls the goods or services before transferring goods or services to customers:

a. The Company has primary responsibilities for the goods or services it provides;
b. The Company bears inventory risk before transferring the specific goods or services to customer, or after transferring the control to customer (for example, if the customer has the right to return).
c. The Company has the discretion to set prices.

5.2 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(1) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes records a refund for estimated future returns and other allowances in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Refund for estimated sales returns and other allowances is generally made and adjusted at a specific percentage based on historical experience and any known factors that would significantly affect the allowance, and the management periodically reviews the adequacy of the percentage used.

(2) Impairment assessment of tangible and intangible assets

In the course of impairment assessments, the Company determines, based on how assets are utilized and relevant industrial characteristics, the useful lives of assets and the future cash flows of a specific company of the assets. Changes in economic circumstances or the Company's strategy might result in material impairment of assets in the future.

(3) Impairment assessment of investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company assesses the impairment of an investment accounted for using the equity method once there is any indication that it might have been impaired and its carrying amount cannot be recoverable. The Company assesses the recoverable amounts of an investment accounted for using the equity method based on the present value of the Company's share of expected future cash flows of the investee or the present value of expected cash dividends receivable from the investee and expected future cash flows from the disposal of the investment, analyzing the reasonableness of related assumptions.

(4) Realizability of deferred tax assets

Deferred assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. The Company's management assesses the realizability of deferred tax assets by making critical accounting judgements and significant estimates of expected future revenue growth rate and gross profit rate, the tax exemption period, available tax credits, and tax planning, etc. Changes in global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations might result in material adjustments to deferred tax assets.

(5) Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. The Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value.

(6) Calculation of net defined benefit liability

When calculating the present value of defined pension obligations, the Company uses judgments and actuarial assumptions to determine related estimates, including discount rates and future salary increase rate. Changes in these assumptions may have a significantly impact on the carrying amount of defined pension obligations.

(7) Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of trade receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

6.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Cash on hand	$161	$186
Checking account	58	59
Demand deposits	49,736	60,723
Foreign currency deposits	66,865	37,869
Total	$116,820	$98,837

(1) The financial institutions dealing with the Company are credit worthy, and the Company's transactions with a number of financial institutions to diversify credit risk that are unlikely to be expected to default.

(2) The Company had no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

6.2 Accounts receivable, net

	December 31	
Item	2025	2024
At amortized cost		
Accounts receivable	$61,776	$37,451
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Net	$61,776	$37,451

(1) The company sells products mainly by collecting letters of credit in advance, and accounts receivable refers to the funds that have not yet been processed in the bank. The general work process can be collected in about 6 to 10 days.

(2) The company adopts a simplified method to recognize the provision loss of accounts receivable based on the expected credit loss during the duration. The expected credit loss during the duration is calculated using a provision matrix, which takes into account the customer's past default history, current financial situation and industry economic trends. As the company's credit loss historical experience shows that there is no significant difference in the loss patterns of different customer groups, the provision matrix does not further distinguish customer groups, and the expected credit loss rate is determined by the number of days overdue accounts receivable.

(3) The Company measured the allowance for notes receivable. and accounts receivable to the provision matrix (including related parties):

December 31, 2025	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	Amortized cost
Not past due	0%-0.5%	$61,776	$ -	$61,776

December 31, 2024	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	Amortized cost
Not past due	0%-0.5%	$37,451	$ -	$37,451

(4) Movements of the loss allowance for notes receivable and accounts receivable were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ -	$ 7
Less: Reversal of impairment	-	(7)
Ending balance	$ -	$ -

The above provision has already taken into consideration of other credit enhancement. The other credit enhancement possessed by above receivables (such as L/C) were $61,776 thousand and $37,451 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the receivable. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables which are due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's trade receivables for offsetting amount were both $0 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(5) Please refer to Note 12.2 for recognition on irrecovable purchase contracts.

(6) The company had no accounts receivable pledged to others.

6.3 Other receivables

Item	December 31 2025	2024
Receivable for business tax	$11,451	$13,863
Interest receivable	17	21
Dividend receivable	522	-
Others	1,204	2,212
Total	$13,194	$16,096

6.4 Inventories and cost of goods sold

Item	December 31 2025	2024
Raw materials	$160,229	$229,287
Supplies	1,000	1,109
Work in process	68,440	103,113
Finished goods	696,129	730,407
Total	$925,798	$1,063,907

(1) The related inventory (gain) loss recognized as operating cost for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$1,833,556	$2,273,597
Unallocated overheads	13,869	2,456
Loss on inventory valuation (recovery gain)	(253)	105
Total	$1,847,172	$2,276,158

(2) The Company recognized inventory valuation loss (recovery gain) of $(253) thousand and $105 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, due to inventory's write-down to net realizable value, or the net realizable value of inventories recovered as a result of market stabilization that enabled the Company to raise prices on certain products.

(3) The Company had no inventories pledged to others.

6.5 Other financial assets-current

Item	December 31 2025	2024
Pledged time deposits	3,300	3,300
Interest rate range	1.435%	1.435%

6.6 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent

Item	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Equity instruments - noncurrent		
Domestic listed stocks	$19,159	$19,159
Subtotal	$19,159	$19,159
Evaluation adjustment	(11,359)	(12,059)
Total	$7,800	$7,100

(1) The Company invests in domestic (foreign) listed stocks in accordance with its medium/ long-term strategies and expects to make a profit through long-term investment. Management of the Company believes that it is not consistent with the afore-mentioned long-term investment planning if the short-term fair value changes of such investment are presented in profit or loss. Therefore, the Company elects to designate such investment as to be measured at FVTOCI.

(2) Please refer to Note 12 for relevant credit risk management and assessment methods.

(3) The financial assets at FVTOCI were not pledged as collateral.

6.7 Investments accounted for using equity method

Investee Company	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Subsidiaries :		
Yeou Yin International Co., Ltd.	$20,378	$20,705

(1) Subsidiaries:

A. For more information regarding the subsidiaries of the Company, please refer to Note 4(3) to the Company’s consolidated financial statements of 2025.

B. The Company’s of share of profit (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) associates were recogniaed based on these associates audited financial statements, which was recognized based on its unaudited fiancial statements.

(2) The company had no investments account for using equity method pledged to others, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

6.8 Property, plant and equipment

Item	December 31 2025	2024
Land	$180,803	$180,803
Buildings	91,037	91,037
Machinery and equipment	426,264	412,865
Transportation equipment	17,722	17,722
Office equipment	10,232	9,299
Miscellaneous equipment	29,804	29,807
Equipment to be inspected and construction in progress	66	12,303
Total cost	$755,928	$753,836
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(349,228)	(328,562)
Total	$406,700	$425,274

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Equipment to be Inspected and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2025	$180,803	$91,037	$412,865	$17,722	$9,299	$29,807	$12,303	$753,836
Additions	-	439	10,480	-	1,139	721	578	13,357
Disposals	-	(439)	(9,429)	-	(673)	(724)	-	(11,265)
Reclassification	-	-	12,348	-	467	-	(12,815)	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	$180,803	$91,037	$426,264	$17,722	10,232	$29,804	$66	$755,928
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ -	$49,589	$240,194	$11,536	$8,048	$19,195	$ -	$328,562
Depreciation	-	2,512	24,944	1,784	686	1,722	-	31,698
Disposals	-	(292)	(9,342)	-	(674)	(724)	-	(11,032)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ -	$51,809	$255,846	$13,320	$8,060	$20,193	$ -	$349,228

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Equipment to be Inspected and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2024	$180,803	$91,037	$284,762	$16,800	$8,959	$20,342	$65,727	$668,430
Additions	-	633	22,426	-	472	940	95,548	120,055
Disposals	-	(696)	(30,334)	(1,785)	(312)	(37)	-	(33,164)
Reclassification	-	63	136,011	2,707	180	8,562	(147,523)	-
Transfer to expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,485)	(1,485)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$180,803	$91,037	$412,865	$17,722	$9,299	$29,807	$12,303	$753,836
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	$47,546	$253,652	$10,854	$8,004	$18,479	$ -	$338,535
Depreciation	-	2,488	16,838	1,876	357	753	-	22,312
Disposals	-	(445)	(30,296)	(1,194)	(313)	(37)	-	(32,285)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ -	$49,589	$240,194	$11,536	$8,048	$19,159	$ -	$328,562

(1) Reconciliations of current additions and the acquisition of property, plant and equipment in statements of cash flows were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$13,357	$120,055
Decrease (increase) in equipment payable	5,868	(444)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$19,225	$119,611

(2) The details of interest capitalized: Please refer to Note 6.24.

(3) Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment: None.

(4) Partial property, plant and equipment pledged for the borrowings: Please refer to Note 8.

6.9 Lease agreement

(1)Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Building	$3,023	$3,023
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,360)	(756)
Net	$1,663	$2,267

Cost	December 31 2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$3,023	$3,023
Additions	-	-
Balance at December 31	$3,023	$3,023

Accumulated Depreciation	December 31 2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$756	$151
Depreciation	604	605
Balance at December 31	$1,360	$756

(2)Lease liabilities

Item	December 31 2025	2024
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
- current	$659	$650
- noncurrent	$1,086	$1,693

Ranges of discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

Item	December 31 2025	2024
Buildings	1.63%	1.63%

Please refer to Note 12(2) for lease liabilities with repayment periods.

(3)Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company leased some land and buildings for operations, with the lease periods of 5 years. In accordance with the contract, without the lessor’s consent, the Company is not allowed to sublet the leased object to the third party. There was no sign of impairment of right-of-use assets, hence the Company didn’t assess the impairment as of December 31, 2025.

(4)Sublet: None

(5)Other lease information:

The current lease relevant expense information was as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Short-term lease expense	$ -	$ -
Low-value asset lease expense	$137	$135
Variable lease payments that excluded in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ -	$ -
Total cash outflow for leases (Note)	$(735)	$(722)

(Note): Including principle paid for current lease liabilities.

The Company elected to apply the recognition exemption for short-term leases and low-value asset leases and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases for 2025 and 2024.

6.10 Intangible assets

Item	December 31 2025	2024
Computer software	$ -	$864
Less: Accumulated amortization	-	(578)
Net	$ -	$286

Cost	Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$ 864	$ -
Additions	435	864
Derecognition	(1,299)	-
Balance at December 31	$ -	$864

Accumulated amortization	Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$578	$ -
Amortization	721	578
Derecognition	(1,299)	-
Balance at December 31	$ -	$578

6.11 Short-term loans

Item	December 31, 2025	
	Short-term loans	Range of change
Material loans	$280,406	1.80%-1.875%
Mortgage loans	75,000	1.735%
Secured loans	137,424	1.735%~1.785%
Total	$492,830	

Item	December 31, 2024	
	Short-term loans	Range of change
Material loans	$260,578	1.80%-1.858%
Mortgage loans	80,000	1.735%
Secured loans	208,284	0.5%~1.735%
Total	$548,862	

Please refer to Note 8 for pledged asset information.

6.12 Other payables

Item	December 31	
	2025	2024
Salary and wages	$8,331	$11,588
Compensation to employees and remuneration to directors	-	3,198
Equipment	2,101	7,969
Fuel payable	1,026	1,543
Service fees payable	793	989
Supplies payable	1,121	1,872
Rebate	1,343	1,713
Interest	354	382
Others	7,296	8,400
Total	$22,365	$37,654

6.13 Provisions - current

Item	December 31	
	2025	2024
Employee benefits	$1,766	$1,639

Item	December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$1,639	$1,517
Additional provisions recognized	2,678	2,577
Used in current period	(2,551)	(2,455)
Balance at December 31	$1,766	$1,639

(1) Provision for employee benefits represents vested short-term service leave entitlements accrued.

6.14 Pension

(1) Defined Contribution Plans

A. The pension plan under the Labor Pension Act is a defined contribution plan. Under the new plan, the Company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

B. The total expenses contributed under the defined contribution plan were $2,629 thousand and $2,552 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. respectively, and were recognized in the standalone statement of comprehensive income.

(2) Defined benefit plans

A. The Company has defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Law that provides benefits based on an employee's length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement. The Company contributes an amount equal to 4% of salaries paid each month to the respective pension funds (the Funds), which are administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee (the Committee) and deposited in the Committee's name in the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the Funds. If the amount of the balance in the Funds is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The Funds are operated and managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor; as such, the Company does not have any right to intervene in the investments of the Funds. The contribute amount made to the Funds were $5,043 and $979 thousand in March, 2025 and 2024.

B. The amounts recognized in the standalone balance sheets were determined as follows:

	December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$22,923	$22,904
Fair value of plan assets	(22,862)	(15,798)
Net defined benefit liability	$61	$7,106

C. Movements in net defined benefit liability were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		
Item	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	$22,904	$(15,798)	$7,106
Cost of service			
Current service cost	351	-	351
Interest expense (income)	372	(261)	111
Recognized in profit and loss remeasurement	$723	$(261)	$462

Return on plan asset (net interest income or expense excluded)	$ -	$(1,213)	$(1,213)
Actuarial (gains) losses -			
Effect of change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Effect of change in financial assumptions	551	-	551
Experience adjustment	(1,192)	-	(1,192)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	$(641)	$(1,213)	$(1,854)
Contributions from the employer	$ -	$(5,653)	$(5,653)
Benefits paid	(63)	63	-
Balance at December 31	$22,923	$(22,862)	$61

	Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Item	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	$25,702	$(15,346)	$10,356
Cost of service			
Current service cost	421	-	421
Interest expense (income)	316	(192)	124
Recognized in profit and loss remeasurement	$737	$(192)	$545
Return on plan asset (net interest income or expense excluded)	$ -	$(1,360)	$(1,360)
Actuarial (gains) losses -			
Effect of change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Effect of change in financial assumptions	(974)	-	(974)
Experience adjustment	173	-	173
Recognized in other comprehensive income	$(801)	$(1,360)	$(2,161)
Contributions from the employer	-	(1,634)	$(1,634)
Benefits paid	(2,734)	2,734	-
Balance at December 31	$22,904	$(15,798)	$7,106

D. Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

(A) Investment risk

The pension funds are invested in equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the government's designated authorities or under the mandated management by Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. However, the rate of return on the Company’ s planned assets shall not be less than the average interest rate on a two-year time deposit published by the local banks.

(B) Interest risk

A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, the return on the debt investments of the plan assets will also increase. Those two will partially offset each other.

(C) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

E. The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	Measurement date	
Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.40%	1.65%
Future salary increases rate	2.00%	2.00%
Average maturity period of defined benefit obligations	9 Years	10 Years

(A) Assumptions on future mortality experience are set based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table (TSO).

(B) If a reasonable change in one of the principal assumptions for actuarial valuation occurred and all other assumptions were held constant, the increase (decrease) in the present value of defined benefit obligation would be as follows:

	December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Discount Rate		
Increase 0.25%	$(551)	$(582)
Decrease 0.25%	$569	$602
Expected growth rate of salaries		
Increase 0.25%	$564	$599
Decrease 0.25%	$(549)	$(581)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

F. The Company expects to make contributions of $616 thousand to the pension for the year ended December 31, 2026.

6.15 Share capital

(1) Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding were as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2025		Year Ended December 31, 2024	
Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Amount
90,220	$902,203	90,220	$902,203

(2) As of December 31, 2025, the authorized capital is $1,200,000 thousand, consisting of 120,000 thousand shares.

6.16 Capital surplus

Item	December 31	
	2025	2024
Share premium	$8,087	$8,087
Other	298	298
Total	$8,385	$8,385

Under the Company Act, the capital surplus generated from the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock and donations can be used to offset deficit or may be distributed as stock dividends or in cash. Under the regulations of the Security Exchange Law, the maximum amount transferred from the foregoing capital surplus to the Company's capital per year shall not be over 10% of the Company's paid-in capital. Capital surplus can't be used to offset deficit unless legal reserve is insufficient. The capital surplus from long-term investments may not be used for any purpose.

6.17 Retained earnings and Dividends Policy

(1) According to the surplus distribution policy stipulated in the articles of association of the company, if there is a surplus in the company's annual final accounts, it shall be distributed in the following order:

(A) Paying taxes. (B) Offsetting losses. (C) After deducting the provisions of (A) and (B), if there is any balance, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit (D) In accordance with laws or relevant regulations, when necessary, special surplus reserves may be withdrawn from the current period's surplus items or surplus reserves may be retained at discretion, and will be included in surplus distribution after the withdrawal conditions are eliminated and reversed. (E) setting aside a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and the

remainder plus prior year's unappropriated earnings will be recommended by the board of directors and approved through the shareholders' meeting.

The company distribute dividends on cash, after more than two-thirds of the directors, present at the meeting and more than half of the directors agree, the board of directors is authorized to do so and report to the general meeting of shareholders.

The Company's dividend policy is assort with current and future development plans, consider the capital expenditure demands of future and the maintenance of long-term financial structure of sound, satisfying shareholder's cash inflow demands, shareholders' dividends shall be distributed at least 50% of the distributable earnings and at least 10% of total dividends may be distributed as cash dividends .However, if cash dividend less than 0.1 per share, the dividend will adopts the stock dividend.

The shareholder's meeting can consider demand and profit situation that does not distribute all or parts of earnings.

(2) Legal reserve may be used to offset a deficit, and be transferred to capital or distributed in cash. However, legal reserve can be transferred to capital or distributed in cash only when the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

(3) Special reserve

	Year Ended December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Reserve for the debit balance of other equities	$ 12,059	$ 3,319

While earning distribution, the earnings can be distributed after appropriation of the equivalent amount of the debit balance of the other equites of the balance sheet.

(4) The appropriation of 2023 earnings had been resolved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2024. Details were summarized below:

Item	Amount	Dividends Per Share
Legal reserve	$11,389	
Special reserve	1,776	
Cash dividends	99,242	1.1
Total	$112,407	

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 are to be presented for approval in the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2024.

(5) The appropriation of 2024 earnings had been resolved by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2025. Details were summarized below

Item	Amount	Dividends Per Share
Legal reserve	$6,282	
Special reserve	8,740	
Cash dividends	45,110	0.5
Total	$60,132	

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 are to be presented for approval in the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2025.

(6)The appropriation of 2025 earnings had been proposed by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026. Details were summarized below：

Item	Amount	Dividends Per Share
Legal reserve	$ -	
Special reserve	(700)	
Cash dividends	-	-
Total	$(700)	

The appropriations of statutory and special earnings reserves for 2025 are subject to approval at the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2026, along with the report on the distribution of cash dividends to the shareholders' meeting.

(7) Information on the earnings appropriation proposed by the Company's Board of Directors and approved by the Company's shareholders is available on the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

6.18 Other Equity Items

Item	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	$(12,059)	$(3,319)
Unrealized gain(loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	700	(8,740)
Balance at December 31	$(11,359)	$(12,059)

6.19 Operating Revenue

Item	Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sales of finished goods	$1,750,003	$2,256,837
Revenue from sales of raw materials	156,666	152,254
Revenue from sales of surplus materials	34,307	50,377
Processing revenue	997	1,241
Total sales revenue from contracts with customers	$1,941,973	$2,460,709
Less: Sales return	(279)	-
Sales discount	(15,906)	(22,117)
Net sales revenue from contracts with customers	$1,925,788	$2,438,592

(1) Explain of contract revenue

Sales and processing income of steel coils and steel plates, etc. are mainly to downstream manufacturers, and are sold at fixed prices per contractual terms.

(2) Segments of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company's revenue can be split into the following segments:

Year 2025：

	Steel	Processing	Total
Main area of market			
Taiwan	$1,225,396	$997	$1,226,393
South Korea	218,367	-	218,367
Thailand	86,359	-	86,359
United States	231,157	-	231,157
Others	163,512	-	163,512
Total	$1,924,791	$997	$1,925,788
Time of renenue recognition			
Renenue recognized at a specific timing	$1,924,791	$997	$1,925,788
Renenue recognized over time	-	-	-
Total	$1,924,791	$997	$1,925,788

Year 2024：

	Steel	Processing	Total
Main area of market			
Taiwan	$1,487,296	$1,241	$1,488,537
South Korea	444,538	-	444,538
Thailand	154,199	-	154,199
United States	11,430	-	11,430
Others	339,888	-	339,888
Total	$2,437,351	$1,241	$2,438,592
Time of renenue recognition			

Renenue recognized at a specific timing	$2,437,351	$1,241	$2,438,592
Renenue recognized over time	-	-	-
Total	$2,437,351	$1,241	$2,438,592

(3) Contract balances

The Company recognized the accounts receivable, contract assets and contract liabilities related to customer contract revenue as follows:

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Accounts receivable	$61,776	$37,451	$57,948
Contract assets	-	-	-
Total	$61,776	$37,451	$57,948
Contract liabilities - current	$7,311	$6,069	$4,139

A. Significant change in contract assets and contract liabilities

The change in contract assets and contract liabilities primarily result from the timing difference between the satisfaction of performance obligation and the customer's payment, and there are no other significant changes.

B. The allowance for contract assets: None.

C. Amount from previous period's performance obligations satisfied and beginning contract liabilities recognized in the current period as income were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
Revenue in the current period	2025	2024
From beginning contract liabilities - goods sale	$6,069	$4,139
From previous period's satisfied performance	$ -	$ -

6.20 Labor cost, depreciation and amortization

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		
Item	Operating Cost	Operating Expenses	Total
Labor cost			
Salaries	$34,438	$27,656	$62,094
Insurance	4,523	2,430	6,953
Pension	1,779	1,312	3,091
Remuneration to directors	-	1,078	1,078
Others	2,165	1,163	3,328
Depreciation	29,556	2,746	32,303
Amortization	172	549	721
Total	$72,633	$36,934	$109,567

	Year Ended December 31, 2024

Item	Operating Cost	Operating Expenses	Total
Labor cost			
Salaries	$38,424	$30,026	$68,450
Insurance	4,227	2,237	6,464
Pension	1,773	1,324	3,097
Remuneration to directors	-	2,787	2,787
Others	2,493	1,288	3,781
Depreciation	20,413	2,504	22,917
Amortization	86	492	578
Total	$67,416	$40,658	$108,074

(1) The number of employees of the company on December 31, 2025 and 2024 were 103 and 98 respectively, of which 6 and 7 directors were not concurrently employees.

(2) The Company's salary and remuneration policy, including that for directors, managers and employees, is as follows:

A. The average employee benefit expenses is $839 thousand and $899 thousan for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

B. The average employee salary costs is $690 thousand and $752 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

C. Changes in adjusting average employee salary:-8.2%

D. Remuneration of supervisors:not applicable..

E. Company rtmuneration policy:

(A) Directors' remuneration:

The remuneration to the directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors according to their degree of participation in the operation of the Company, the value of their contribution, and the usual standards of the industry. The Company's Articles of lncorporation clearly stipulate that not higher than 3% of the annual profit shall be allocated as the director's remuneration.

(B) Managers' remuneration:

The remuneration to the managers is based on their duties, contributions, the Company's annual operation performance and in consideration of the Company's future risks, and is reviewed by the remuneration committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.

(C) Employees' compensation:

The Company is committed to providing employees with a salary and benefits above the industry average level. On the premise of considering external competition, internal fairness and legality, the Company has a competitive salary system and uphold the concept of profit sharing with employees to retain and motivate employees.

The employees' compensation includes monthly salary and various bonuses, annual year-end and performance bonuses, as well as remuneration issued by

the Company based on annual profitability. The Company's Articles of Incorporation clearly stipulate that 2% of the annual profit is used as employees' compensation.

(3) According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation as amended on June 18, 2025, if the Company generates a profit for the year, a minimum of 2% of such profit shall be allocated as employee compensation, with at least 70% of the total employee compensation distributed to front-line staff. Furthermore, remuneration for directors and supervisors shall not exceed 3%. Due to operating losses sustained in fiscal year 2025, no such compensations were accrued. For fiscal year 2024, both employee and director compensations were estimated at $1,599 thousand, representing 2% of the pre-tax income, respectively.

(4) The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 had been approved by the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on March 12, 2026 and March 13, 2025 respectively, and the relevant amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statement were as follows:

	Year ended December 31			
	2025		2024	
	Employees' compensation	Remuneration to directors	Employees' compensation	Remuneration to directors
Resolution amount of allotment	$ -	$ -	$1,599	$1,599
Recognized in financial statements	-	-	1,599	1,599
Difference	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The above mentioned employees' compensation will be paid by cash.

(5) Information about employee compensation and remuneration to directors approved by the board of directors is available at the Taiwan Stock Exchange Market Observation Post System website.

6.21 Other income

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Subsidies	$1,453	$1,031
Dividend income	100	200
Compensation	-	34
Others	2,199	2,958
Total	$3,752	$4,223

6.22 Other gains and losses

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024

Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$(233)	$(22)
Net currency exchange gain (loss)	(10,592)	12,910
Total	$(10,825)	$12,888

6.23 Finance cost

	Year Ended December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Interest on loans	$7,347	$5,942
Interest on lease liabilities	33	43
Subtotal	7,380	5,985
Less: capitalized amount for qualified assets	-	(1,587)
Net	$7,380	$4,398

6.24 Income tax

A. The major components of tax expense were as follows:

(1) Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

	Year Ended December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Current income tax		
Current tax expense	$ -	$15,169
Prior year income tax (over) under estimation	(1,650)	308
Total	$(1,650)	$15,477
Deferred income tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$(3,460)	$206
Total	$(3,460)	$206
Income tax expense (benefit)	$(5,110)	$15,683

The applicable tax rate used by the company is 20%. In addition, the tax rate applicable to unappropriated earnings is 5%.

According to the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation announced in July 2019, the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. When calculating the tax on unappropriated earnings, the Company has already deducted the amount of the unappropriated earnings that has been reinvested as capital expenditures.

(2) Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income was as follows：

	Year Ended December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$(371)	$(432)

B. Reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Income (loss) before income tax	$(18,586)	$76,774
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	(3,717)	15,354
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Realized (unrealized) loss (gain) on inventories	(51)	21
Realized (unrealized) pension	(1,038)	(218)
Others	4,806	12
Income tax impact of loss carryforwards	(1,650)	308
Deferred income tax expense		
Temporary differences	(3,460)	206
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$(5,110)	$15,683

C. Deferred tax assets and liabilities from temporary differences:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025			
Item	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Deferred income tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized pension	$1,421	$(1,038)	$(371)	$12
Unrealized loss on inventories	54	(51)	-	3
Unused compensated absences	328	25	-	353
Unrealized exchange loss	472	(443)	-	29
Others	-	4,951	-	4,951
Subtotal	$2,275	$3,444	$(371)	$5,348
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gain	$(53)	$16	$ -	$(37)
Subtotal	$(53)	$16	$ -	$(37)
Net	$2,222	$3,460	$(371)	$5,311

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
Item	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Deferred income tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized pension	$2,071	$(218)	$(432)	$1,421
Unrealized loss on inventories	33	21	-	54
Unused compensated absences	303	25	-	328
Unrealized exchange loss	442	(442)	-	-

Others	11	461	-	472
Subtotal	$2,860	$(153)	$(432)	$2,275
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gain	-	$(53)	$ -	$ (53)
Subtotal	$ -	$(53)	$ -	$ (53)
Net	$2,860	$(206)	$(432)	$2,222

(5) Not recognized as deferred income tax asset item: None.

(6) Income tax returns through 2023 had been examined and cleared the tax authorities.

6.25 Other comprehensive income (loss)

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		
Item	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Before Tax	Income tax Benefit (Expense)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss：			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$1,854	$(371)	$1,483
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	700	-	700
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	$2,554	$(371)	$2,183

	Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Item	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Before Tax	Income tax Benefit (Expense)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss：			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$2,161	$(432)	$1,729
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(8,740)	-	(8,740)
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	$(6,579)	$(432)	$(7,011)

6.26Earnings per share

	Year Ended December 31	
Item	2025	2024

(1)Basic earnings (loss) per share		
Net income	$(13,476)	$61,091
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands)	90,220	90,220
Basic earnings per share (after tax)	$(0.15)	$0.68
(2)Diluted earnings (loss) per share		
Net income	$(13,476)	$61,091
Effect of potential dilutive ordinary shares	-	-
Net income used in computation of diluted earnings per share	$(13,476)	$61,091
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands)	$90,220	$90,220
Impact on employees' compensation (Note)	-	107
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	$90,220	$90,327
Diluted earnings per share (after tax)	$(0.15)	$0.68

(Note) Since the Company offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation would be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

7.1 Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company does not have a parent company nor ultimate controller.

7.2 Related party name and category:

Related Party Name	Related party category
Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Pacific Harbour Stevedoring Corp.	Other related party
Sym Wang Iron Steel Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Sumi Steel Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Yi Jia Co., Ltd	Other related party

7.3 Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Sales

	Year Ended December 31	
Related Party Category	2025	2024
Subsidiary	$20,918	$16,518

Selling prices with the related parties are equivalent to those with ordinary customers. Collection period was 1 month.

(2) Purchase: None.

(3) Contract assets: None.

(4) Contract liabilities: None.

(5) Balance of receivables (excluding lending to related parties and contract assets):

Item	Related Party Category	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Other receivables	Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	$522	$ -

(6) Balance of payables (excluding borrowing from related parties):

Related Party Category	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Notes payables:		
Other related parties	$14	$80
Accounts payables:		
Other related parties	$29	$11

(7) Prepayments: None.

(8) Property transactions: None.

(9) Lessee arrangements:

Item	Related Party Category	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Lease liabilities	Other related parties-Sym Wang	$1,745	$2,343

Item	Related Party Category	Year Ended December 31 2025	Year Ended December 31 2024
Interest expense	Other related parties-Sym Wang	$33	$43

(10)Rent arrangements:

Related Party Category	Year Ended December 31 2025	Year Ended December 31 2024

Rental income		
Subsidiary	$120	$120

Above lease terms were based on the contract, and the rent was received monthly.

(11)Financing activities - lending: None.

(12) Financing activities - borrowing: None.

(13) Guarantee for related parties: None.

(14) Others:

A. Refundable deposits

	December 31	
Related Party Category	2025	2024
Other related parties-Sym Wang	$105	$105

B. Miscellaneous expenses:

	Year Ended December 31		Nature of Transaction
Related Party Category	2025	2024	
Other related parties	$682	$341	Loading and unloading fees and consumables

Other expenses were mainly loading fee and consumables, etc.

7.4. Key management compensation:

	Year Ended December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$13,556	$16,889
Post-employment benefits	387	383
Total	$13,943	$17,272

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The following assets have been pledged as collateral for long-term and short-term loans:

	December 31	
Item	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment (net)	$83,472	$85,368
Other financial assets - current	3,300	3,300
Total	$86,772	$88,668

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company issued guarantee notes for bank loans amounting to $300,000 thousand and $300,998 thousand, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company received guarantee notes from customers for contract performing and securing creditor's rights amounting to both $6,837 thousand.

(3) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company Export bill amounting to $2,595 thousand and $3,980 thousand, respectively.

(4) The unused letters of credit as of December 31, 2025and 2024, were as follows:

Item	December 31			
	2025		2024	
Foreign L/C Amount	USD	2,457	USD	1,101
Domestic L/C Amount	NTD	37,594	NTD	26,613

10. SIGNIFICANT DIASATER LOSS: NONE.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS: NONE.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

As the Company needs to maintain sufficient capital to meet the needs for expansion and plant and equipment improvement, capital management of the Company focuses on ensuring there are sufficient financial resources and operating plans to meet the demands for operating capital, capital expenditure, research and development expense, loan repayment and dividend distribution in the next 12 months.

(2) Financial Instruments

A. Financial risk of financial instruments

Financial risk management policies

The Company's daily operations are affected by various financial risks, e.g. market risk (including exchange rate, interest rate and price risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company is devoted to identify, assess and avoid market uncertainties in order to eliminate the potential adverse effects of market changes on the financial performance.

Before engaging in significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. While the financial plan is underway, the Company shall comply with relevant financial operation procedures on the overall financial risk management and segregation of duties at all times.

The nature and degree of significant financial risks

(A) Market risks

a. Foreign exchange rate risk

(a) The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the sales, purchases and borrowings in currencies other than the Company's

functional currency, as well as from net investment of foreign operations. Functional currencies adopted by entities within the Company mainly comprise New Taiwan Dollars, such transactions are denominated mainly in USD. To avoid a decrease in the value of assets dominated in foreign currency and volatility in future cash flows due to changes in exchange rates, the Company hedges the exchange rate risk with foreign-currency borrowings and derivative financial instruments. Those derivative financial instruments can diminish but not completely eliminate the impacts of changes in exchange rate.

(b) Foreign currency risk and sensitivity analysis:

	December 31, 2025					
				Sensitivity analysis		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	Carrying Value (NTD)	Variation	Profit and Loss Impact	Equity Impact
Financial assets						
Monetary item						
USD:NTD	2,124	31.43	66,755	increase 1%	668	-
EUR:NTD	5	36.90	202	increase 1%	2	-

	December 31, 2024					
				Sensitivity analysis		
	foreign currency	Exchange rate	Carrying Value (NTD)	Variation	Profit and Loss Impact	Equity Impact
Financial assets						
Monetary item						
USD:NTD	1,375	32.785	45,093	increase 1%	451	-
EUR:NTD	7	34.14	234	increase 1%	2	-

If NTD appreciates against the above-mentioned currencies, held all other variables constant, the impact generated as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 would stay the same with the reverse result.

Due to the exchange rate volatility, total exchange gain and loss (including realized and unrealized) from the Company's monetary items amounted to $(10,592) thousand and $12,910 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

b. Price risk

Since the Company's investment in securities is classified as financial assets at FVTPL and FVTOCI on the standalone balance sheet, the Company exposes to price risks of securities. The Company mainly invests in domestic listed. The price of such securities can be affected by changes in future value of those investment targets.

If the equity instrument price increase or decrease by 1%. The post-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 will increase or decrease by $78 thousand and $71 thousand due to the increase or decrease of the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

c. Interest rate risk

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk at the reporting date is stated as follows:

	Carrying Value	
Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
With fair value interest rate risk:		
Financial assets	$3,300	$3,300
Financial liabilities	(1,745)	(2,343)
Net	$1,555	$957
With cash flow interest rate risk:		
Financial assets	$116,601	$98,592
Financial liabilities	(492,830)	(548,862)
Net	$(376,229)	$(450,270)

(a) Sensitivity analysis of those with fair value interest rate risk:

The Company does not classify any fixed-rate instruments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Company does not designate derivatives (interest rate swap) as hedge instruments under hedge accounting. Therefore, the change of interest rate at reporting date does not have influence on net income and other comprehensive income.

(b) Sensitivity analysis of those with cash flow interest rate risk:

The interest-fluctuate instruments possessed by the Company were floating-interest assets (liabilities). Therefore, the effective interest rate, as well as the future cash flows, changes along with the market movement. Every one percent increase in the market interest will decrease the net profit by $(3,762) thousand and $(4,503) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract leading to a financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to

credit risk from operating activities, primarily accounts receivables, and from investing activities, primarily deposit and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed separately for business related and financial related exposures.

a. Business elated credit risk

In order to maintain the credit quality of accounts receivables, the Company has established procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on trade receivables. Credit evaluation is performed in the consideration of the relevant factors which may affects the customer's paying ability such as financial condition, external and internal credit scoring, historical experience, and economic conditions.

b. Financial credit risk

The Company’s exposure to financial credit risk which pertained to bank deposits and other financial instruments were evaluated and monitored by Company Treasury function. The Company only deals with creditworthy counterparties, banks, and government so that no significant credit risk was identified. In addition, the Company has no financial assets at amortized and investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(a) Credit concentration risk

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company’s ten largest customers accounted for 100% and 94.76% of accounts receivable, respectively.

(b) Measurement of expected credit impairment loss

(I) Accounts receivables adopts a simplified approach. Please refer to Note 6.2.

(II)Collaterals and other credit enhancement held to avoid credit risks from financial assets

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding financial assets recognized in the standalone balance sheets, pledged collateral, master netting arrangements and other credit enhancement held by the Company:

		Decreased amount of maximum exposure to credit risks			
December 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Collateral	Net settlement agreement	Other credit enhancement	Total
Credit-impaired financial instruments to which impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applicable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Financial instruments to which the impairment					

requirements of IFRS 9 are not applicable:					
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	7,800				
Total	$7,800	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

		Decreased amount of maximum exposure to credit risks			
December 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Collateral	Net settlement agreement	Other credit enhancement	Total
Credit-impaired financial instruments to which impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applicable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Financial instruments to which the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are not applicable:					
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	7,100				
Total	$7,100	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

(C) Liquidity risk

a. Liquidity risk management:

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its business requirements of cash and cash equivalents and the unused of financing facilities associated with existing operations.

b. Financial liabilities with repayment periods:

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods:

	December 31, 2025						
Non-derivative financial liabilities :	Within 6 months	7-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Contract cash flow	Carrying amount
Short-term	$492,830	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$492,830	$492,830

loans							
Notes payable	4,012	-	-	-	-	4,012	4,012
Accounts payable	77	-	-	-	-	77	77
Other payables	22,365	-	-	-	-	22,365	22,365
Lease liabilities	315	368	630	472	-	1,785	1,745
Subtotal	$519,599	$368	$630	$472	$ -	$521,069	$521,029

Further information for lease liabilities with repayment periods was as follows:

Item	Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	Over 20 years	Undiscounted payments
Lease liabilities	$683	$1,102	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,785

	December 31, 2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Within 6 months	7-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Contract cash flow	Carrying amount
Short-term loans	$548,862	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$548,862	$548,862
Notes payable	4,386	-	-	-	-	4,386	4,386
Accounts payable	31	-	-	-	-	31	31
Other payables	34,456	3,198	-	-	-	37,654	37,654
Lease liabilities	315	368	630	1,050		2,363	2,343
Subtotal	$ 588,050	$ 3,566	$ 630	$ 1,050	$ -	$ 593,296	$ 593,296

Further information for lease liabilities with repayment periods was as follows:

Item	Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	Over 20 years	Undiscounted payments
Lease liabilities	$683	$1,680	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,363

The Company does expect a maturity analysis of which the cash flows timing would be significantly earlier, or the actual amount would be significantly different.

B. Types of Financial instruments

	December 31	
Financial assets	2025	2024
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$116,820	$98,837
Notes receivable and account receivable (including related parties)	61,776	37,451
Other receivables	13,194	16,096

Other financial assets - current	3,300	3,300
Refundable deposits	684	684
Financial assets at FVTOCI - noncurrent	7,800	7,100
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Short-term loans	492,830	548,862
Notes payable and account payables (including related parties)	4,089	4,417
Other payables	22,365	37,654
Lease liabilities(including current and noncurrent)	1,745	2,343

(3) Fair Value Information

A. For information on fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value, please refer to Note 12(3) C.

B. Definition of the three levels in fair value:

Level 1:

Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The Company does not hold financial assets and financial liabilities of Level 2.

Level 3

Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The Company does not hold financial assets and financial liabilities of Level 3.

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, other financial assets, refundable deposits, short-term loans and payables that are not measured at fair value approximate their fair values.

D. Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy of financial instrument is measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Information about the Company's fair value hierarchy was disclosed in the following table:

	December 31, 2025			
Item	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				

Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed stocks	$7,800	$ -	$ -	$7,800

	December 31, 2024			
Item	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed stocks	$7,100	$ -	$ -	$7,100

E. Fair value valuation technique for instruments measured at fair value:

(A) The fair value of financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets is the quoted market prices. Market prices published by major trading centers and exchanges for on-the-run government bonds are the basis for the fair value of listed equity instruments and debt instruments with quoted prices in active markets. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry guild, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If one of the conditions fails, the market is not deemed active. In general, indications of an inactive market include a wide bid-ask spread, a significant increase in the bid-ask spread and low level of trading volume. The fair value of financial instruments with active markets held by the Company are stated by their natures and types as follows:

a. Listed stocks: closing prices

b.OTC stocks: closing prices

F. Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value hierarchy: None.

G. Statement of changes in Level 3 fair value hierarchy: None.

(4) Transfer of financial assets: None.

(5) Offset of financial assets and liabilities: None.

(6) On August 29, 2024, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) promulgated the 'Carbon Fee Collection Regulations,' the 'Regulations for the Management of Voluntary Reduction Plans,' and the 'Designated Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets for Carbon Fee Taxable Entities.' The applicable carbon fee rates were subsequently announced in October 2024, taking effect on January 1, 2025. Based on the assessment of actual emissions for fiscal year 2024, the Company is identified as a carbon fee taxable entity. However, as the projected greenhouse gas emissions for fiscal year 2025 are not expected to exceed the statutory threshold for carbon fee assessment, no liabilities related to carbon emissions have been accrued for the 2025 fiscal period.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

A. Significant transactions information

(A) Financings provided: None.

(B) Endorsement/guarantee provided: None.

(C) Material securities held at the end of the period: Table 1.

(D) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(E) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(F) Information about the derivative financial instruments transaction: None.

B. Information on investees: Table 2.

C. Information on investments in Mainland China: Not applicable.

Table 1

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

MATERIAL SECURITIES HELD AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars: thousand shares)

Investor	Type and Name of Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	General Ledger Account	Ending balance				Remarks
				Number of Shares (in thousands)	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
Yeou Yih steel Co., Ltd.	Stock-Formosa Plastics Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - noncurrent	200	7,800	-	7,800	-

Table 2

YEOU YIH STEEL L CO., LTD.

NAMES, LOCATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION OF INVESTEE COMPANIES (EXCLUDING INVESTEE IN MAINLAND)

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit/Loss of Investee
				As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value		
Yeou Yih steel Co., Ltd.	Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	Kaohsiung	Wholesale of building materials and hardware	20,000	20,000	2,000	100%	20,378	195	195

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS
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YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

Item	Description	Amount	Remark	
Cash	Petty cash-foreign currencies	$111		
	Petty cash-Now Taiwan Dollars	50		
Subtotal		$161		
Bank savings	Checking accounts	$58		
	Demand deposits - New Taiwan Dollars	49,736		
	Demand deposits - foreign currencies	66,865	USD EUR	2,123 4
Subtotal		$116,659		
Total		116,820		

Exchange rate as of December 31, 2025: USD:NTD 1:31.43

EUR:NTD 1:36.90

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A	trade receivable	$61,776	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount		Remark
		Cost	Fair Value	
Raw materials	Raw materials	$160,245	$206,709	
Supplies	Supplies	1,000	1,000	
Work in process	Work in process	68,440	82,226	
Finished goods	Finished goods	696,129	849,285	
Total		$925,814	$1,139,220	
Less:Allowance for inventory valuation loss		(16)	-	
Net		$925,798	$1,139,220	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
prepayments	Prepayment for purchases	$19,095	
Prepaid expenses	Prepaid expenses	607	
Overpaid sales tax	Overpaid sales tax	3,428	
Others	Others temporary payments	449	
Total		$23,579	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NONCURRENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance		Collateral	Remark
	Shares (In Thousands)	Fair Value	Shares (In Thousands)	Fair Value	Shares (In Thousands)	Fair Value	Shares (In Thousands)	Fair Value		
FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION	200	7,100	-	700	-	-	200	7,800		

1. Current increase of $700 thousand includes proceeds from unrealized loss on financial assets at FVTOCI.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousand Shares & Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Value		Collateral or Pledge	Remark
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	%	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount		
Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	2,000	$20,705	-	$195	-	$522	2,000	100%	$20,378	$10.19	$20,378	None	

Note: 1.Current increase of $195 thousand includes acquisition and share of profits of subsidiaries.

2.Current decrease of $522 thousand includes allocate cash dividends for this period.

3. The investments accounted for using equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments were based on the financial statements

4. The acquisition cost of the long-term equity investment on December 31, 2025 and the equity method are hereby accounted separately

Invested company	Acquisition cost	Acquisition	Total
Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	$20,000	$378	$20,378

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Refundable deposits	Industrial waste discharge	$ 579	
Refundable deposits	Rent	105	
		$ 684	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor	Description	Ending Balance	Contract Period	Loan Commitment (Note)	Collateral	Remark
First Bank - Zuoying Branch	Mortgage loans	$35,000	March 6, 2025~March 6, 2026	500,000(Note)	Property, Plant and Equipment	
First Bank - Zuoying Branch	Mortgage loans	40,000	May 8, 2025~ May 8, 2026	500,000(Note)	Property, Plant and Equipment	
First Bank - Zuoying Branch	Credit Loan	137,424	July 16, 2025~ April 27, 2026	500,000(Note)		
Chang Hwa Bank - Tung Kaohsiung Branch	Loan for purchase materials	18,000	August 4, 2025~ January 31, 2026	200,000	Working capital	
E.SUN Bank- Kaohsiung	Loan for purchase materials	199,930	October 29, 2025~ June 3, 2026	200,000	Working capital	
Taishin Bank- Zuoying Branch	Loan for purchase materials	62,476	December 5,2025~June 2,2026	200,000	Working capital	
	total	$ 492,830				
Range of Interest Rates (%)		1.735%~1.875%				

Note: Aggregate Credit Facility

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LIABILITIES - CURRENT

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A	Unearned sales revenue	$2,595	
Company B	Unearned sales revenue	1,851	
Company C	Unearned sales revenue	1,533	
Company D	Unearned sales revenue	1,241	
Others	Under 5%	91	
Total		$7,311	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF NOTES PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A	Trade payables、Expense bills	$502	
Company B	Trade payables、Expense bills	425	
Company C	Trade payables、Expense bills	314	
Company D	Trade payables、Expense bills	307	
Company E	Trade payables、Expense bills	276	
Company F	Trade payables、Expense bills	263	
Company G	Trade payables、Expense bills	260	
Company H	Trade payables、Expense bills	206	
Others	Under 5%	1,459	Including related parties 14 thousands
Total		$4,012	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A	Trade payables	$29	Related parties
Company B	Trade payables	26	
Company C	Trade payables	21	
Others	Under 5%	1	
Total		$77	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OTHER LIABILITIES - NONCURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Non-current Deferred Revenue	Non-current Deferred Government Grant Revenue	$5,881	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity (tons)	Amount	Remark
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Finished goods 304	364	$27,915	
Finished goods 304L	17,026	1,204,264	
Finished goods 304H	1	34	
Finished goods 316L	4,192	517,790	
Scraps	751	34,307	
Subtotal		$1,784,310	
Raw materials	2,093	156,666	
Processing income	410	997	
Total		$1,941,973	
Less:Sales return and sales discount		(16,185)	
Net operating revenue		$1,925,788	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of the year	$229,547
Add: Raw materials purchased	1,582,425
Other-price adjustments, etc.	3,340
Less: Raw materials, ending of the year	160,245
Raw materials sold	148,633
Raw materials used	$1,506,434
Supplies, beginning of the year	$1,109
Add: Supplies purchased	14,648
Less: Supplies, ending of the year	1,000
Transfer to operating expenses	14,757
Raw materials used	-
Direct labor	$18,132
Factory overheads	96,373
Production cost	$1,620,939
Add: Work in progress, beginning of the year	103,113
Other-Transfer from finished goods	656,720
Less: Work in progress, ending of the year	68,440
Cost of finished goods	$2,312,332
Add: Finished goods, beginning of the year	730,407
Less: Finished goods, ending of the year	696,129
Transfer to operating expenses	1,628
Transfer to work in progress	656,720
Other-Variance adjustments, etc.	7,268
Cost of finished goods sold	$1,680,994
Processing cost	1,170
Cost of raw materials sold	148,633
Impairment loss (recovery gain) on inventories	(253)
Unallocated factory overhead	13,869
Other-Variance adjustments, etc.	2,759
Total operating cost	$1,847,172

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF FACTORY OVERHEAD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Indirect labor	$16,306
Repair and maintenance	5,374
Utilities expense	12,348
Depreciation	29,556
Comsumables	9,056
Fuel expense	11,519
Others (Note)	26,083
Unallocated manufacturing expenses	(13,869)
Total	$96,373

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF SALES AND MARKETING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary and wages	$4,681
Shipping	4,282
Outward freight	9,985
Others (Note)	10,786
Total	$29,734

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF GERNERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary and wages	$24,053
Professional service fees	4,392
Others (Note)	25,511
Total	$53,956

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.