

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.
Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent
Auditors' Report
2025 and 2024
(Stock code: 6568)

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Notice to Readers

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

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

2025 and 2024 Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

Content

Item	Page
1. Cover	1
2. Content	2 ~ 3
3. Independent Auditors' Report	4 ~ 8
4. Parent Company Only Balance Sheet	9 ~ 10
5. Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income	11
6. Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity	12
7. Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flow	13
8. Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements	14 ~ 52
(1) Company history	14
(2) Date and procedure for the approval of financial statements	14
(3) Application of new and amended standards and interpretations	14 ~ 16
(4) Summary of significant accounting policies	16 ~ 28
(5) Major sources of uncertainty over significant accounting judgments, estimations, and assumptions	28
(6) Description of significant accounting items	29 ~ 50
(7) Related party transactions	51 ~ 52
(8) Pledged assets	52
(9) Major contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	52

	Item	Page
	(10) Major disaster losses	52
	(11) Major events after the reporting period	53
	(12) Others	53 ~ 63
	(13) Additional disclosures	63 ~ 64
	(14) Segment information	64
9.	Breakdown of Significant Accounting Items	65 ~ 82

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Independent Auditors' Report

(2026) Financial Audit Report No. 25002926

To Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.,

Auditors' opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Rafael Microelectronics, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to parent company only financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors (please refer to other matters), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis of the audit opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibility under these standards is further explained in the section of Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audit results and the audit reports of other 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 parent company only financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters of the parent company only financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Inventory valuation

Description of matters

For the accounting policies related to the evaluation of inventory, please refer to note 4 (12) of the parent company only financial statements; for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in inventory valuation, please refer to Note 5 of the parent company only financial statements; for the accounting items of inventory, please refer to note 6 (6) of the parent company only financial statements.

The Company is mainly engaged in manufacturing and selling related products such as radio frequency integrated circuits. The technology of the industry is changing rapidly, resulting in a higher risk of inventory valuation loss or obsolescence. Due to the significant amount of inventories and the fact that the estimated amount of net realizable value of inventories involves subjective judgment by the management, we have listed the inventory valuation as a key audit matter in this year's audit.

Corresponding audit procedures

The main countermeasures for the above key audit matter that we have implemented were as follows:

1. Based on the understanding of the nature of operation and industry of the Company, assess the reasonableness of the inventory allowance policy and procedure adopted for inventory valuation and the reasonableness of the management's judgment of the outdated and obsolete items.
2. Understanding the inventory management process, evaluate the inventory status and the effectiveness of management in differentiating and controlling obsolete inventory by participating in the annual inventory count.
3. Check the accuracy of the calculation of the inventory aging and confirm the reasonableness of the identification of slow-moving and obsolete inventory; verify the reasonableness of the net realizable value evaluation basis, and evaluate the reasonableness of the provision for inventory valuation loss and the consistency of the evaluation policy.

Other matters - Audited by other CPAs

As stated in note 6(7) to the parent company only financial statements, the financial statements of some investees under the equity method included in the parent company only financial statements of the Company were not audited by us but by other auditors in 2025 and 2024.

Therefore, in our opinion on the aforementioned parent company only financial statements, the amounts listed in the financial statements of these companies were based on the audit reports of other auditors. The investment amount of the aforementioned companies under the equity method as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was NT\$3,583 and NT\$3,543 thousand, accounting for 0.2% and 0.21% of the total assets, respectively. The comprehensive income recognized under the equity method from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024 was NT\$40 thousand and NT\$36 thousand, both accounting for 0.03% of the total comprehensive income, respectively.

Responsibilities of the management and the governing body for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Responsibilities of the CPAs to audit the parent company only financial statements

The purpose of our audit of the parent company only financial statements is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists in the parent company only financial statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. The misrepresentation of an amount, either individually or in the aggregate, is considered material if it could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users of the parent company financial statements.

We exercised professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism when conducting audits in accordance with the Auditing Standards of the Republic of China. We also perform the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement arising from fraud or error in the parent company only financial statements; design and execute appropriate countermeasures for the risks assessed; and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to serve as the 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. The Company shall 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. Assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the management, and the

reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's adoption 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 believe that there is a major uncertainty of such event or circumstance, we must remind the user of the parent company only financial statement to pay attention to relevant disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosure is inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained as of the date of the auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements (including the disclosures), and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the parent company only financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company, in order to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit, and we are responsible for our audit opinion.

The matters communicated between us and the governing body include the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings (including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified 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 parent company only financial statements of the Company in 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless the law or regulation does not allow us to disclose such matters, or under extremely rare circumstances we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

PwC Taiwan

Liao A-Shen

CPAs

Li Tien-Yi

Approval reference number of the Former Financial
Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan: Jin-Guan-
Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1010015969

Approval reference number of the Financial Supervisory
Commission: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1020028992

March 2, 2026

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$1,000

Assets		Note	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024			
			Amount	%	Amount	%		
Current assets								
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$	418,294	23	\$	361,539	22
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)		36,876	2		207,116	13
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	6(4)		504,700	28		179,700	11
1170	Net accounts receivable	6(5)		160,839	9		116,290	7
1180	Net accounts receivable (including those from related parties)	6(5) and 7		7,138	-		2,938	-
1200	Other receivables			7,628	1		23,446	1
1210	Other receivables (including those from related parties)	7		723	-		-	-
130X	Inventory	6(6)		236,156	13		388,507	23
1410	Prepayment			26,429	2		5,566	-
1479	Other current assets - others			-	-		178	-
1482	Net contract performance cost - current	6(18)		1,613	-		1,588	-
11XX	Total current assets			1,400,396	78		1,286,868	77
Non-current assets								
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)		831	-		1,152	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6(7)		24,000	2		23,629	2
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8)		285,872	16		290,435	18
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)		-	-		1,511	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(10)		57,828	3		33,266	2
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(25)		21,231	1		23,420	1
1900	Other non-current assets			1,804	-		2,059	-
15XX	Total non-current assets			391,566	22		375,472	23
1XXX	Total assets		\$	1,791,962	100	\$	1,662,340	100

(Continued)

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$1,000

			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Liabilities and equity						
Current liabilities						
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(18) and 7	\$ 10,973	1	\$ 18,296	1
2170	Accounts payable		80,949	5	72,223	5
2200	Other payables	6(11) and 7	113,399	6	71,463	4
2230	Income tax liabilities of the period		37,994	2	30,019	2
2280	Lease liabilities - current		-	-	1,543	-
2300	Other current liabilities		489	-	393	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		243,804	14	193,937	12
Non-current liabilities						
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(25)	1,150	-	1,990	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		1,150	-	1,990	-
2XXX	Total liabilities		244,954	14	195,927	12
Equity						
Share capital			6(14)			
3110	Ordinary share capital		308,290	17	310,120	18
3170	Share capital to be written off		(6)	-	(40)	-
Capital reserve			6 (15)			
3200	Capital reserve		386,981	21	423,704	25
Retained earnings			6(16)			
3310	Legal reserve		190,776	11	179,065	11
3320	Special reserve		17,445	1	15,558	1
3350	Unappropriated earnings		674,477	38	609,984	37
Other equity			6(17)			
3400	Other equity		(30,955)	(2)	(50,848)	(3)
3500	Treasury shares	6(14)	-	-	(21,130)	(1)
3XXX	Total equity		1,547,008	86	1,466,413	88
Major events after the reporting period			11			
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 1,791,962	100	\$ 1,662,340	100

The enclosed notes to the parent company only financial statements are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. Please also refer to the enclosed notes.

Chairman: Cheng David

Manager: JJ Chen

Chief Accountant: Su, Chin-Ya

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.
Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$1,000
(except that earnings per share is in NT\$)

	Item	Note	2025		2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating income	6(18) and 7	\$ 1,137,288	100	\$ 1,065,491	100
5000	Operating cost	6(6)(18)	(677,435)	(60)	(651,353)	(61)
5900	Gross profit		459,853	40	414,138	39
5910	Unrealized loss (gain) from sales		766	-	(416)	-
5950	Net income		460,619	40	413,722	39
	Operating expenses	6(13) (23) (24) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(25,921)	(2)	(30,101)	(3)
6200	Management expenses		(59,347)	(5)	(54,838)	(5)
6300	R&D expenses		(223,739)	(20)	(227,352)	(22)
6450	Expected credit impairment gain (loss)	12(2)	1,000	-	(2,365)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(308,007)	(27)	(314,656)	(30)
6900	Operating gains		152,612	13	99,066	9
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(4)(19)	8,751	1	4,726	-
7010	Other income	6(20)	1,915	-	12,508	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(2)(21)	(13,191)	(1)	16,062	2
7050	Financial cost	6(9)(22)	(13)	-	(52)	-
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6(7)	73	-	205	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(2,465)	-	33,449	3
7900	Net profit before tax		150,147	13	132,515	12
7950	Income tax expenses	6(25)	(28,140)	(2)	(15,410)	(1)
8200	Net profit of the period		<u>\$ 122,007</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ 117,105</u>	<u>11</u>
	Other comprehensive income					
	Items not reclassified to profit or loss					
8316	Unrealized gain or loss on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	(\$ 321)	-	(\$ 2,377)	-
	Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently					
8361	Exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	6(17)	(468)	-	490	-
8300	Other comprehensive income (net)		<u>(\$ 789)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(\$ 1,887)</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income of the period		<u>\$ 121,218</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ 115,218</u>	<u>11</u>
	Earnings per share	6(26)				
9750	Basic		<u>\$ 4.00</u>		<u>\$ 3.85</u>	
9850	Diluted		<u>\$ 3.96</u>		<u>\$ 3.80</u>	

The enclosed notes to the parent company only financial statements are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. Please also refer to the enclosed notes.

Chairman: Cheng David

Manager: JJ Chen

Chief Accountant: Su, Chin-Ya

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.
Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$1,000

	Note	Share capital		Retained earnings			Other equity				Treasury shares	Total equity
		Ordinary share capital	Share capital to be written off	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned remuneration of employees		
<u>2024</u>												
Balance on January 1, 2024		\$ 307,315	(\$ 1,015)	\$ 393,163	\$ 174,887	\$ 13,373	\$ 554,555	\$ 55	(\$ 15,613)	(\$ 2,470)	(\$ 21,130)	\$ 1,403,120
Net profit of the period		-	-	-	-	-	117,105	-	-	-	-	117,105
Other comprehensive income of the period	6(3)(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	(2,377)	-	-	(1,887)
Total comprehensive income of the period		-	-	-	-	-	117,105	490	(2,377)	-	-	115,218
Earning distribution and allocation for 2023:												
Legal reserve		-	-	-	4,178	-	(4,178)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	2,185	(2,185)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(16)	-	-	-	-	-	(55,313)	-	-	-	-	(55,313)
Transactions with share-based payment	6(13)(14)(15)	2,805	975	30,541	-	-	-	-	-	(30,933)	-	3,388
Balance on December 31, 2024		\$ 310,120	(\$ 40)	\$ 423,704	\$ 179,065	\$ 15,558	\$ 609,984	\$ 545	(\$ 17,990)	(\$ 33,403)	(\$ 21,130)	\$ 1,466,413
<u>2025</u>												
Balance on January 1, 2025		\$ 310,120	(\$ 40)	\$ 423,704	\$ 179,065	\$ 15,558	\$ 609,984	\$ 545	(\$ 17,990)	(\$ 33,403)	(\$ 21,130)	\$ 1,466,413
Net profit of the period		-	-	-	-	-	122,007	-	-	-	-	122,007
Other comprehensive income of the period	6(3)(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(468)	(321)	-	-	(789)
Total comprehensive income of the period		-	-	-	-	-	122,007	(468)	(321)	-	-	121,218
Earning distribution and allocation for 2024:												
Legal reserve		-	-	-	11,711	-	(11,711)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	1,887	(1,887)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(16)	-	-	-	-	-	(31,012)	-	-	-	-	(31,012)
Distribution of cash dividends from the capital reserve	6 (15)	-	-	(31,012)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,012)
Cancellation of treasury shares		(1,680)	-	(6,546)	-	-	(12,904)	-	-	-	21,130	-
Transactions with share-based payment	6(13)(14)(15)	(150)	34	835	-	-	-	-	-	20,682	-	21,401
Balance on December 31, 2025		\$ 308,290	(\$ 6)	\$ 386,981	\$ 190,776	\$ 17,445	\$ 674,477	\$ 77	(\$ 18,311)	(\$ 12,721)	\$ -	\$ 1,547,008

The enclosed notes to the parent company only financial statements are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. Please also refer to the enclosed notes.

Chairman: Cheng David

Manager: JJ Chen

Chief Accountant: Su, Chin-Ya

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flow
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$1,000

	Note	2025	2024
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>			
Net profit before tax of the period		\$ 150,147	\$ 132,515
Adjustment items			
Income and expense items			
Depreciation expenses	6(8)(9)		
	(23)	7,610	9,114
Amortization expenses	6(10)(23)	24,708	39,050
Expected credit impairment loss	12(2)	(1,000)	2,365
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(21)	1,299	(2,978)
Interest expenses	6(9)(22)	13	52
Interest income	6(19)	(8,751)	(4,726)
Dividend income	6(20)	(1,312)	(12,350)
Cost of remuneration with share-based payment	6(13)	21,401	3,388
Share of profit or loss of affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6(7)		
		(73)	(205)
Gain on disposal and scrap of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	-	(355)
Unrealized (loss) gain from sales		(766)	416
Gain on lease modification		(20)	-
Changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net changes in assets related to operating activities			
Accounts receivable		(43,549)	(51,783)
Accounts receivable - related parties		(4,200)	(2,938)
Other receivables		16,037	(1,251)
Other receivables (including those from related parties)		(723)	-
Inventory		152,351	13,328
Prepayment		(20,863)	(1,837)
Other current assets - others		178	(178)
Net contract performance cost - current		(25)	986
Net changes in liabilities related to operating activities			
Contract liabilities - current		(7,323)	10,171
Accounts payable		8,726	(1,453)
Other payables		9,157	(9,327)
Other current liabilities		96	(105)
Cash inflow from operations		303,118	121,899
Interest received		2,238	2,343
Dividends received		1,312	12,350
Interest paid		(13)	(52)
Income tax paid		(18,816)	(11,398)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		287,839	125,142
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>			
Increase in financial assets measured at amortized cost - current		(325,000)	(165,000)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		168,941	135,314
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(8)	(2,291)	(87,635)
Consideration from the disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	483
Decrease in refundable deposits		255	639
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(10)	(16,491)	(18,036)
Interest received		6,294	2,454
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(168,292)	(131,781)
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>			
Repayment of lease principal	6(28)	(768)	(1,510)
Distribution of cash dividends		(62,024)	(55,313)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(62,792)	(56,823)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		56,755	(63,462)
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		361,539	425,001
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		\$ 418,294	\$ 361,539

The enclosed notes to the parent company only financial statements are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.
Please also refer to the enclosed notes.

Chairman: Cheng David

Manager: JJ Chen

Chief Accountant: Su, Chin-Ya

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

2025 and 2024

Unit: NT\$1,000

(unless otherwise specified)

I. Company history

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc. (the “Company”) was approved for establishment on November 6, 2006. The main scope of business is the research, design, manufacture and sales of products related to RFIC and integrated RF systems. Flexium Interconnect, Inc. holds 29.91% of the Company's equity, and it is the ultimate parent company of the Company. The Company's shares have been traded on the Taipei Exchange since December 2016.

II. Date and procedure for the approval of financial statements

The parent company only financial statements were released after being approved by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) on March 2, 2026.

III. Application of new and amended standards and interpretations

(I) Impacts of the adoption of new or amended International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and International Auditing Standards (“IAS”) as endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, revisions, amendments, and interpretations of IFRSs and IASs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC from 2025 are as follows:

<u>New standards, revisions, amendments, and interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date announced by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”)</u>
Amendment to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025

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

(II) Impacts of not adopting the new and amended IFRSs and IASs endorsed by the FSC

New standards, revisions, amendments, and interpretations of IFRSs and IASs endorsed effect by the FSC from 2026 are as follows:

New standards, revisions, amendments, and interpretations	Effective date announced by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "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
Amendment to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Annual improvements to IFRSs and IASs - Volume 11	January 1, 2026

Except for those described below, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment. The relevant amount of impacts is to be disclosed after the evaluation is completed:

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

It is updated that the fair value shall be disclosed for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) based on the respective categories, and it is no longer necessary to disclose the fair value information based on each target. In addition, the amount of gain or loss on fair value recognized in other comprehensive income during the reporting period shall be otherwise disclosed. The amount of gain or loss on fair value related to investments derecognized during the reporting period, the amount of gain or loss on fair value related to investments held after the end of the reporting period, and accumulated gain or loss transferred to equity during the reporting period due to the derecognition of investments during the reporting period shall be listed separately.

(III) Impacts of IFRSs and IASs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, revisions, amendments, and interpretations of IFRSs and IASs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New standards, revisions, amendments, and interpretations	Effective date announced by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB")
Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by the IASB
IFRS 18 "Expression and Disclosure of Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure"	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Currency"	January 1, 2027

Note: In a press release dated September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that public companies shall adopt International Financial Reporting Standard 18 (hereinafter referred to as IFRS 18) starting from the fiscal year 2028. Furthermore, companies needing early adoption of IFRS 18 may elect to apply the provisions of IFRS 18 in advance after the FSC endorses the standard.

Except for those described below, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment. The relevant amount of impacts is to be disclosed after the evaluation is completed:

IFRS 18 "Expression and Disclosure of Financial Statements"

IFRS 18, "Expression and Disclosure of Financial Statements," superseded IAS 1, updated the structure of the statement of comprehensive income, added the disclosure of management performance measurement, and strengthened the summary and division principles used in the main financial statements and notes.

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

The main accounting policies adopted for the preparation of the parent company only financial statements are as follows. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented unless otherwise stated.

(I) Statement of Compliance

The parent company only financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(II) Basis of preparation

1. Except for the following items, parent company only financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost:
 - (1) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivatives).
 - (2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
2. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (collectively, the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or

complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(III) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the “functional currency”). The functional currency of the Company, the “New Taiwan Dollar (NTD),” is used in the parent company only financial statements as the presentation currency.

1. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (1) Foreign currency transactions are translated to the functional currency by using exchange rates on the trade date or measurement date. Any translation differences that occur are to be recognized in the current profit or loss.
- (2) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the period 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.
- (3) 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. 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 on the balance sheet date; exchange differences generated from the adjustments are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are measured using the historical exchange rates on the date of the initial transaction.
- (4) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within “other gains and losses.”

2. Translation of foreign operations

- (1) The operating results and financial position of all the subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency by applying the following approaches:
 - A. Assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date;
 - B. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

C. All exchange differences arising from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- (2) When a foreign operation that is partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, accumulated exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately re-attributed to the non-controlling interest of the foreign operation. However, if the Company still retains a partial interest in the abovementioned subsidiary after losing control over the foreign operation, which is a subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as the disposal of all equity in the foreign operation.

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

1. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

- (1) Assets that are expected to be realized or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle.
- (2) Those held primarily for trading purposes.
- (3) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (4) Cash or cash equivalents, except for those that are restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All assets that do not meet the above-mentioned criteria will be classified as non-current by the Company.

2. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

- (1) Liabilities expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle.
- (2) Those held primarily for trading purposes.
- (3) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (4) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be unconditionally deferred to at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

All liabilities that do not meet the above-mentioned criteria will be classified as non-current by the Company.

(V) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to investments that are short-term, highly liquid, subject to a low risk of changes in value, and readily convertible to a known amount in cash. Time deposits that meet the above definition and are held for the operational purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments should be recognized as cash equivalents.

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

1. Refer to financial assets not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.
2. The Company adopts the trade date accounting for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under regular way purchase or sale.
3. Financial assets are measured at fair value at initial recognition by the Company. Associated transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss. These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and their gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.
4. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss by the Company when the right to receive dividends is established, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow in and the amount of the dividends can be measured reliably.

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

1. Refer to the irrevocable choice made upon initial recognition to present the changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments held not for trading in other comprehensive income.
2. The Company adopts the trade date accounting for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under regular way purchase or sale.
3. The Company measures the fair value of financial assets plus transaction cost upon initial recognition and subsequently measures them at fair value:

Changes in the fair value of equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. At the time of derecognition, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income may be reclassified to profit or loss and transferred to retained earnings. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss by the Company when the right to receive dividends is established, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow in and the amount of the dividends can be measured reliably.

(VIII) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (1) Financial assets held under the business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows.

- (2) The contractual terms of the financial asset generate cash flows at a specific date that are solely for the purpose of paying the principal and the interest on the outstanding principal amount.
2. The Company adopts the trade date accounting for financial assets measured at amortized cost under regular way purchase or sale.
3. Financial assets are measured at their fair value plus transaction costs on initial recognition. Interest income and impairment losses are subsequently recognized over the circulation period using the effective interest method in accordance with the amortization procedure, and the gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss upon derecognition.
4. The Company holds time deposits that do not meet the definition of cash equivalents. With the short-term nature, the effect of discounting is immaterial; therefore, they are measured as an investment.

(IX) Accounts receivable

1. Refer to accounts with unconditional rights to receive consideration for the transfer of goods or services in accordance with contractual agreements.
2. Short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are measured at their initial invoice amount, as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(X) Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet date, the Company considers all reasonable and supportive information (including forward-looking information) regarding financial assets measured at amortized cost to measure their loss allowance based on the amount of 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) for those without a significant increase in credit risks since the initial recognition. For those with a significant increase in credit risks since the initial recognition, the Group measures their loss allowance based on the amount of lifetime ECL. For accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain any significant financial component, the Group measures their loss allowance based on the amount of lifetime ECL.

(XI) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes an asset when its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(XII) Inventory

Inventories are measured at cost and net realizable value, whichever is lower, and the cost is determined based on the weighted average approach. The cost of finished goods and work in process includes raw materials, other direct costs and production-related manufacturing

expenses (allocated based on normal production); however, borrowing costs are excluded. The item-by-item approach is adopted when evaluating the lower of costs and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the balance of the estimated selling price in the normal operating course less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost of the sale.

(XIII) Investment accounted for using the equity method - subsidiaries

1. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the entity or entitled to such variable returns and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
2. The unrealized gain or loss arising from the transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries has been eliminated. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
3. The Company recognizes the share of profit or loss after the acquisition of a subsidiary as current profit or loss and recognizes the share of other comprehensive income after the acquisition as other comprehensive income. If the Company's share of losses recognized for the subsidiary is equal to or exceeds the equity in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses based on the shareholding ratio.
4. Changes in shareholding in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control over the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions; that is, they are deemed transactions with owners. Any differences between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received are recognized directly in equity.
5. When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company remeasures any remaining investment in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the association or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and the carrying amount is recognized as current profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified as profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were directly disposed of by the Company. That is, gains or losses previously recognized as other comprehensive income would be reclassified as profit or loss upon the disposal of relevant assets or liabilities; when the Company loses control over a subsidiary, such gains or losses shall be reclassified as profit or loss from equity.
6. According to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the current profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the

parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the current profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company in the consolidated financial statements. The owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent company in the financial statements prepared on a consolidation basis.

(XIV) Property, plant and equipment

1. Acquisition cost is the recording basis for property, plant, and equipment, and the relevant interests are capitalized during the period.
2. The subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow into the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognized as profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.
3. Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost subsequently. The land is not depreciated. Other property, plant, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life. If the property, plant, and equipment comprise any significant components, their depreciation is calculated separately.
4. The Company examines the residual value, useful life, and depreciation method of various assets at the end of each fiscal year. If the estimated residual value and useful life are different from the previous estimations, or there are significant changes in the expected consuming pattern of the future economic benefits embodied in assets, such changes are accounted for based on the requirements of changes in accounting estimates in IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors." The useful lives of various assets are as follows:

Houses and buildings	50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 5 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	3 years

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

1. On the day the lease assets become available for use by the Company, these assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. When the lease contracts are short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the lease payments are recognized as an expense during the lease period using the straight-line method.
2. For lease liabilities, unpaid lease payments are recognized based on the present value, which is discounted based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate of interest on

the commencement date of leases. Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and provides interest expenses over the lease term. The lease liability is re-evaluated and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments that are not arising from contract modifications.

3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost at the on the lease commencement date and the cost is the initial measurement of lease liabilities.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and the depreciation expenses are provided for from the commencement date to the earlier of the expiry of the asset's useful life or the lease term. When a lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement of the lease liability is adjusted for the right-of-use asset.

(XVI) Intangible assets

1. Patent rights

Patent rights are recognized based on the acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 5 years.

2. Computer software

Computer software is recognized based on the acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 2 to 5 years.

3. Mask

Patent rights are recognized based on the acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 3 years.

(XVII) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company estimates the recoverable amount of assets with indications of impairment on the balance sheet date. When the recoverable amount falls below the carrying amount, the Group recognizes impairment losses. The recoverable amount is fair value less the disposal cost or its value-in-use, whichever is higher. When circumstances of asset impairment recognized in prior years no longer exist or are reduced, the Group reverses impairment losses; however, the increase in the carrying amount of assets due to the reversal of impairment losses shall not exceed the carrying amount of assets after deducting depreciation or amortization if the assets have no impairment losses recognized.

(XVIII) Accounts payable

1. Refer to liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services.
2. Short-term accounts payable without bearing interest are measured at their initial invoice amount, as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(XIX) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

1. Refer to financial liabilities held for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term, except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting, or financial liabilities that are designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. When financial liabilities meet any of the following conditions, the Company designates them to be measured at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition:
 - (1) Refer to mixed (combined) contract; or
 - (2) Elimination or a significant reduction of measurement or inconsistent recognition; or
 - (3) Refer to tools with management and performance evaluation on a fair value basis in accordance with the written risk management policy.
2. Financial assets are measured at fair value at initial recognition by the Company. Associated transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss. These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and their gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(XX) derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when contractual obligations are fulfilled, canceled or expired.

(XXI) Non-hedging derivatives and embedded derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are measured at fair value on the day entering into the contracts upon initial recognition, accounted for as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, subsequently measured at fair value, and their gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(XXII) Employee benefit

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid, and they are recognized as expenses when relevant services are provided.

2. Pension

Defined contribution plan

For the defined contribution plans, the pension amount to be appropriated is recognized as the pension cost of the period on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as assets to the extent that cash may be refundable or that the future payment is reduced.

3. Remuneration of employees and remuneration of Directors

The remuneration of employees and remuneration of Directors are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation, and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Subsequently, if the actual distributed amount resolved by the shareholders' meeting differs from the estimated amount, it shall be treated as a change in accounting estimates. In addition, if the remuneration is distributed in shares, the basis for the calculation of the number of shares shall be the closing price on the day prior to the resolution of the Board.

(XXIII) Share-based payment to employees

1. The share-based payment arrangement settled by equity refers to measuring employees' services that are obtained based on the fair value of equity instruments granted on the grant date, recognizing them as the remuneration cost and adjusting equity relatively during the vesting period. The fair value of equity products should reflect the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions related to market prices. The remuneration costs recognized are adjusted as per the amount of remuneration expected to meet the service conditions and non-vesting conditions related to market prices, and the final amount recognized is based on the vested amount on the grant date.
2. The share-based payment arrangement settled in cash recognizes the fair value of liabilities assumed as remuneration cost and liabilities during the vesting period and measures the fair value of equity instruments granted on each balance sheet date and settlement date. Any changes are recognized as current profit or loss.
3. RSAs:
 - (1) The remuneration cost is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted on the grant date during the vested period.
 - (2) The right to participate in dividend distribution is not restricted. Also, employees are not required to return the dividends obtained if they resign during the vesting period. The Group recognizes remuneration costs based on the fair value of dividends on the dividend announcement day for the dividends of employees who are estimated to resign during the vesting period.
 - (3) When employees are required to obtain RSA by paying considerations, if employees resign during the vesting period, the Company may repurchase the RSA at the issuance price. For paid RSAs issued with a grant date after October

11, 2024, considerations paid by employees on the grant date are recognized as liabilities on the grant date. For paid RSAs issued with a grant date before October 10, 2024, considerations paid by employees who are estimated to resign during the vesting period are recognized as liabilities on the grant date, and the estimated ultimate considerations paid by employees who are estimated to resign during the vesting period are recognized as “capital reserve - others.” If employees resign during the vesting period, the Company will retrieve and cancel the RSA without any compensation.

(XXIV) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Except for income tax related to items included in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity that is included in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity, respectively, income tax is recognized in profit or loss.
2. The Company has computed the income tax for the current period in compliance with tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and where taxable income has incurred. The management regularly evaluates the status of income tax returns with respect to applicable income tax regulations and, where applicable, estimates income tax liabilities based on the expected tax payments to be made to the tax authorities. Additional income tax is levied on undistributed earnings in accordance with the Income Tax Act. Subsequently, after the proposal for earning distribution at the shareholders’ meeting in the year following the year in which earnings are generated, income tax expenses on undistributed earnings are recognized based on the status of earning distribution.
3. Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts on the balance sheet. Deferred income tax liabilities generated from the initial recognition of goodwill are not recognized. If the deferred income tax is generated from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in transactions (excluding M&A) and does not affect accounting benefits or taxable income (taxable losses) or generate equivalent taxable and deductible temporary differences, no recognition will be made. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences incurred from investments in subsidiaries and affiliated enterprises, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled by the Company, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is calculated using the tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each

balance sheet date that is expected to apply when the deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that temporary differences are likely to be used in offsetting future taxable income. Unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are re-evaluated on each balance sheet date.
5. The unused income tax carried forward generated from the purchase of equipment or technologies, R&D expenditures, and investments in equity is recognized as deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income is available for deducting unused income tax.

(XXV) Share capital

1. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The incremental cost directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or stock options is presented as a reduction item to the consideration in equity based on the net amount after deducting income tax.
2. When the Company repurchases issued shares, it recognizes the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost as a reduction item to shareholders' equity based on the net amount after tax. Upon the subsequent re-issuance of the repurchased shares, differences between the consideration received less the impacts of any directly attributable incremental cost and income tax and the carrying amount are recognized as adjustments to shareholders' equity.

(XXVI) Dividend distribution

Dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial statements when the Company's Board resolves to distribute cash dividends, and when the distribution is in the form of shares, such dividends are recognized as share dividends to be distributed after the resolution at the shareholders' meeting and are transferred to ordinary shares on the base day for the issuance of new shares.

(XXVII) Income recognition

1. Sales of products
 - (1) The Company manufactures and sells products related to RFIC. Sales income is recognized when the control of the products is transferred to customers; that is, when products are delivered to the customers, the customers have discretion over the sales channels and prices of the products, and the Company has no unperformed obligation that may affect the customers' acceptance of the products. When the product is delivered to the designated location, the risk of obsolescence and loss has been transferred to the customers, and the customers accept the

product according to the sales contract, or if there is objective evidence to prove that all acceptance criteria have been met, product delivery has occurred.

- (2) Sales income is recognized at the contract price, net of the estimated quantity discount and the sales discount price.
- (3) Accounts receivable are recognized when products are delivered to the customer as the Company has unconditional rights to the contract consideration since the point of time, and the consideration can be received from the customer after the passage of time.

2. Service income

The Company provides commissioned design services. Service income is recognized as income during the service period in accordance with the contract to measure the degree of completion of the performance obligation. The customer pays the contract consideration in accordance with the payment time table agreed upon. When the services provided by the Company exceed the amount payable from the customer, they are recognized as contract assets; if the amount payable from the customer exceeds the services provided by the Company, it is recognized as contract liabilities.

V. Major sources of uncertainty over significant accounting judgments, estimations, and assumptions

When the Company prepares the parent company only financial statements, the management has exercised its judgments to decide the accounting policies adopted and make accounting estimates and assumptions based on reasonable expectations of future events under the circumstances on the balance sheet date. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions made may differ from actual results, and the Group will continue to evaluate and adjust with reference to historical experience and other factors. These estimates and assumptions may result in the risk of material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the following fiscal year. Please refer to the description of uncertainty over significant accounting judgments, estimations, and assumptions below for details:

Inventory valuation

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Company uses judgment and estimates to determine the realizable value of inventory on the balance sheet date. Due to the rapid change in technology, the Company evaluates the amount of the inventory's normal losses, obsolescence or no market sales value and writes down the inventory cost to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is determined mainly based on assumptions about future demand within a specific time horizon. Thus, there may be significant changes in the net realizable of inventories.

VI. Description of significant accounting items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	\$ 644	\$ 605
Check deposits and demand deposits	417,650	360,934
	<u>\$ 418,294</u>	<u>\$ 361,539</u>

1. Financial institutions that deal with the Company have favorable credit quality, and the Company deals with multiple financial institutions to spread credit risks. It is expected that the possibility of a default is low.
2. The Company does not pledge cash and cash equivalents.

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

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed shares	\$ 38,915	\$ 221,303
Valuation adjustment	(2,039)	(14,187)
	<u>\$ 36,876</u>	<u>\$ 207,116</u>

1. The Company recognized net (losses) gains of (NT\$1,299) and NT\$2,978 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, on its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
2. The Company does not pledge financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
3. For information on the credit risks of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, please refer to Note 12(2) for details.

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

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Non-listed shares	\$ 19,142	\$ 19,142
Valuation adjustment	(18,311)	(17,990)
	<u>\$ 831</u>	<u>\$ 1,152</u>

1. The Company has selected to classify strategic investments in equity as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments is NT\$831 and NT\$1,152 on December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

2. The amounts of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in comprehensive income in 2025 and 2024 were (NT\$321) and (NT\$2,377), respectively.
3. The Company does not pledge financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(IV) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items:		
Time deposits with a maturity of more than three months	\$ 504,700	\$ 179,700

1. The breakdown of the financial assets measured at amortized cost recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

Item	2025	2024
Interest income	\$ 6,513	\$ 2,487

2. Without considering the collateral or other credit enhancements held, the maximum amount of exposure that best represents the credit risk of the financial assets measured at amortized cost held by the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was NT\$504,700 and NT\$179,700 respectively.
3. For information on the credit risks of financial assets measured at amortized cost, please refer to Note 12(2) for details. The counterparties of the Company's investment in negotiable certificates of deposit are financial institutions with good credit quality. It is expected that the possibility of a default is low.
4. The Company does not pledge financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(V) Net accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	\$ 186,493	\$ 139,597
Less: Loss allowance	(22,346)	(23,307)
Less: Allowance for sales returns and discounts	(3,308)	-
	<u>\$ 160,839</u>	<u>\$ 116,290</u>
Accounts receivable - related parties	\$ 10,011	\$ 3,878
Less: Loss allowance - related parties	(901)	(940)
Less: Allowance for sales returns and discounts - related parties	(1,972)	-
	<u>\$ 7,138</u>	<u>\$ 2,938</u>

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
0 - 90 days	\$ 173,260	\$ 119,228
91 - 180 days	-	-
181 - 365 days	-	940
More than 1 year	23,244	23,307
	<u>\$ 196,504</u>	<u>\$ 143,475</u>

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

2. The balance of accounts receivable on December 31, 2025 and 2024 were generated from customer contracts. In addition, the balance of accounts receivable from customer contracts on January 1, 2024 was NT\$88,754.
3. The Company does not pledge its accounts receivable as collateral.
4. Without considering the collateral or other credit enhancements held, the maximum amount of exposure that best represents the credit risk of accounts receivable of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was NT\$167,977 and NT\$119,228, respectively.
5. For the credit risk information of accounts receivable, please refer to Note 12(2).

(VI) Inventory

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	\$ 35,124	\$ 68,412
Work-in-progress and semi-finished goods	120,573	121,151
Finished goods	80,459	198,944
	<u>\$ 236,156</u>	<u>\$ 388,507</u>

The Company recognized inventory costs as expenses and losses of \$677,435 and \$651,353 for 2025 and 2024, respectively. These amounts include \$13,990 in 2025, resulting from the disposal and clearance of inventories previously recognized with inventory write-down losses, leading to a reversal of inventory valuation and a reduction in cost of goods sold, and \$41,417 in 2024, resulting from writing down inventories from cost to net realizable value, leading to inventory write-downs recognized as an increase in cost of goods sold.

(VII) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Shareholding ratio	Amount	Shareholding ratio
Hann Tang Co., Ltd.	\$ 20,417	100%	\$ 20,086	100%
Rafael				
Microelectronics	3,583	100%	3,543	100%
Korea (Note)				
	<u>\$ 24,000</u>		<u>\$ 23,629</u>	

Note: Based on the valuation in the financial statements that are audited by other CPAs who are engaged by the company.

1. For information on the subsidiaries of the Company, please refer to Note 4(3) of the Company's 2025 consolidated financial statements.
2. The share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method in 2025 and 2024 was NT\$73 and NT\$205.

(VIII) Property, plant and equipment

1. The information on the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	\$ 192,981	\$ 192,981
Houses and buildings	87,158	89,324
Machinery and equipment	3,859	7,428
Office equipment	1,874	702
	<u>\$ 285,872</u>	<u>\$ 290,435</u>

2. Changes in property, plant and equipment during the period are as follows:

	2025			
Cost	Balance at the beginning of the period	Amount increased and transferred during the period	Amount decreased during the period	Closing balance
Land	\$ 192,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 192,981
Houses and buildings	104,276	-	-	104,276
Machinery and equipment	22,624	313	(7,034)	15,903
Office equipment	2,440	1,978	(1,500)	2,918
	<u>\$ 322,321</u>	<u>\$ 2,291</u>	<u>(\$ 8,534)</u>	<u>\$ 316,078</u>

2024				
Cost	Balance at the beginning of the period	Amount increased and transferred during the period	Amount decreased during the period	Closing balance
Land	\$ 128,490	\$ 64,491	\$ -	\$ 192,981
Houses and buildings	84,968	19,308	-	104,276
Machinery and equipment	22,570	3,409	(3,355)	22,624
Transportation equipment	2,500	-	(2,500)	-
Office equipment	4,858	427	(2,845)	2,440
	<u>\$ 243,386</u>	<u>\$ 87,635</u>	<u>(\$ 8,700)</u>	<u>\$ 322,321</u>

2025				
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amount decreased during the period	Closing balance
Houses and buildings	\$ 14,952	\$ 2,166	\$ -	\$ 17,118
Machinery and equipment	15,196	3,882	(7,034)	12,044
Office equipment	1,738	806	(1,500)	1,044
	<u>\$ 31,886</u>	<u>\$ 6,854</u>	<u>(\$ 8,534)</u>	<u>\$ 30,206</u>

2024				
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amount decreased during the period	Closing balance
Houses and buildings	\$ 13,059	\$ 1,893	\$ -	\$ 14,952
Machinery and equipment	13,970	4,581	(3,355)	15,196
Transportation equipment	2,375	42	(2,417)	-
Office equipment	3,451	1,087	(2,800)	1,738
	<u>\$ 32,855</u>	<u>\$ 7,603</u>	<u>(\$ 8,572)</u>	<u>\$ 31,886</u>

3. In 2025 and 2024, there was no capitalization of borrowing costs for property, plant and equipment.
4. The Company does not pledge property, plant and equipment as collateral.
5. None of the Company's property, plant and equipment are assets under operating leases.

(IX) Lease transaction - Lessee

1. The underlying assets leased by the Company are buildings, and the period of the lease contracts is between 2 to 3 years, and the leases were terminated early during 2025. Lease contracts are negotiated individually and contain various terms and conditions.

Except that the assets leased to others cannot be used for leasing, sublet, or any other acts affecting the ownership of the lessor, there are no other restrictions.

2. The lease period of some of the offices and parking spaces rented by the Company does not exceed 12 months.
3. The information on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation expenses recognized is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Houses	\$ -	\$ 1,511

	2025	2024
	Depreciation expenses	Depreciation expenses
Houses	\$ 756	\$ 1,511

4. The increase in the Company's right-of-use assets in 2025 and 2024 was NT\$0.
5. Both parties confirmed the early termination of the lease in June 2025, resulting in a decrease in the Company's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of NT\$755 and NT\$775, respectively.
6. The information on profit and loss items related to lease contracts is as follows:

	2025	2024
<u>Items affecting current profit or loss</u>		
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	\$ 13	\$ 50
Expenses on short-term lease contracts	51	421
Expenses on low-value asset leases	81	53
Gain on lease modification	20	-

7. The total cash outflow from the leases of the Company in 2025 and 2024 was NT\$913 and NT\$2,034, respectively.
8. Extension and termination options for leases
 - (1) The lease targets among buildings in the Company's lease contract contain the extension option that is exercisable by the Company.
 - (2) When deciding the lease period, the Company takes into account all facts and circumstances that give rise to economic incentives for exercising the extension option. When any material event that may give rise to the evaluation of exercising the extension option occurs, the lease period shall be re-estimate.

(X) Intangible assets

		2025			
		Patent rights	Computer software	Mask	Total
January 1					
Cost		\$ 3,463	\$ 44,802	\$ 46,049	\$ 94,314
Accumulated amortization		(2,264)	(30,219)	(28,565)	(61,048)
		<u>\$ 1,199</u>	<u>\$ 14,583</u>	<u>\$ 17,484</u>	<u>\$ 33,266</u>
January 1		\$ 1,199	\$ 14,583	\$ 17,484	\$ 33,266
Increase during the period - acquired separately		-	29,437	19,833	49,270
Derecognize upon expiry - cost		(1,008)	(24,829)	(27,179)	(53,016)
Derecognize upon expiry - accumulated amortization		1,008	24,829	27,179	53,016
Amortization of the period		(600)	(15,458)	(8,650)	(24,708)
December 31		<u>\$ 599</u>	<u>\$ 28,562</u>	<u>\$ 28,667</u>	<u>\$ 57,828</u>
December 31					
Cost		\$ 2,455	\$ 49,410	\$ 38,703	\$ 90,568
Accumulated amortization		(1,856)	(20,848)	(10,036)	(32,740)
		<u>\$ 599</u>	<u>\$ 28,562</u>	<u>\$ 28,667</u>	<u>\$ 57,828</u>
		2024			
		Patent rights	Computer software	Mask	Total
January 1					
Cost		\$ 4,703	\$ 45,756	\$ 103,130	\$ 153,589
Accumulated amortization		(2,849)	(16,495)	(79,965)	(99,309)
		<u>\$ 1,854</u>	<u>\$ 29,261</u>	<u>\$ 23,165</u>	<u>\$ 54,280</u>
January 1		\$ 1,854	\$ 29,261	\$ 23,165	\$ 54,280
Increase during the period - acquired separately		137	407	17,492	18,036
Derecognize upon expiry - cost		(1,377)	(1,361)	(74,573)	(77,311)
Derecognize upon expiry - accumulated amortization		1,377	1,361	74,573	77,311
Amortization of the period		(792)	(15,085)	(23,173)	(39,050)
December 31		<u>\$ 1,199</u>	<u>\$ 14,583</u>	<u>\$ 17,484</u>	<u>\$ 33,266</u>
December 31					
Cost		\$ 3,463	\$ 44,802	\$ 46,049	\$ 94,314
Accumulated amortization		(2,264)	(30,219)	(28,565)	(61,048)
		<u>\$ 1,199</u>	<u>\$ 14,583</u>	<u>\$ 17,484</u>	<u>\$ 33,266</u>

The breakdown of the amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

	2025	2024
Management expenses	\$ 527	\$ 516
R&D expenses	24,181	38,534
	<u>\$ 24,708</u>	<u>\$ 39,050</u>

(XI) Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Employee remuneration and Director remuneration payable	\$ 42,022	\$ 33,829
Salaries and bonuses payable	29,122	26,786
Payables for intangible assets	32,779	-
Others	9,476	10,848
	<u>\$ 113,399</u>	<u>\$ 71,463</u>

(XII) Pension

1. The Company has established the regulations for the defined contribution of pension in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act" that applies to employees who are nationals of the Republic of China. For the employees of the Company who choose to apply the labor pension system under the "Labor Pension Act," the Company contributes 6% of the monthly salary to the individual account of the employees at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The monthly pension or one-off pension is adopted for the collection of the payment of employees' pensions based on the amount in the individual pension accounts and accumulated gains of the employees.
2. In 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized pension costs of NT\$6,531 and NT\$6,369, respectively, in accordance with the above-mentioned regulations for pension.

(XIII) Share-based payment

1. The Company's share-based payment arrangement is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
RSA plan	2020.11.11 - 2021.8.11	311 thousand shares	3 years	Service period and performance conditions
RSA plan	2024.10.28	400 thousand shares	3 years	Service period and performance conditions

The abovementioned share-based payment agreements are settled in equity.

2. The detailed information of the RSA plan is as follows: (Unit: thousand shares)

	2025	2024
RSAs on January 1	403	42
Issued during the period	-	400
Released from restrictions during the period	(121)	(17)
Recovered during the period	(12)	(22)
RSAs on December 31	270	403

(1) The restricted rights and interests of RSAs issued by the Company before fulfilling the vesting conditions are as follows:

The Group granted RSAs on November 11, 2020, May 5, 2021, and August 11, 2021. The duration of the plan is three years. Two years after receiving the rights, employees may have shares of a certain percentage vested when fulfilling certain service conditions and achieving the performance conditions set by the Company. Restricted rights and interests of employees after receiving new shares but without fulfilling the vesting conditions:

- A. Employees shall not engage in the disposal, pledge, transfer, gift to others, creation of rights, or disposal via other means of RSAs.
- B. The trust institution or custodian bank is engaged to exercise the attendance, proposal, speech, voting and voting rights at the shareholders' meeting on employees' behalf according to the agreement.
- C. Employees cannot participate in share dividends and cash dividends; however, they are not entitled to the rights to subscribe shares under capital increase in cash.

In case of the voluntary resignation, retirement, and lay-offs of employees, unvested RSAs are deemed failing to meet the vesting conditions on the effective date; the Company will retrieve and cancel their shares without any compensation according to the law.

The Group granted RSAs on October 28, 2024. The duration of the plan is three years. One year after receiving the rights, employees may have shares of a certain percentage vested when fulfilling certain service conditions and achieving the performance conditions set by the Company. Restricted rights and interests of employees after receiving new shares but without fulfilling the vesting conditions:

- A. Employees shall not engage in the disposal, pledge, transfer, gift to others, creation of rights, or disposal via other means of RSAs.
- B. The trust institution or custodian bank is engaged to exercise the attendance,

proposal, speech, voting and voting rights at the shareholders' meeting on employees' behalf according to the agreement.

- C. Employees cannot participate in share dividends and cash dividends; however, they are not entitled to the rights to subscribe shares under capital increase in cash.

In case of the voluntary resignation, retirement, and lay-offs of employees, unvested RSAs are deemed failing to meet the vesting conditions on the effective date; the Company will retrieve and cancel their shares without any compensation according to the law.

- (2) As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding RSAs of the Company are summarized as follows:

Grant date	Number of shares issued (thousand shares)	Share subscription price (NT\$)	Fair value per unit (NT\$)	Number of restricted shares at the end of the period (thousand shares)
2024.10.28	400	-	120.398~ 127.415	270

As of December 31, 2024, the outstanding RSAs of the Company are summarized as follows:

Grant date	Number of shares issued (thousand shares)	Share subscription price (NT\$)	Fair value per unit (NT\$)	Number of restricted shares at the end of the period (thousand shares)
2021.08.11	38	-	227.5	7
2024.10.28	400	-	120.398~ 127.415	396

- (3) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the RSAs accounted for under the capital reserve were NT\$20,340 and NT\$34,564, respectively; the unearned remuneration of employees was NT\$12,721 and NT\$33,403, respectively.

3. Expenses arising from transactions with share-based payment are as follows:

	2025	2024
Settle in equity - RSAs	\$ 21,401	\$ 1,575
Settle in equity - transfer of treasury shares to employees	-	1,813
	<u>\$ 21,401</u>	<u>\$ 3,388</u>

(XIV) Share capital

1. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized capital was NT\$500,000, divided into 50,000 thousand shares, and the paid-in capital was NT\$308,290, with a par value of NT\$10 per share. The payment for the issued shares of the Company has been fully collected. The reconciliation of the number of outstanding ordinary shares of the Company at the beginning and the end of the period is as follows: (Unit: thousand shares)

	2025	2024
January 1	30,844	30,563
RSAs	-	400
Cancellation of RSAs	(15)	(119)
December 31	30,829	30,844

2. The Board of the Company resolved to issue RSAs on October 28, 2024; please refer to the description in Note 6(13). The base date for the issuance of new shares is November 15, 2024, with a subscription price of nil per share. Regarding the new shares issued under the capital increase, the rights of shares are restricted before employees fulfill the vesting conditions. After employees fulfill the vesting conditions, the rights and obligations of their shares are equivalent to those of the issued ordinary shares of the Company.
3. In 2025, the Company retrieved 12 thousand RSAs that have been issued. As of December 31, 2025, 0.6 thousand shares are accounted for as share capital to be canceled in the amount of NT\$6 due to the non-completion of the change registration, and the change registration had been completed for the cancellation of the remaining shares.

In 2024, the Company retrieved 22 thousand RSAs that have been issued. As of December 31, 2024, 4 thousand shares are accounted for as share capital to be canceled in the amount of NT\$40 due to the non-completion of the change registration, and the change registration had been completed for the cancellation of the remaining shares.

4. Treasury shares

- (1) Reasons for the retrieval of shares and the quantity:

On December 31, 2025, the Company completed the cancellation of all repurchased shares, and it has no treasury shares at present.

Name of the company with shareholding	Reason for recovery	December 31, 2024	
		Thousand shares	Carrying amount
The Company	For the transfer of shares to employees	168	\$ 21,130

- (2) According to the Securities and Exchange Act, the quantity and percentage of outstanding shares repurchased by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the Company, and the total amount for purchasing the shares shall not exceed the amount of retained earnings plus the premium of issued shares and the realized capital reserve.
- (3) According to the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company may not be pledged, and the Company shall not be entitled to any shareholders' rights and interests before the transfer.
- (4) According to the Securities and Exchange Act, the shares repurchased for transferring to employees shall be transferred within five years from the date of repurchase. Those that are not transferred past due are deemed unissued shares of the Company, and the alteration registration to cancel such shares shall be performed. The shares repurchased for the protection of the credit of the Company and shareholders' rights and interests shall be canceled within six months from the date of the repurchase.
- (5) The Company's Board resolved on May 2, 2025 to cancel 168 thousand treasury shares repurchased by the Company from April 21, 2020 to June 4, 2020 and set June 4, 2025 as the base day. The alteration registration for the abovementioned proposal for a capital reduction through the cancellation of treasury shares had been completed.

(XV) Capital reserve

1. According to the Company Act, the premium from the issuance of shares at a price higher than the par value and the capital reserve from the receipt of gifts may be used to offset a deficit. When the Company has no accumulated deficit, new shares or cash may be distributed based on the initial shareholding ratio. In addition, according to relevant requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act, when the abovementioned capital reserve is appropriated to capital, the total shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. The Company may not make up the losses with the capital reserve unless the earnings are insufficient to make up the capital losses.

2025					
	Issuance premium	Trading of treasury shares	RSAs	Others	Total
January 1	\$ 376,885	\$ 4,743	\$ 34,564	\$ 7,512	\$ 423,704
Distribution of cash from the capital reserve	(31,012)	-	-	-	(31,012)
RSAs	15,059	-	(14,224)	-	835
Cancellation of treasury shares	(1,803)	(4,743)	-	-	(6,546)
December 31	\$ 359,129	\$ -	\$ 20,340	\$ 7,512	\$ 386,981

2024					
	Issuance premium	Trading of treasury shares	RSAs	Others	Total
January 1	\$ 374,203	\$ 4,743	\$ 6,705	\$ 7,512	\$ 393,163
RSAs	2,682	-	27,859	-	30,541
December 31	\$ 376,885	\$ 4,743	\$ 34,564	\$ 7,512	\$ 423,704

- The Board of the Company resolved on February 14, 2025 and reported at the shareholders' meeting on May 27, 2025 to distribute a cash dividend of NT\$31,012 (NT\$1 per share) from the capital reserve.

(XVI) Retained earnings

- According to the Articles of Incorporation, if there are any earnings in the annual final accounts, they shall be distributed in the following order:
 - Pay taxes.
 - Compensate losses.
 - Appropriate 10% as the legal reserve; however, this shall not apply when the accumulated legal reserve has reached the paid-in capital of the Company.
 - Appropriate or reserve the special reserve according to laws and regulations or requirements of the competent authority.
 - Regarding the balance in subparagraphs 1 to 4 in paragraph 1 of this article plus the retained earnings at the beginning of the period, retain them or distribute them as shareholders' bonuses through the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

According to paragraph 5, Article 240 of the Company Act, the Company authorizes the Board to distribute dividends or bonuses to be distributed or the entire or partial legal reserve and capital reserve as stated in paragraph 1, Article 241 of the Company Act in cash with the resolution approved by more than half of the attending Directors at a meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the Directors and report to the shareholders' meeting.

- The Company's dividend policy is as follows: The Company is a technology-intensive technology business and is within its period of growth. To accommodate the long-term capital planning and satisfy the shareholders' demand for cash flow, the Company

adopts a residual dividend policy to strengthen the growth and sustainable operation of the Company. The expanded operating scale and the demand for cash flow in the future shall be considered upon the distribution of shareholders' bonuses; however, cash dividends each year shall not be less than 10% of the total shareholders' bonuses of the year.

3. Except for offsetting the Company's losses and distributing new shares based on the initial shareholding ratio of shareholders, the legal reserve may not be used; however, the issuance of new shares or cash shall be no more than 25% of the part that the reserve exceeds the paid-in capital.
4. When the Company distributes earnings, it is required by laws and regulations to set aside a special reserve for the debit balance, an other equity item, on the balance sheet date of the year. Subsequently, when the debit balance, an other equity item, is reversed, the amount reversed may be included in earnings available for distribution.
5. The Board of the Company resolved to approve the distribution of a dividend of NT\$1.8 per ordinary share from earnings with a dividend totaling NT\$55,313 on May 3, 2024, which was reported to the shareholders' meeting on June 18, 2024.

The Board of the Company resolved to approve the distribution of a dividend of NT\$1 per ordinary share from earnings with a dividend totaling NT\$31,012 on February 14, 2025, which was reported to the shareholders' meeting on May 27, 2025.

The Board of the Company resolved to approve the distribution of a dividend of NT\$2 per ordinary share from earnings with a dividend totaling NT\$61,118 on March 2, 2026.

(XVII) Other equity items

	2025			
	Foreign currency translation	Unearned remuneration of employees	Unrealized valuation gain or loss	Total
January 1	\$ 545	(\$ 33,403)	(\$ 17,990)	(\$ 50,848)
Difference from foreign currency translation				
- The Group	(468)	-	-	(468)
Issuance of RSAs				
Remuneration cost of share-based payment	-	20,682	-	20,682
Valuation adjustment	-	-	(321)	(321)
December 31	\$ 77	(\$ 12,721)	(\$ 18,311)	(\$ 30,955)

	2024			
	Foreign currency translation	Unearned remuneration of employees	Unrealized valuation gain or loss	Total
January 1	\$ 55	(\$ 2,470)	(\$ 15,613)	(\$ 18,028)
Difference from foreign currency translation				
- The Group	490	-	-	490
Remuneration cost of share-based payment	-	(30,933)	-	(30,933)
Valuation adjustment	-	-	(2,377)	(2,377)
December 31	<u>\$ 545</u>	<u>(\$ 33,403)</u>	<u>(\$ 17,990)</u>	<u>(\$ 50,848)</u>

(XVIII) Operating income

	2025	2024
Income from customer contracts		
Sales of products	\$ 1,104,030	\$ 1,056,159
Provision of services	33,258	9,332
	<u>\$ 1,137,288</u>	<u>\$ 1,065,491</u>

1. Breakdown of income from customer contracts

The Company's source of income is from the transfer of products at a certain point in time and the transfer of services gradually over time; income can be divided into the following major geographical areas:

2025	Taiwan	China	Other parts of Asia	Europe and America	Total
Income from contracts with external customers	<u>\$ 32,759</u>	<u>\$ 990,128</u>	<u>\$ 72,839</u>	<u>\$ 41,562</u>	<u>\$ 1,137,288</u>
Point of time of income recognition					
Income recognized at a certain point in time	\$ 29,055	\$ 990,128	\$ 58,265	\$ 26,582	\$ 1,104,030
Income recognized gradually over time	3,704	-	14,574	14,980	33,258
	<u>\$ 32,759</u>	<u>\$ 990,128</u>	<u>\$ 72,839</u>	<u>\$ 41,562</u>	<u>\$ 1,137,288</u>

2024	Taiwan	China	Other parts of Asia	Europe and America	Total
Income from contracts with external customers	\$ 26,737	\$ 928,274	\$ 96,860	\$ 13,620	\$ 1,065,491
Point of time of income recognition					
Income recognized at a certain point in time	\$ 26,737	\$ 928,274	\$ 87,528	\$ 13,620	\$ 1,056,159
Income recognized gradually over time	-	-	9,332	-	9,332
	\$ 26,737	\$ 928,274	\$ 96,860	\$ 13,620	\$ 1,065,491

2. Contract liabilities

- (1) Contract liabilities related to income from customer contracts recognized by the Company are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract liabilities:			
- Sales of products	\$ 7,948	\$ 15,271	\$ 5,100
- Provision of services	3,025	3,025	3,025
	\$ 10,973	\$ 18,296	\$ 8,125

- (2) Contract liabilities at the beginning of the period recognized as income during the period

	2025	2024
Balance of contract liabilities at the beginning of the period		
recognized as income during the period	\$ 12,543	\$ 2,373

- (3) Transaction price allocated to the unperformed performance obligations

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the contract transaction price allocated to the part of the contracts of the entrusted design project entered into between the Company and customers that is not fully performed was NT\$14,827 and NT\$36,827, respectively.

3. Assets recognized from the cost of contract performance

The cost generated from the entrusted design projects of the Company will be transferred to operating costs when recognizing income upon fulfilling the performance

obligations in the future and presented as the cost of contract performance in the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances were NT\$1,613 and NT\$1,588, respectively. The amounts amortized and recognized as costs for 2025 and 2024 were NT\$4,560 and NT\$2,642, respectively.

(XIX) Interest income

	2025	2024
Interests on bank deposits	\$ 8,751	\$ 4,722
Others	-	4
	<u>\$ 8,751</u>	<u>\$ 4,726</u>

(XX) Other income

	2025	2024
Dividend income	\$ 1,312	\$ 12,350
Other income - others	603	158
	<u>\$ 1,915</u>	<u>\$ 12,508</u>

(XXI) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Gain on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ -	\$ 355
Net (loss) gain on foreign currency exchange	(10,044)	12,729
Net (loss) gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,299)	2,978
Others	(1,848)	-
	<u>(\$ 13,191)</u>	<u>\$ 16,062</u>

(XXII) Financial cost

	2025	2024
Interest expenses:		
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 13	\$ 50
Others	-	2
	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>

(XXIII) Additional information on the nature of expenses

	2025	2024
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 209,299	\$ 184,645
Depreciation expenses on property, plant and equipment	6,854	7,603
Depreciation expenses on right-of-use assets	756	1,511
Amortization expenses of intangible assets	24,708	39,050

(XXIV) Employee benefit expenses

	2025	2024
Salary expenses	\$ 188,852	\$ 164,305
Labor and insurance health expenses	10,470	10,320
Pension expenses	6,531	6,369
Other personnel expenses	3,446	3,651
	<u>\$ 209,299</u>	<u>\$ 184,645</u>

1. According to the Articles of Incorporation, if the Company records profits for the year, it shall appropriate no less than 4% and no more than 4% as the remuneration of employees and the remuneration of Directors, respectively. In the amount of the remuneration of employees in the preceding paragraph, no less than 5% of profits shall be appropriated for the distribution of the remuneration of executive employees. However, if the Company has accumulated losses, it shall make compensation first.
2. The estimated amount of employee remuneration of the Company in 2025 and 2024 was NT\$26,500 and NT\$25,000, respectively; the estimated amount of director remuneration was NT\$4,230 and NT\$2,100, respectively. The aforementioned amount was recorded as salary expenses.

The amount for 2025 is estimated based on the profiting status up to the current period at a certain percentage.

The amount of 2024 remuneration of employees and remuneration of Directors resolved by the Board is consistent with the amount recognized in the 2024 financial statements.

For information on remuneration of employees and remuneration of Directors approved by the Board of the Company, please visit MOPS for inquiries.

(XXV) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses

Components of income tax expenses:

	2025	2024
Current income tax		
Income tax generated from current income	\$ 28,035	\$ 25,378
Additional duties on undistributed earnings	3,625	-
Over-estimated income tax in previous years	(4,869)	(3,067)
Total income tax for the period	26,791	22,311
Deferred income tax:		
The initial generation and reversal of temporary differences	1,349	(6,901)
Income tax expenses	\$ 28,140	\$ 15,410

2. Relation between income tax expenses and accounting profit

	2025	2024
Income tax is calculated based on net income before tax at the statutory rate	\$ 30,029	\$ 26,503
Effects of items adjusted for recognition under the tax laws	(382)	(5,556)
Income exempted from taxation under the tax laws	(263)	(2,470)
Additional duties on undistributed earnings	3,625	-
Over-estimated income tax in previous years	(4,869)	(3,067)
Income tax expenses	\$ 28,140	\$ 15,410

3. The amounts of deferred income tax assets or liabilities generated from temporary differences, taxation loss and investment credit are as follows:

2025			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:			
- Temporary differences:			
Inventory devaluation	\$ 22,684	(\$ 2,799)	\$ 19,885
Unrealized exchange losses	182	101	283
unrealized gain on sales	160	(153)	7
Unrealized sales discounts	394	662	1,056
Subtotal	\$ 23,420	(\$ 2,189)	\$ 21,231
- Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Unrealized exchange gains	(1,990)	840	(1,150)
Total	\$ 21,430	(\$ 1,349)	\$ 20,081

2024			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:			
- Temporary differences:			
Inventory devaluation	\$ 14,400	\$ 8,284	\$ 22,684
Unrealized exchange losses	663	(481)	182
unrealized gain on sales	77	83	160
Unrealized sales discounts	-	394	394
Subtotal	\$ 15,140	\$ 8,280	\$ 23,420
- Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Unrealized exchange gains	(611)	(1,379)	(1,990)
Total	\$ 14,529	\$ 6,901	\$ 21,430

4. The breakdown of the investment tax credit of the Company and the amount of deferred income tax assets not recognized are as follows:

December 31, 2025				
Credit items	Unused credit balance	Tax amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets		Last year of credit
R&D expenditures	\$ 13,926	\$	13,926	2026
December 31, 2024				
Credit items	Unused credit balance	Tax amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets		Last year of credit
R&D expenditures	\$ 10,072	\$	10,072	2025

5. The deductible temporary differences not recognized as deferred income tax assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deductible temporary differences	\$ 373	\$ 358

6. The Company did not recognize deferred income tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences related to the investments of certain subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of unrecognized temporary differences of deferred income tax liabilities was NT\$382 and NT\$353, respectively.

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

(XXVI) Earnings per share

	2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Basic earnings per share (NT\$)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company	\$ 122,007	30,517	\$ 4.00
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company	\$ 122,007	30,517	
Effects of potential diluted ordinary shares			
Remuneration of employees	-	222	
RSAs	-	96	
Effect of net profit of the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company plus potential ordinary shares	\$ 122,007	30,835	\$ 3.96

	2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Basic earnings per share (NT\$)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company	\$ 117,105	30,434	\$ 3.85
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company	\$ 117,105	30,434	
Effects of potential diluted ordinary shares			
Remuneration of employees	-	217	
RSAs	-	152	
Effect of net profit of the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company plus potential ordinary shares	\$ 117,105	30,803	\$ 3.80

(XXVII) Supplementary information on cash flow

Investing activities partially paid in cash:

	2025	2024
Acquisition of intangible assets	\$ 49,270	\$ 18,036
Less: Other payables at the end of the period	(32,779)	-
Cash paid during the period	\$ 16,491	\$ 18,036

(XXVIII) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2025	2024
	Lease liabilities	Lease liabilities
January 1	\$ 1,543	\$ 3,053
Changes in cash flow from financing	(768)	(1,510)
Other changes in non-financing cash (Note)	(775)	-
December 31	\$ -	\$ 1,543

Note: Refer to the early terminations of lease liabilities.

VII. Related party transactions

(I) Parent company and ultimate controller

The Company is controlled by Flexium Interconnect, Inc. (registered in the Republic of China), and it owns 29.91% of the Company's shares. The remaining 70.09% is held by the public. The Company's ultimate parent company is Flexium Interconnect, Inc..

(II) Name of and relationship with related parties

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Group</u>
ShenZhen Aluksen Hongxin Technology Co., Ltd. (Hongxin)	Affiliates of a subsidiary
QuantumZ Inc. (QuantumZ)	Affiliates of a subsidiary
ShenZhen Rafael Microsystems, Inc. (Shenzhen Rafael)	Subsidiary of the Company
Rafael Microelectronics Korea	Subsidiary of the Company

(III) Major transactions with related parties

1. Operating income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Hongxin	<u>\$ 56,433</u>	<u>\$ 18,655</u>

There is no significant difference between the transaction price of the sales of the Company's products and the payment terms with non-related parties.

The unrealized gross profit from sales with related parties has been written off in proportion to the equity ratio.

2. Sales returns and discounts

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Hongxin	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,972</u>

3. Amounts receivable from related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable:		
Hongxin	<u>\$ 7,138</u>	<u>\$ 2,938</u>
Other receivables:		
QuantumZ	<u>\$ 723</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The amounts receivable from related parties are mainly from sales transactions, with a payment term of a monthly settlement of 30 days. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has provided an allowance loss of NT\$901 and NT\$940 according to the Company's policy for the overdue amounts receivable from related parties. In addition, the Company reclassified the allowance for sales returns and discounts of NT\$1,972, which was recognized for 2024, from other payables to accounts receivable.

4. Amounts payables to related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other payables:		
Hongxin	\$ -	\$ 1,972

5. Operating expenses - other expenses

	2025	2024
Shenzhen Rafael	\$ 21,267	\$ 26,847
Rafael Microelectronics Korea	4,134	4,252
	\$ 25,401	\$ 31,099

6. Service income (recognized as a deduction of salary expenses)

	2025	2024
QuantumZ	\$ 688	\$ -

(IV) Information on the remuneration of key management personnel

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 22,857	\$ 20,687
Post-employment benefits	395	447
Share-based payment	4,074	756
	\$ 27,326	\$ 21,890

VIII. Pledged assets

None.

IX. Major contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

(I) Contingency

None.

(II) Commitment

None.

X. Major disaster losses

None.

XI. Major events after the reporting period

On March 2, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors resolved the earnings distribution proposal for 2025. Please refer to Note 6(16) for details.

XII. Others

(I) Capital management

The Company's capital management objective is to ensure the Company's continuous operations, maintain the optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and provide returns to shareholders. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, refund capital to shareholders, issue new shares or dispose of assets to reduce liabilities. The Company's strategy is to achieve a balanced capital structure.

(II) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instrument

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 36,876	\$ 207,116
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investments in equity instruments selected and designated	\$ 831	\$ 1,152
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 418,294	361,539
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	504,700	179,700
Accounts receivable (including those from related parties)	167,977	119,228
Other receivables (including those from related parties)	8,351	23,446
Refundable deposits	50	305
	<u>\$ 1,099,372</u>	<u>\$ 684,218</u>

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Accounts payable	\$ 80,949	\$ 72,223
Other payables (including those to related parties)	113,399	71,463
	<u>\$ 194,348</u>	<u>\$ 143,686</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,543</u>

2. Risk management policy

- (1) The Company's daily operations are affected by multiple financial risks, including market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company identifies, assesses and manages the aforementioned risks based on its policy and risk preferences.
- (2) The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal control for the aforementioned financial risk management in accordance with relevant regulations. Major financial activities shall be reviewed by the Board and the Audit Committee in accordance with relevant regulations and the internal control system. During the execution period of financial management activities, the Company shall strictly comply with the regulations related to financial risk management it established.

3. Nature and severity of significant financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- A. The Company's exchange rate risk is mainly related to its main operating activities (when income or expenses are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency) and net investments in foreign operations.
- B. The Company avoids exchange rate risks with forward exchange rate transactions; however, hedging accounting is not applicable. For details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. In addition, net investments in foreign operations are strategic investments; therefore, the Company does not engage in hedging for such investments.
- C. The businesses of the Company involve a number of non-functional currencies (NT\$ is the functional currency of the Company); therefore, the Company is affected by exchange rate fluctuations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies with influences of significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2025			
	Foreign currency (in thousands)		Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NT\$)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary item				
USD: NTD	\$	7,376	31.380	\$ 231,459
RMB: NTD		5,071	4.46449	22,639
EUR: NTD		105	36.70	3,854
Financial liabilities				
Monetary item				
USD: NTD		3,640	31.380	114,223
	December 31, 2024			
	Foreign currency (in thousands)		Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NT\$)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary item				
USD: NTD	\$	12,113	32.735	\$ 396,519
RMB: NTD		1,719	4.55386	7,828
EUR: NTD		433	33.94	14,696
Financial liabilities				
Monetary item				
USD: NTD		2,196	32.735	71,886

D. In 2025 and 2024, the aggregate amount of all exchange (losses) gains (realized and unrealized) on monetary items of the Company with significant influence due to exchange rate fluctuations was (NT\$10,044) and NT\$12,729, respectively.

E. The Company's foreign currency market risk analysis due to influences of significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2025					
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Sensitivity analysis				
	Carrying amount (NT\$)	Range of change	Effects on profit and loss	Effects on other comprehensive income	
	Financial assets				
	Monetary item				
	USD: NTD	\$ 231,459	1%	\$ 2,315	\$ -
RMB: NTD	22,639	1%	226	-	
EUR: NTD	3,854	1%	39	-	
Financial liabilities					
Monetary item					
USD: NTD	114,223	1%	1,142	-	
December 31, 2024					
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Sensitivity analysis				
	Carrying amount (NT\$)	Range of change	Effects on profit and loss	Effects on other comprehensi ve income	
	Financial assets				
	Monetary item				
	USD: NTD	\$ 396,519	1%	\$ 3,965	\$ -
RMB: NTD	7,828	1%	78	-	
EUR: NTD	14,696	1%	147	-	
Financial liabilities					
Monetary item					
USD: NTD	71,886	1%	719	-	

Price risk

- A. The Company is exposed to equity instruments with price risks. Such instruments are financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held and accounted for. The Company set a limit for investments in single and overall preferred shares and equity securities through diversified investments to manage the price risk of preferred shares and equity securities. The information on the portfolio of investments in preferred shares and equity securities shall be provided to the senior management of the Company periodically. The Board shall review and approve all the decisions on the investment in preferred shares and equity securities.
- B. The Company mainly invests in equity instruments issued by domestic companies. The prices of such equity instruments are affected by the

uncertainty of the future values of the investment targets. If the prices of such equity instruments rise or drop by 1%, with all other factors remaining unchanged, the net profit before tax for 2025 and 2024 will increase or decrease by NT\$369 or NT\$2,071, respectively, due to the gain or loss on equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss; the gain or loss on investments in equity at fair value through other comprehensive income will increase or decrease by NT\$8 and NT\$12, respectively.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risks are risks of fair value or future cash flow fluctuations of financial instruments due to changes in the market interest rate. The interest rate risk of the Company mainly arises from time deposits with floating interest rates. The period of the Company's time deposits is generally shorter periods; therefore, cash flow risk arising from changes in interest rate is relatively low.

(2) Credit risk

- A. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss incurred when a counterparty of transactions fails to perform its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk arises from operating activities (mainly accounts receivable) and financing activities (mainly bank deposits and other financial instruments).
- B. Each department of the Company manages credit risk in accordance with credit risk policies, procedures and controls. The credit risk assessment of all counterparties of transactions generally considers the financial position, ratings of the credit rating agencies, historical transaction experience of the counterparties of transactions, current economic situation, the Company's internal assessment standards, and other factors. The Company also adopts certain credit enhancement tools at appropriate times to reduce the credit risk of specific counterparties of transactions.
- C. When the Company's contract payment is overdue for over a certain number of days under the agreed payment terms, it is deemed that the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition.
- D. When the debtor experiences major financial difficulties or has gone bankrupt, the Company shall deem it a breach of contract in accordance with the credit risk management procedures.
- E. The indicators used by the Company to determine the credit impairment of financial assets are as follows:
 - (A) The possibility of the issuer having major financial difficulties or entering bankruptcy or other financial restructuring increases significantly;

(B) The issuer delays or fails to pay interest or principal.

F. The Company divides the accounts receivable of customers into groups based on the credit rating, region, industry, and other factors of counterparties of transactions and adopts the simplified approach to estimate ECL based on the allowance matrix.

G. The Company has adjusted the loss rate established based on historical and current information of a specific period based on future-looking considerations to estimate the loss allowance of accounts receivable. The allowance matrix on December 31, 2025 and 2024 based on customer classification is disclosed as follows:

December 31, 2025							
Group 1	Not past due	Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	More than 121 days	Total
Total Carrying amount	\$ 173,194	\$ 66	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 901	\$ 174,161
Allowance for sales returns and discounts	(5,280)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,280)
Carrying amount	167,914	66	-	-	-	901	168,881
Loss rate	0%	5%	10%	30%	70%	100%	
Loss allowance	-	(3)	-	-	-	(901)	(904)
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 167,914</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 167,977</u>
Group 2	Not past due	121 to 150 days	151 to 180 days	181 to 270 days	271 to 300 days	More than 301 days	Total
Total Carrying amount	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,343	\$ 22,343
Loss rate	0%	5%	10%	30%	70%	100%	
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(22,343)	(22,343)
Carrying amount	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
December 31, 2024							
Group 1	Not past due	Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	More than 121 days	Total
Total Carrying amount	\$ 119,228	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 940	\$ 120,168
Loss rate	0%	5%	10%	30%	70%	100%	
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(940)	(940)
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 119,228</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 119,228</u>
Group 2	Not past due	121 to 150 days	151 to 180 days	181 to 270 days	271 to 300 days	More than 301 days	Total
Total Carrying amount	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,307	\$ 23,307
Loss rate	0%	5%	10%	30%	70%	100%	
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(23,307)	(23,307)
Carrying amount	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

H. The statement of loss allowance of accounts receivables made by adopting the simplified approach is as follows:

	2025	2024
January 1	\$ 24,247	\$ 21,882
Provision of impairment loss	-	2,365
Reversal of impairment loss	(1,000)	-
December 31	\$ 23,247	\$ 24,247

(3) Liquidity risk

- A. The Company's Finance Department monitors the forecast of the Company's demand for working capital to ensure that it has sufficient funds to meet operational needs and maintains sufficient unspent borrowing commitment limit at all times.
- B. If the remaining cash held by each operating entity exceeds the management requirement for the working capital, the remaining funds will be invested in interest-bearing demand deposits, time deposits, and securities, and the instruments selected shall have appropriate maturity day or sufficient liquidity to respond to the forecast above and provide sufficient liquidity. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the monetary market positions held by the Company were NT\$959,226 and NT\$747,750. It is expected to instantly generate cash flow to manage liquidity risk.
- C. The Company maintains financial flexibility through contracts of cash and cash equivalents and highly liquid securities. The contractual cash flow disclosed in the table below are non-discounted amounts.

	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	More than 2 year
December 31, 2025			
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 80,949	\$ -	\$ -
Other payables	113,399	-	-
<u>Derivative financial liabilities:</u> None.			
December 31, 2024			
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 72,223	\$ -	\$ -
Other payables	71,463	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,560	-	-
<u>Derivative financial liabilities:</u> None.			

(III) Information on fair value

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

Level 1:	Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access on the measurement date. An active market refers to 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 listed shares invested by the Company belongs to this level.
Level 2:	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the derivatives invested by the Company belongs to this level.
Level 3:	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Equity instruments with no active market invested by the Company belong to this level.

2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value:

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, accounts receivable (including from related parties), other receivables (including from related parties), refundable deposits (presented as "other non-current assets"), accounts payables, other payables, and lease liabilities is a reasonable approximate to the fair value.

3. For financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value, the Company classifies them according to the nature, characteristics, risks, and fair value of the assets. The relevant information is as follows:

- (1) The Company classified assets based on their nature. The relevant information is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ 36,876	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,876
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	831	831
	<u>\$ 36,876</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 831</u>	<u>\$ 37,707</u>

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ 207,116	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 207,116
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	1,152	1,152
	<u>\$ 207,116</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,152</u>	<u>\$ 208,268</u>

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

A. If the Company adopts market quotation as the input value of fair value (i.e., Level 1), the characteristics of the instruments are set out as follows:

	Listed shares
Market quotation	Closing price

B. Except for the financial instruments with an active market, as mentioned above, the fair value of other financial instruments is obtained through valuation techniques or by referencing counterparty quotes. The fair value obtained through the valuation techniques can be calculated with reference to the current fair value of other financial instruments with substantially similar conditions and characteristics, the discounted cash flow approach, or other valuation techniques, including the market information utilization model available on the parent company only balance sheet date.

C. For financial instruments with higher complexity, the Company measures the fair value based on the valuation approaches and techniques extensively used by peers and the valuation models it developed. Such valuation models are usually used in debt instruments of derivatives and embedded derivatives or securitized products. Partial parameters used in such valuation models are not observable information in the market. The Company is required to make appropriate estimates based on the assumptions. For the effects of parameters not observable in the market on the valuation of financial instruments, please refer to the description in Note 12(3)8.

4. There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2025 and 2024.

5. The following table sets out the changes in Level 3 in 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
	Non-derivative equity instruments	Non-derivative equity instruments
January 1	\$ 1,152	\$ 3,529
Losses recognized in other comprehensive income	(321)	(2,377)
December 31	<u>\$ 831</u>	<u>\$ 1,152</u>

6. There was no inward or outward transfer to or from Level 3 in 2025 and 2024.
7. For the valuation procedures of fair value classified in Level 3, the Financial Department of the Company carries out independent fair value verification based on the actuarial report issued by an external expert to align valuation results with the market status based on the data from an independent source to confirm that the data source is independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and represent an executable price, regularly performs calibration of the valuation models, carries out retrospective tests, updates inputs and data required by valuation models, and makes any other necessary adjustments to fair value to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.
8. The quantitative information on the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation models of Level 3 fair value measurement items and the sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs are described as follows:

	December 31, 2025 Fair value	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relation between the input and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed shares	\$ 831	Market approach	Price-to-sales ratio	0.92	The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value is.
			Lack of market liquidity discount	25%	The higher the lack of market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value.

	December 31, 2024 Fair value	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relation between the input and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed shares	\$ 1,152	Market approach	Price-to-sales ratio	1.95	The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value is.
			Lack of market liquidity discount	25%	The higher the lack of market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value.

9. The Company carefully selects valuation models and evaluation parameters; however, different valuation models or parameters may lead to different valuation results. Regarding financial assets classified into Level 3, if valuation meters change, the effects on the current profit or loss or other comprehensive income are as follows:

December 31, 2025						
	Input	Change	Recognized in profit or loss			Recognized in other comprehensive income
			Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Price-to-sales ratio	±10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83	(\$ 83)
December 31, 2024						
	Input	Change	Recognized in profit or loss			Recognized in other comprehensive income
			Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Price-to-sales ratio	±10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115	(\$ 115)

XIII. Additional disclosures

(I) Information on significant transactions

- Loans to others: None.
- Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- Material securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in the equity of subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 1.
- Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: None.
- Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: None.

6. Business relationships and significant transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries: Please refer to Table 2.

(II) Information on investees

Name and location of investees and other relevant information (excluding investees in Mainland China): Please refer to Table 3.

(III) Information on investments in China

1. Basic data: Please refer to Table 4.
2. Major transactions with investees in China directly or indirectly through a third regional business: None.

XIV. Segment information

Not applicable.

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash on hand		\$ 644
Demand deposits	Demand deposits in NTD	333,298
	Demand deposit in USD (US\$1,865 thousand, exchange rate 31.38)	58,511
	Demand deposit in EUR (EUR 99 thousand, exchange rate 36.7)	3,646
	Demand deposit in RMB (RMB 4,971 thousand, exchange rate 4.46449)	22,195
		<u>\$ 418,294</u>

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Current

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Financial instrument	Summary	Number of shares	Nominal value	Total amount	Acquisition cost	Fair value		Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risks	Remarks
						Unit price	Total amount		
Share - Ordinary shares	Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	11,416	\$ 10	\$ 114	\$ 567	\$ 96.10	\$ 1,097	\$ -	
Shares - Class B preferred shares	Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	185,000	10	1,850	11,327	61.70	11,415	-	
Shares - Preferred shares	Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	304,262	10	3,043	18,255	53.40	16,248	-	
Shares - Class B preferred shares	KGI Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	399,000	10	3,990	3,713	7.87	3,140	-	
Shares - Class B preferred shares	CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	78,000	10	780	5,053	63.80	4,976	-	
				<u>\$ 9,777</u>	<u>\$ 38,915</u>		<u>\$ 36,876</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost - Current

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Name	Summary	Contract period (Note)	Interest rate	Amount	Collaterals or pledge
Mega International Commercial Bank	Time deposit in NTD	2025/3/20 - 2026/12/12	1.65%~1.70%	\$ 264,700	None
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	Time deposit in NTD	2025/9/25 - 2026/3/25	1.425%	40,000	None
Land Bank of Taiwan	Time deposit in NTD	2025/3/17 - 2026/12/16	1.46%~1.70%	200,000	None
				<u>\$ 504,700</u>	

Note: The contract period exceeding one year is due to the inclusion of multiple time deposits with different maturities; however, the term of each individual time deposit does not exceed one year.

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Accounts Receivable

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Name of customer	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Non-related parties:			
Company B	Sales income	\$ 59,294	
Company D	Sales income	44,658	
Company A	Sales income	39,075	
Company C	Sales income	22,343	
Company F	Sales income	14,422	
Others (a small number of less than 5%)	Sales income	6,701	
		186,493	
Less: Allowance for bad debt		(22,346)	
Less: Allowance for sales returns and discounts		(3,308)	
		\$ 160,839	
Related parties:			
ShenZhen Aluksen Hongxin Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales income	\$ 10,011	
Less: Allowance for bad debt		(901)	
Less: Allowance for sales returns and discounts		(1,972)	
		\$ 7,138	

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Inventory

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	Amount		Remarks
	Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw materials	\$ 97,911	\$ 109,424	Adopt the net realizable value as the market price
Work-in-progress and semi-finished goods	140,666	292,865	Adopt the net realizable value as the market price
Finished goods	97,006	236,533	Adopt the net realizable value as the market price
	335,583	\$ 638,822	
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation losses	(99,427)		
	\$ 236,156		

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.
Breakdown of Changes in Investment under the Equity Method
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Name	Opening balance		Increase during the period (Note)		Decrease during the period		Closing balance			Market price or net worth of equity		Collaterals or pledge	Remarks
	Thousand shares	Amount	Thousand shares	Amount	Thousand shares	Amount	Thousand shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Amount	Unit price	Total price		
Hann Tang Co., Ltd.	707	\$20,086	-	\$ 331	-	\$ -	707	100	\$20,417	29	\$20,450		
Rafael Microelectronics Korea	200	3,543	-	40	-	-	200	100	3,583	18	3,583		
		<u>\$23,629</u>		<u>\$ 371</u>		<u>\$ -</u>			<u>\$24,000</u>		<u>\$24,033</u>		

Note: The amount increase during the period includes investment gains, accumulated translation adjustments, and unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions with affiliates.

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Changes in Property, Plant and Equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Please refer to the description in Note 6(8) Property, plant and equipment.

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Changes in the Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Please refer to the description in Note 6(8) Property, plant and equipment.

For the depreciation methods and useful lives adopted for various depreciated assets, please refer to the description in Note 4(14).

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Changes in Intangible Assets

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Please refer to the description in Note 6(10) Intangible assets.

For the amortization methods and useful lives adopted for various assets, please refer to the description in Note 4(16).

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Accounts Payable

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Name of customer	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Non-related parties:			
Supplier A	Commissioned processing	\$ 37,439	
Supplier B	Commissioned processing	19,332	
Supplier C	Commissioned processing	9,118	
Supplier E	Commissioned processing	6,474	
Others (a small number of less than 5%)	Commissioned processing	8,586	
		<u>\$ 80,949</u>	

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Other Payables

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Please refer to the description in Note 6(11) Other payables.

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Operating Income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	Quantity	Amount	Remarks
Sales of products	163,180 thousand pieces	\$ 1,104,030	
Provision of services		33,258	
		<u>\$ 1,137,288</u>	

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Operating Costs

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	Amount
Raw materials at the beginning of the period	\$ 127,911
Add: Purchase of materials during the period	299,634
Less: Raw materials at the end of the period	(97,911)
Scrap of raw materials	(6,317)
Transfer to expenses	(193)
Sales of raw materials	(68)
Consumption of raw materials during the period	323,056
Manufacturing expenses	221,810
Manufacturing cost	544,866
Add: Work-in-progress and semi-finished goods at the beginning of the period	154,890
Less: Work-in-progress and semi-finished goods at the end of the period	(140,666)
Scrap of work-in-progress	(12,911)
Inventory loss on work-in-progress	(1,606)
Transfer to expenses	(185)
Sales of work-in-progress	(337)
Cost of finished goods	544,051
Add: Finished goods at the beginning of the period	219,124
Less: Finished goods at the end of the period	(97,006)
Scrap of finished goods	(7,025)
Surplus of finished goods inventory	182
Transfer to expenses	(506)
Production and sales cost	658,820
Other operating costs - sales of raw material	68
Other operating costs - sales of work-in-progress	337
Total cost of sales	659,225
Reversal of loss on inventory obsolescence and write-down	(13,990)
Loss on inventory write-off	26,253
Other operating costs	5,947
Total operating costs	\$ 677,435

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Manufacturing Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Processing expenses		\$ 219,214	
Others (a small number of less than 5%)		2,596	
		<u>\$ 221,810</u>	

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Selling Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Salary expenses		\$ 12,045	
Import and export expenses		4,582	
Commission service expenses		4,134	
Others (a small number of less than 5%)		5,160	
		<u>\$ 25,921</u>	

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of Management Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Salary expenses		\$ 37,295	
Depreciation expenses		3,728	
Service expenses		3,989	
Others (a small number of less than 5%)		14,335	
		<u>\$ 59,347</u>	

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Breakdown of R&D Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Salary expenses		\$ 139,512	
Amortization expenses		24,182	
Commission research expenses		21,267	
Experimental expenses		13,896	
Others (a small number of less than 5%)		24,882	
		<u>\$ 223,739</u>	

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.

Summary of Employee Benefits, Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization Expenses Incurred during the Period by Function

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

By nature \ By function	2025			2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary expenses	\$ -	\$ 184,362	\$ 184,362	\$ -	\$ 159,810	\$ 159,810
Labor and insurance health expenses	-	10,470	10,470	-	10,320	10,320
Pension expenses	-	6,531	6,531	-	6,369	6,369
Emolument of Directors	-	4,490	4,490	-	4,495	4,495
Other employee benefit expenses	-	3,446	3,446	-	3,651	3,651
Depreciation expenses	-	7,610	7,610	-	9,114	9,114
Amortization expenses	-	24,708	24,708	-	39,050	39,050

Note:

1. The average number of employees at the end of each month in the year and the previous year was 95 persons and 96 persons, in which the number of Directors who are not concurrently employees were 8 persons, respectively.
2. If the shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange, the following information shall be additionally disclosed:
 - (1) The average employee benefit expenses for the year was NT\$2,354, and the average employee benefit expenses for the previous year was NT\$2,047.
 - (2) The average employee salary expenses for the year were NT\$2,119, and the average employee salary expenses for the previous year were NT\$1,816.
 - (3) The average adjustment to employee salary expenses was 16.69%
 - (4) The Company has established its Audit Committee to replace supervisors in accordance with the requirements; therefore, the supervisors' remuneration is not recognized.
 - (5) The Company's remuneration policy: The remuneration is based on individual educational background, work experience, professional knowledge, skills, and performance, and is positively correlated with the Company's operating status, and it is adjusted according to the salary level in the market, mainly including basic salary, meal allowance, duty allowance, year-end bonus, employee bonus and share-based payment. In terms of welfare, the Company adopts compliance with laws and regulations as the precondition to design welfare measures that accommodate the needs of employees.

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Material securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint ventures)

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT\$1,000

Table 1

(unless otherwise specified)

				End of period				
Company held	Types and names of securities	Relations with securities		Number of shares	Carrying amount	Shareholding ratio		Remarks
		issuers	Subject			(Note 1)	Fair value	
Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.	Ordinary shares - Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	11,416	\$ 1,097	-	\$ 1,097	
	Class B preferred shares - Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	185,000	11,415	-	11,415	
	Class C preferred shares - Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	304,262	16,248	-	16,248	
	Class B preferred shares - KGI Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	399,000	3,140	-	3,140	
	Class B Preferred Shares - CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	78,000	4,976	-	4,976	
	Ordinary shares - BKS TEC Corp.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	600,000	831	-	831	

Note 1: The shareholding ratio is less than 5%; therefore, it is not disclosed.

Table 1

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Business relationships and significant transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries

For the years ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: NT\$1,000
(unless otherwise specified)

No. (Note 1)	Trader	Counterparty of the transaction	Relationship with the trader (Note 2)	Transaction status			Ratio to total consolidated operating income or total assets (Note 3)
				Item	Amount	Transaction conditions	
0	Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.	ShenZhen Rafael Microsystems, Inc.	1	Commission research expenses	\$ 21,267	Subject to the contract	1.9%
0	Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.	Rafael Microelectronics Korea	1	Commission service expenses	4,134	Subject to the contract	0.4%

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

(1) Parent company is "0."

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from "1".

Note 2: There are three types of the relationship with the transaction party as follows. Please indicate the type only (In the case of the same transaction between the parent company and subsidiaries or between its subsidiaries, duplicate disclosure is not required. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transactions with the subsidiary, it is not necessary for the subsidiary to duplicate disclosure for some part of the information; the same goes for transactions between subsidiaries. If one of the subsidiaries has made the disclosure, the other party does not have to do so):

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding the ratio of transaction amount to consolidated total operating income or total assets, it is computed based on the closing balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet items and based on the accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidate total operating income for income statement items.

Table 2

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Name and Location of Investees and Other Relevant Information (excluding investees in Mainland China)

For the years ended December 31, 2025

Table 3

Unit: NT\$1,000

(unless otherwise specified)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main scope of business	Initial investment amount		Held at the end of the period			Profit or loss of the investee for the period	Investment gain or loss recognized for the period	Remarks
				End of the period	End of last year	Number of shares	Ratio	Carrying amount			
Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.	Hann Tang Co., Ltd.	Seychelles	Investee	\$ 22,186	\$ 22,186	707,000	100	\$ 20,417	(\$ 74)	(\$ 74)	Note 1
Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.	Rafael Microelectronics Korea	South Korea	Promotion of RFIC products	2,793	2,793	200,000	100	3,583	147	147	Note 2
Hann Tang Co., Ltd.	Hong Yu Co., Ltd.	Seychelles	Investee	22,123	22,123	704,500	100	20,371	(75)	-	Notes 3 and 4

Note 1: The initial investment amount of US\$707 thousand was translated based on the exchange rate of NT\$31.38 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 2: The initial investment amount of US\$89 thousand was translated based on the exchange rate of NT\$31.38 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 3: The initial investment amount of US\$705 thousand was translated based on the exchange rate of NT\$31.38 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 4: It has been included in the current (loss) profit of investees under the equity method of the Company for the Company to calculate the investment (loss) gain at once.

Table 3

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Rafael Microelectronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Information on Investment in Mainland China - Basic Data
For the years ended December 31, 2025

Table 4

Unit: NT\$1,000

(unless otherwise specified)

Investee in Mainland China	Main scope of business	Paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China at the beginning of the period	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/amount remitted back to Taiwan during the period		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period	Profit or loss of the investee for the period	Shareholding ratio under the Company's direct or indirect investment	Investment gain or loss recognized for the period	Carrying amount of investments at the end of the period	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of the period	Remarks
ShenZhen Rafael Microsystems, Inc.	Technical consulting and services for RFIC products	\$ 10,983	2	\$ 10,983	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,983	\$ 1,221	100	\$ 1,221	\$ 15,093	\$ -	Notes 2, 5, and 9
ShenZhen Aluksen Hongxin Technology Co., Ltd.	Design, development, trading, and technical consulting for optic fiber products and services	22,322	2	10,920	-	-	10,920	(2,649)	49	(1,298)	5,023	-	Notes 2, 6, 7, and 9
ShenZhen Rafael Semiconductors, Inc.	Design and sales of RFIC products	4,018	2	4,018	-	-	4,018	(9)	100	(9)	4,017	-	Notes 2, 8, and 10
Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period		Amount of investment approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)		Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 4)								
Rafael Microelectronics, Inc.	\$ 21,903		\$ 21,903		\$ 928,204								

Note 1: Investment methods are divided into the following three types:

1. Direct investments in Mainland China
2. Investments in Mainland China through a company in a third region
3. Other methods

Note 2: Investment gain or loss recognized in the financial statements audited by CPAs.

Note 3: The amount of investment approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA, of US\$698 thousand was translated based on the exchange rate of NT\$31.38 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 4: The limit for investments in Mainland China is based on 60% of the net worth or consolidated net worth (whichever is higher) as stated by the investment limit in Mainland China by the Investment Commission, MOEA.

Note 5: For the paid-in capital, the investment amount of US\$350 thousand was translated based on the exchange rate of NT\$31.38 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 6: The paid-in capital of RMB5,000 thousand was translated based on the exchange rate of NT\$4.46449 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 7: The investment amount of US\$348 thousand was translated based on the exchange rate of NT\$31.38 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 8: For the paid-in capital, the investment amount of RMB 900 thousand was translated based on the exchange rate of NT\$4.46449 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 9: By investing in Hann Tang Co., Ltd. in a third region, the Company invests in Mainland China through Hong Yu Co., Ltd., invested by Hann Tang Co., Ltd.

Note 10: By investing in Hann Tang Co., Ltd. in a third region, the Company invests in the company in Mainland China through ShenZhen Rafael Microsystems, Inc., invested by Hong Yu Co., Ltd., invested by Hann Tang Co., Ltd.

Table 4