

**CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Chenming Electronic Technology Corp. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Chenming Electronic Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Chenming Electronic Technology Corp.
Chairman: Lin, Mu-Ho
Date: March 12, 2026



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (“SIC”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Revenue cut-off

Please refer to Note 4(n) "Revenue Recognition" and Note 6(q) "Revenue from Customer Contract" for accounting policy related to revenue recognition and information on revenue disclosure, respectively.

Description of key audit matters:

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing, research and development, and sale of server cases and computer cases, and revenue is a significant component of the consolidated financial statements. Depending on the transaction terms agreed with customers, revenue recognition requires an assessment of whether control of the products has been transferred to the customer at a point in time in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Where control has not yet been transferred at the time revenue is recognized, there is a risk that revenue may be recognized inappropriately. Accordingly, the cut-off of revenue recognition is identified as a key audit matter.

Audit Procedure:

The principal audit procedures performed by the auditors in response to key audit matter included obtaining an understanding of the significant revenue streams, the scope of contracts, and the transaction terms, as well as testing the relevant controls over sales and collection processes. The auditors also selected samples from revenue details to perform substantive tests in order to verify that the performance obligations specified in the sales contracts have been satisfied. Based on the results of these procedures, the auditors evaluated whether the timing of revenue recognition and the amounts recognized by the Group were in compliance with relevant accounting standards and regulatory requirements.

Other Matter

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRC, SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance (including the Supervisors) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are and .

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 12, 2026

Notes to Readers

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

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' audit report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Liabilities and Equity		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:						Current liabilities:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note (6)(a))	\$ 1,047,670	11	977,987	11	2130	Current contract liabilities (note (6)(q))	\$ 6,555	-	3,147	-
1170	Trade receivables, net (notes (6)(c) and (6)(q))	3,481,932	36	3,162,812	37	2170	Trade payables	2,900,943	30	2,885,583	34
1310	Inventories, net (note (6)(d))	1,261,322	13	1,283,942	15	2200	Other payables	419,092	4	367,337	5
1476	Other current financial assets (note (6)(l))	104,571	1	99,773	1	2230	Current tax liabilities (note (6)(n))	252,121	3	178,860	2
1479	Other current assets	125,242	1	84,808	1	2280	Current lease liabilities (note (6)(k))	1,049	-	2,163	-
		<u>6,020,737</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>5,609,322</u>	<u>65</u>	2300	Other current liabilities	40,018	-	38,809	-
Non-current assets:						2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion (note (6)(i))	57,843	1	34,523	-
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (notes (6)(b) and (6)(j))	700	-	1,950	-			<u>3,677,621</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>3,510,422</u>	<u>41</u>
1600	Property, plant, and equipment (notes (6)(e) and (8))	2,909,697	30	2,524,090	29	Non-current liabilities:					
1755	Right-of-use assets (note (6)(f))	159,732	2	170,276	2	2530	Bonds payable (note (6)(j))	481,471	5	471,698	6
1760	Investment property, net (notes (6)(g) and (8))	259,664	3	270,743	3	2540	Long-term loans (note (6)(i))	146,035	2	203,877	2
1780	Intangible assets	13,388	-	9,386	-	2560	Non-current tax liabilities (note (6)(n))	93,566	1	6,393	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	1,880	-	1,309	-	2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	4,186	-	4,549	-
1980	Other non-current financial assets (note (8))	12,559	-	4,322	-	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note (6)(k))	1,057	-	2,106	-
1990	Other non-current assets	255,388	3	84,215	1	2645	Guarantee deposits (note (6)(l))	28,478	-	28,727	-
		<u>3,613,008</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>3,066,291</u>	<u>35</u>			<u>754,793</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>717,350</u>	<u>8</u>
							Total liabilities	<u>4,432,414</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>4,227,772</u>	<u>49</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 9,633,745</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>8,675,613</u>	<u>100</u>	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes (6)(j) and (6)(o)):					
						3100	Ordinary shares	2,051,389	21	2,051,389	23
						3200	Capital surplus	765,025	8	765,025	9
						3300	Retained earnings	2,345,995	25	1,642,068	19
						3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	38,922	-	(10,641)	-
							Total equity	<u>5,201,331</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>4,447,841</u>	<u>51</u>
							Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 9,633,745</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>8,675,613</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
4000 Operating revenue, net (note (6)(q))	\$ 10,554,728	100	9,409,586	100
5000 Operating costs (notes (6)(d), (6)(m) and (12))	<u>8,596,887</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>7,944,135</u>	<u>84</u>
5900 Gross profit from operations	<u>1,957,841</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1,465,451</u>	<u>16</u>
6000 Operating expenses (notes (6)(e), (6)(f), (6)(g), (6)(m) and (12)):				
6100 Selling expenses	222,435	2	221,318	2
6200 Administrative expenses	524,620	5	376,346	4
6300 Research and development expenses	<u>91,271</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>64,910</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>838,326</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>662,574</u>	<u>7</u>
6900 Net operating income	<u>1,119,515</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>802,877</u>	<u>9</u>
7000 Non-operating income and expenses:				
7050 Finance costs, net (notes (6)(j) and (6)(k))	(11,938)	-	(10,259)	-
7100 Interest income	21,099	-	17,742	-
7110 Rent revenue (notes (6)(l) and (7))	93,090	1	94,706	1
7190 Other income (losses), net (notes (6)(j) and (6)(s))	(62,311)	(1)	(23,945)	-
7210 Gains (losses) from disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, net (note (6)(e))	(30,419)	-	(64,245)	(1)
7230 Foreign exchange gains (losses), net (note (6)(s))	<u>(54,864)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>99,581</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>(45,343)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>113,580</u>	<u>1</u>
7900 Profit from continuing operations before tax	1,074,172	10	916,457	10
7950 Less: Income tax expenses (note (6)(n))	<u>247,162</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>186,066</u>	<u>2</u>
Profit	<u>827,010</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>730,391</u>	<u>8</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income (loss):				
8360 Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361 Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	49,563	-	60,962	1
8399 Less: income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>49,563</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,962</u>	<u>1</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>49,563</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,962</u>	<u>1</u>
8500 Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 876,573</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>791,353</u>	<u>9</u>
Earnings per share (expressed in NTD) (note (6)(p)):				
9750 Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 4.03</u>		<u>3.63</u>	
9850 Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 4.01</u>		<u>3.57</u>	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Total retained earnings	Other component of equity	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings		Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 1,959,350	380,656	324,527	50,468	615,056	990,051	(71,603)	3,258,454
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	25,314	-	(25,314)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	21,135	(21,135)	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(78,374)	(78,374)	-	(78,374)
Profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	730,391	730,391	-	730,391
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,962	60,962
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	730,391	730,391	60,962	791,353
Issuance of convertible bonds	-	96,877	-	-	-	-	-	96,877
Conversion of convertible bonds	92,039	287,492	-	-	-	-	-	379,531
Balance on December 31, 2024	2,051,389	765,025	349,841	71,603	1,220,624	1,642,068	(10,641)	4,447,841
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	73,039	-	(73,039)	-	-	-
Special reserve reversed	-	-	-	(60,962)	60,962	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(123,083)	(123,083)	-	(123,083)
Profit for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	827,010	827,010	-	827,010
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,563	49,563
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	827,010	827,010	49,563	876,573
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$ 2,051,389	765,025	422,880	10,641	1,912,474	2,345,995	38,922	5,201,331

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	\$ 1,074,172	916,457
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	192,993	182,611
Amortization expense	9,447	7,308
Expected credit losses	69,076	25,518
Net losses on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,250	709
Interest expense	11,938	10,259
Interest income	(21,099)	(17,742)
Loss from disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, net	30,419	64,245
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	294,024	272,908
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade receivables	(323,218)	(1,123,529)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	85,517	(385,259)
Increase in other current assets	(35,878)	(18,321)
Increase in other financial assets	(74,478)	(53,133)
Increase in contract liabilities	3,408	97
Increase in trade payables	8,605	864,580
Increase in other payables and other current liabilities	55,753	64,591
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(280,291)	(650,974)
Total adjustments	13,733	(378,066)
Cash inflow generated from operations	1,087,905	538,391
Interest received	20,939	17,742
Income taxes paid	(88,072)	(58,408)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,020,772	497,725
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,019
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	(605,002)	(543,011)
Decrease in refundable deposits	(8,237)	1,183
Acquisition of intangible assets	(10,661)	(9,562)
Increase in prepayments for land and equipment and others	(175,717)	(83,564)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(799,617)	(633,935)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Decrease in short-term loans	-	(20,000)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible bonds	-	564,718
Proceeds from long-term loans	-	280,400
Repayments of long-term loans	(34,522)	(475,900)
Increase in guarantee deposits	(249)	1,409
Payment of lease liabilities	(2,163)	(2,460)
Distribution of cash dividends	(123,083)	(78,374)
Interest paid	(2,203)	(5,280)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities	(162,220)	264,513
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	10,748	24,985
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	69,683	153,288
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	977,987	824,699
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,047,670	977,987

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars,
except for Earnings Per Share Information and Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. (the “Company”) was incorporated on June 1976 and the Company's common shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on September 16, 2002. The business activities of the Group are the manufacturing, research and development and sale of server cases and computer cases.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 comprise of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group” and individually as “Group entities”). Please refer to note (4)(c) for related information of the Group’s primary business activities.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

- (a) The impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS21 “Lack of Exchangeability”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” regarding the application guidance requirements for Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7

- (b) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective

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

- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” regarding the application guidance requirements for Sections 3.1 and 3.3 of IFRS 9 and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

(Continued)

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (c) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	<p>The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company’s main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. ● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. 	January 1, 2027 note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Entities that need to adopt the new standard earlier may do with the endorsement of the FSC.

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The Group is evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

The Group does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” and amendments to IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”

(4) Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C.(hereinafter referred to as “IFRS”).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for “financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value”, the consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entities operate. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollar has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principle of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group ‘controls’ an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received will be recognized directly in equity, and the Group will attribute it to the owners of the parent.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Shareholding	
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The Company	TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Investment	100 %	100 %
The Company	CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY USA, Inc.	Import and export business of computer case	100 %	100 %
The Company	CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Computer case and production of relative components	100 %	100 %
TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	PEAK SHREWD INC.	Investment	100 %	100 %
TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	GERSHWIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Investment	100 %	100 %
GERSHWIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	Computer case and production of relative components	100 %	100 %
PEAK SHREWD INC.	CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Computer case and production of relative components	100 %	100 %

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Nonmonetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

- 1) An investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- 2) A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- 3) Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

The Group classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The Group classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non current.

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
 - (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
 - (iv) The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- (f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes are reclassified as cash equivalents.

- (g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

- (i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at : amortized cost. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

- 1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent changes that are measured at fair value, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using settlement date accounting.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables other receivables refundable deposit and other financial assets).

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor’s, Baa3 or higher per Moody’s or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings’.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial assets is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 360 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

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4) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost, which are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

7) Interest rate benchmark reform

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability measured at amortized cost changed as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, the Group will update the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by the reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

When changes were made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Group will first update the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by interest rate benchmark reform. Thereafter, the Group will apply applied the policies on accounting for modifications to the additional changes.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain asset and certain criteria are met. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(i) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition, and subsequently at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation expense is calculated based on the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value which are the same as those adopted for property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount) is recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income from investment property is recognized as other revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straightline basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

- 1) Buildings: 5 ~ 51 years
- 2) Machinery: 1 ~ 20 years
- 3) Other equipment: 1 ~10 years

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- 4) Building and equipment constitutes mainly building, mechanical and electrical power equipment and its related facilities. Each such part depreciates based on its useful life.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(k) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of the following:

- fixed payment, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

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- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of office equipment and others that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators, such as whether the lease is for the majority of the economic life of the asset.

(l) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets, including computer softwares, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

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(ii) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for computer software for the current and comparative periods are 1~10 years.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

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(n) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

The Group manufactures server cases and computer cases and sells it to customers. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

(ii) Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(o) Government grants

The Group recognizes an unconditional government grant as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Other government grants related to assets are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

(p) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes shall not be recognized for the following exceptions:

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- (ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

- (i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or
 - 2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(r) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, such as convertible bonds and employee compensation.

(s) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may incur revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Group's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

There are no critical judgments in applying the accounting policies that have significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	\$ 690	834
Checking accounts and demand deposits	776,682	973,875
Time deposits	<u>270,298</u>	<u>3,278</u>
	<u>\$ 1,047,670</u>	<u>977,987</u>

Please refer to note (6)(s) for the interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Convertible bonds - embedded derivatives	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>1,950</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group did not pledge any financial assets as collaterals.

(c) Trade receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivables-measured at amortized cost	\$ 3,081,780	2,507,409
Trade receivables-measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>404,693</u>	<u>656,028</u>
	3,486,473	3,163,437
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(4,541)</u>	<u>(625)</u>
Trade receivables, net	<u>\$ 3,481,932</u>	<u>3,162,812</u>

The Group has assessed a portion of its trade receivables that was held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e., the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance was determined as follows:

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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	December 31, 2025		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted- average expected credit loss rate	Allowance lifetime expected credit loss
Current	\$ 3,456,973	0.03%	1,173
1 to 30 days past due	20,898	0.67%	139
31 to 150 days past due	1,649	4.55%	75
151 to 360 days past due	6,953	45.36%	3,154
	\$ 3,486,473		4,541
	December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted- average expected credit loss rate	Allowance lifetime expected credit loss
Current	\$ 3,153,304	0.02%	612
1 to 30 days past due	10,095	0.11%	11
31 to 150 days past due	24	0.00%	-
151 to 360 days past due	14	13.33%	2
	\$ 3,163,437		625

The movements in the allowance for trade receivables were as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	\$ 625	593
Impairment losses recognized	3,792	18
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	124	14
Balance at December 31	\$ 4,541	625

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group sold its trade receivables without recourse as follows:

The receivable factoring agreement entered into by the Group with a financial institution stipulated that most of the risks and rewards associated with the receivables would still be retained by the Group. Therefore, the said receivables do not meet the criteria for derecognition of financial assets.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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December 31, 2025

Purchaser	Amount Transferred	Credit Lines	Amount Advanced (Recognized in Short-term loans)	Range of Interest Rate	Guarantee item
Financial institutions	\$ 404,693 (USD12,876 thousand dollars)	465,000 (USD15,000 thousand dollars)	-	-	-

December 31, 2024

Purchaser	Amount Transferred	Credit Lines	Amount Advanced (Recognized in Short-term loans)	Range of Interest Rate	Guarantee item
Financial institutions	\$ 656,028 (USD20,010 thousand dollars)	465,000 (USD15,000 thousand dollars)	-	-	-

(d) Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	\$ 570,009	390,225
Work in progress	89,926	107,886
Finished goods and merchandise inventories	601,387	785,831
	\$ 1,261,322	1,283,942

The Group's composition details of operating cost for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ 8,498,956	7,878,365
Revenue from sale of scraps	(67,586)	(62,056)
Inventories valuation and obsolescence losses ((Reversal of impairment loss))	57,406	16,948
Loss on scrapping of inventories	107,458	108,680
Shortage of inventories	653	2,198
	\$ 8,596,887	7,944,135

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group did not pledge any inventories as collaterals.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(e) Property, plant, and equipment

The cost and depreciation of the property, plant, and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment and others</u>	<u>Molds</u>	<u>Construction in progress and prepayments for equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 1,266,682	974,514	549,256	145,325	83,343	162,814	3,181,934
Additions	95,183	1,382	88,090	66,259	122,941	228,618	602,473
Disposal	-	-	(18,297)	(55,861)	(422)	-	(74,580)
Transferred into (out)	-	26,375	48,321	(6,212)	(94,510)	(55,211)	(81,237)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	<u>15,163</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>569</u>	<u>21,055</u>	<u>39,249</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,377,028</u>	<u>1,003,006</u>	<u>668,846</u>	<u>149,762</u>	<u>111,921</u>	<u>357,276</u>	<u>3,667,839</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 1,115,264	743,411	388,902	124,991	301,531	282,928	2,957,027
Additions	110,693	13,459	68,026	57,824	146,618	157,631	554,251
Disposal	-	-	(66)	(41,664)	(157,758)	-	(199,488)
Transferred into (out)	33,432	211,486	86,608	3,504	(211,248)	(282,928)	(159,146)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	<u>7,293</u>	<u>6,158</u>	<u>5,786</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>5,183</u>	<u>29,290</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 1,266,682</u>	<u>974,514</u>	<u>549,256</u>	<u>145,325</u>	<u>83,343</u>	<u>162,814</u>	<u>3,181,934</u>
Depreciation:							
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	359,747	238,668	41,930	17,499	-	657,844
Depreciation	-	34,104	65,551	33,615	42,973	-	176,243
Disposal	-	-	(14,478)	(29,504)	(229)	-	(44,211)
Transferred into (out)	-	2,124	602	(2,780)	(33,876)	-	(33,930)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	<u>-</u>	<u>823</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>(75)</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,196</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>396,798</u>	<u>291,619</u>	<u>43,186</u>	<u>26,539</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>758,142</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	323,746	194,670	40,182	163,711	-	722,309
Depreciation	-	32,783	40,603	24,769	66,991	-	165,146
Disposal	-	-	(66)	(23,282)	(112,326)	-	(135,674)
Transferred into (out)	-	-	-	-	(103,631)	-	(103,631)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	<u>-</u>	<u>3,218</u>	<u>3,461</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>2,754</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,694</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>359,747</u>	<u>238,668</u>	<u>41,930</u>	<u>17,499</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>657,844</u>
Book value:							
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,377,028</u>	<u>606,208</u>	<u>377,227</u>	<u>106,576</u>	<u>85,382</u>	<u>357,276</u>	<u>2,909,697</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 1,115,264</u>	<u>419,665</u>	<u>194,232</u>	<u>84,809</u>	<u>137,820</u>	<u>282,928</u>	<u>2,234,718</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 1,266,682</u>	<u>614,767</u>	<u>310,588</u>	<u>103,395</u>	<u>65,844</u>	<u>162,814</u>	<u>2,524,090</u>

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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To accommodate its operational development needs, CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY (Thailand) Co.,Ltd. entered into a real estate agreement with a non-related party on November 18, 2024 for the acquisition of a parcel of land with the total price of \$101,565 (THB114,700 thousand), based on the resolution approved during the Board Meeting held on October 28, 2024. As of December 31, 2025, the related payments had been paid and the inspection process had been completed. Therefore, the amount has been reclassified from construction in progress and prepayments for equipment into land.

The Group had recognized scrapping loss of \$30,369 and \$63,814 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and it was recognized as net gain (loss) on disposal and scrapping of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Group had provided parts of the property, plant, and equipment as collaterals for its long-term loans and credit lines. Please refer to note (8) for details.

(f) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases many assets including land and properties, transportation and others. Information about leases for which the Group as a lessee was presented below:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 212,424	27,999	26,496	2,801	269,720
Disposal	-	-	(9,494)	-	(9,494)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	384	113	-	-	497
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 212,808</u>	<u>28,112</u>	<u>17,002</u>	<u>2,801</u>	<u>260,723</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 213,094	27,055	26,496	2,476	269,121
Additions	-	-	-	325	325
Transferred into (out)	(3,895)	-	-	-	(3,895)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	3,225	944	-	-	4,169
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 212,424</u>	<u>27,999</u>	<u>26,496</u>	<u>2,801</u>	<u>269,720</u>
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 46,350	27,999	22,595	2,500	99,444
Depreciation	8,713	-	1,981	150	10,844
Disposal	-	-	(9,494)	-	(9,494)
Transferred into (out)	(130)	-	-	-	(130)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	214	113	-	-	327
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 55,147</u>	<u>28,112</u>	<u>15,082</u>	<u>2,650</u>	<u>100,991</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 38,319	27,055	20,251	2,360	87,985
Depreciation	8,809	-	2,344	140	11,293
Transferred into (out)	(1,428)	-	-	-	(1,428)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	650	944	-	-	1,594
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 46,350</u>	<u>27,999</u>	<u>22,595</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>99,444</u>
Book value:					
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 157,661</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,920</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>159,732</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 174,775</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,245</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>181,136</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 166,074</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,901</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>170,276</u>

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(g) Investment property

The details of investment property of the Group were as follows:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Right-of-use Land</u>	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 136,906	34,768	175,291	346,965
Transferred into (out)	-	-	(7,167)	(7,167)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 136,906</u>	<u>34,768</u>	<u>168,124</u>	<u>339,798</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 136,906	30,873	175,291	343,070
Transferred into (out)	-	3,895	-	3,895
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 136,906</u>	<u>34,768</u>	<u>175,291</u>	<u>346,965</u>
Depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	12,748	63,474	76,222
Depreciation	-	1,029	4,877	5,906
Transferred into (out)	-	130	(2,124)	(1,994)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>13,907</u>	<u>66,227</u>	<u>80,134</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	10,291	58,331	68,622
Depreciation	-	1,029	5,143	6,172
Transferred into (out)	-	1,428	-	1,428
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>12,748</u>	<u>63,474</u>	<u>76,222</u>
Book Value				
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 136,906</u>	<u>20,861</u>	<u>101,897</u>	<u>259,664</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 136,906</u>	<u>20,582</u>	<u>116,960</u>	<u>274,448</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 136,906</u>	<u>22,020</u>	<u>111,817</u>	<u>270,743</u>
Fair Value				
Balance at December 31, 2025				<u>\$ 1,467,689</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024				<u>\$ 1,519,581</u>

Assets that are not intended for operational use but rather for investment purposes are classified as investment properties. The fair value of investment properties was assessed based on (i) a valuation by an independent appraiser, who has certified professional qualification and has recent valuation experience in the location and category of investment property being evaluated, and (ii) market value.

Please refer to note (8) for information on investment properties pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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(h) Short-term loans

The short-term loans were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unused credit line for short-term loans	<u>\$ 3,568,625</u>	<u>3,017,773</u>

- (i) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group main management was the guarantor of short-term loans. Please refer to note (7).
- (ii) For information on interest rate and liquidity risk exposure, please refer to note (6)(s).
- (iii) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group provided its assets as collateral for short-term loans, please refer to note (8) for details.

(i) Long-term loans

The long-term loans were summarized as follows:

December 31, 2025				
	Currency	Range of interest rates	Expiration	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	<u>0.89%</u>	2028~2031	<u>\$ 203,878</u>
Current				\$ 57,843
Non-current				<u>146,035</u>
Total				<u>\$ 203,878</u>
Unused long-term credit lines				<u>\$ 500,000</u>
December 31, 2024				
	Currency	Range of interest rates	Expiration	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	<u>0.89%</u>	2028~2031	<u>\$ 238,400</u>
Current				\$ 34,523
Non-current				<u>203,877</u>
Total				<u>\$ 238,400</u>
Unused long-term credit lines				<u>\$ 500,000</u>

- (i) The main management was the guarantor of long-term loans. Please refer to note (7).
- (ii) The Group increased its long-term loans of \$0 and \$280,400 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Due to the changes in its capital use and interest rates, the Group repaid the amounts of \$34,522 and \$475,900 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- (iii) For information on interest rate and liquidity risk exposure, please refer to note (6)(s).
- (iv) The Group provided part of its assets as collaterals for long-term loans. Please refer to note (8) for details.

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(j) Bonds payable

(i) The Group issued the third domestic secured corporate bonds on November 16, 2023. The information was as follows:

1) The details of bonds payable were as follows:

	December 31, 2024
Total convertible corporate bonds issued	\$ 400,000
Accumulated converted amount	<u>(400,000)</u>
Balance of bonds payable as of reporting date	<u>\$ -</u>
Embedded derivatives-gains or losses resulting from call option at fair value (recorded as other income (losses), net)	<u>\$ 271</u>
Interest expense	<u>\$ 3,531</u>

2) The Company separated conversion option from liabilities, and recognized as equity and liability. The related information was as follows:

	The third
The compound interest present value of the convertible bonds face value at issuance	\$ 382,560
The embedded derivative asset at issuance – call option	(1,400)
The equity components at issuance	<u>68,030</u>
Total amount of the convertible bonds at issuance	<u>\$ 449,190</u>
Issuance costs	<u>\$ 6,185</u>

The effective interest rate of the third issued convertible bonds was 1.9672%.

3) For the year ended December 31, 2024, the convertible bonds with a par value of \$400,000 were converted into ordinary shares of the Company of \$92,039, and the capital surplus arising from the conversion - premium on share issuance was \$354,585 (including the stock options converted to discount on share issuance of \$67,093, the unamortized discount on bonds payable of \$18,558, and the call options converted to premium on share issuance of \$1,911).

4) The third domestic secured corporate bonds were all converted into the Company's common stock in September 2024.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(ii) The Group issued the fourth domestic secured corporate bonds on October 18, 2024. The information was as follows:

1) The details of bonds payable were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total convertible corporate bonds issued	\$ 500,000	500,000
Unamortized discounts on bonds payable	<u>(18,529)</u>	<u>(28,302)</u>
Balance of bonds payable as of reporting date	<u>\$ 481,471</u>	<u>471,698</u>
Embedded derivatives – call option (recorded as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – non-current)	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>1,950</u>
Equity component – conversion options (recorded as capital surplus)	<u>\$ 96,877</u>	<u>96,877</u>
Embedded derivatives-gains or losses resulting from call option at fair value (recorded as other income (losses), net)	<u>\$ (1,250)</u>	<u>(300)</u>
Interest expense	<u>\$ 9,773</u>	<u>1,629</u>

2) The Company separated conversion option from liabilities, and recognized as equity and liability. The related information was as follows:

	<u>The fourth</u>
The compound interest present value of the convertible bonds face value at issuance	\$ 474,500
The embedded derivative asset at issuance – call option	(2,250)
The equity components at issuance	<u>97,790</u>
Total amount of the convertible bonds at issuance	<u>\$ 570,040</u>
Issuance costs	<u>\$ 5,322</u>

The effective interest rate of the fourth issued of convertible bonds is 2.0789%.

3) The significant terms of the fourth issued convertible bonds were as follows:

- a) Term: 3 years (October 18, 2024~ October 18, 2027)
- b) Interest rate: 0%.
- c) Guarantee situation:

Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. served as the guarantee banks for the convertible corporate bonds. Each guarantee bank is only responsible for guaranteeing within its respective scope, with the distribut of guarantee responsibilities being 50% for Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and 50% for CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.. They do not bear joint liabilities.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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- d) Redemption at the option of the Company:
- i) Within the period between three months after the issuance date (January 19, 2025) and 40 days before the last convertible date (September 8, 2027), if the closing price of the Company's common stock listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange exceeds 30% of the conversion price for 30 consecutive business days, then the Company could redeem the bonds at face value of the corporate bonds in cash.
 - ii) Within the period between three months after the issuance date (January 19, 2025) and 40 days before the last convertible date (September 8, 2027), if the remaining amount of the convertible bonds is less than 10% of the total par value, then the Company could redeem the bonds at face value of the corporate bonds in cash.
- e) Repurchase at the option of bondholders: None.
- f) Terms of conversion:
- i) The bondholders may request the conversion of the convertible bonds into the Company's common stock at the par value and conversion price at the time of their request, at any time between three months after the issuance date (January 19, 2025) and the maturity date (October 18, 2027), except for the following periods:
 - The period starts from 15 business days before the book closure date for issuance of the bonus shares, book closure date for cash dividends, book closure date for rights issue, to the record date for distribution of entitlements;
 - The period starts from the base date of capital reduction to the day before the transaction of reissue of shares after the capital reduction;
 - The period starts from the starting date of the suspension of conversion for the change of the stock's par value to the date before the trading date of the reissuance shares;
 - The period in which transfer common stocks is suspended by laws.
 - ii) The conversion price: The conversion price of NT\$144.5 per share at issuance date had been adjusted to NT\$143.8 per share on July 20, 2025 due to the distribution of cash dividends on ordinary shares.

(Continued)

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(k) Lease liabilities

The book value of lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	<u>\$ 1,049</u>	<u>2,163</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 1,057</u>	<u>2,106</u>

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note (6)(s).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>73</u>	<u>155</u>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>10,914</u>	<u>11,007</u>
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	<u>242</u>	<u>195</u>

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group were as follows:

	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ 13,392</u>	<u>13,817</u>

(i) Real estate leases

The Group leases properties, machinery, and equipment with lease terms of 1~5 years, and leases right-of-use land with lease terms of 28~30 years.

(ii) Other leases

The Group leases warehouses and other equipment, with contract terms of 1~3 years. These leases are short-term or leases of low-value items. The Group has applied the exemption and elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(l) Operating lease

The Group leases out its investment property and has classified these leases as operating leases as it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Please refer to note (6)(g) sets out information about the operating leases of investment property.

(Continued)

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

A maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Less than one year	\$ 72,329	82,894
Two to five years	303,764	307,900
More than six years	<u>1,042,306</u>	<u>1,149,463</u>
Total undiscounted lease payments	<u>\$ 1,418,399</u>	<u>1,540,257</u>

The rental revenue from investment properties were \$93,090 and \$94,706 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the lease receivable of \$25,876 and \$71,721 was based on straight-line method. For the years ended 2025 and 2024, the expected credit loss amounts recognized based on the credit risk characteristics of lessees were NT\$90,784 thousand and NT\$25,500 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(s) for details. For the years ended 2025 and 2024, the security deposits received amounted to NT\$19,070 thousand in each year.

(m) Employee benefits – Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans

The Group allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plan, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

The Company recognized the pension costs under the defined contribution method amounting to \$6,247 and \$4,678 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Other subsidiaries included in compilation of consolidated financial statements pay the basic endowment insurance expenses at a certain percentage according to the assessed employee wage amount. The recognized pension expenses were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating cost	58,625	56,912
Operating expense	<u>34,562</u>	<u>15,521</u>
	<u>93,187</u>	<u>72,433</u>

(Continued)

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(n) Income taxes

(i) The components of income tax for 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current tax expense		
Current period	\$ 248,625	183,771
Adjustment for prior period	<u>(529)</u>	<u>(9,282)</u>
	<u>248,096</u>	<u>174,489</u>
Deferred tax expense (benefits)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>(934)</u>	<u>11,577</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 247,162</u>	<u>186,066</u>

(ii) There is no income tax recognized directly in other comprehensive expense (benefit) in 2025 and 2024.

(iii) Reconciliation of income tax and profit (loss) before tax for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit excluding income tax	<u>\$ 1,074,172</u>	<u>916,457</u>
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	278,420	240,494
Over provision in prior periods	(529)	(9,282)
Others	<u>(30,729)</u>	<u>(45,146)</u>
	<u>\$ 247,162</u>	<u>186,066</u>

(iv) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

- 1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities: None.
- 2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets: None.
- 3) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

	<u>Unrealized exchange gains and others</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 4,549
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>(363)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 4,186</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	188
Recognized in (profit) or loss	<u>4,361</u>
Balance as December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 4,549</u>

(Continued)

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>Paid leave liability and others</u>
Deferred tax assets:	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 1,309
Recognized in profit or (loss)	<u>571</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,880</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 8,525
Recognized in profit or (loss)	<u>(7,216)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 1,309</u>

(v) Assessment of tax

The Company's tax returns for the years through 2023 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(vi) Income tax payment

The profit-seeking enterprise income taxes payable declared under the self-assessment filings for 2022 and 2024, as well as the profit-seeking enterprise income tax payable for 2025, which is temporarily subject to self assessment, have all been approved by the National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance, for payment in 36 instalments. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the payment status and the carrying amounts of the current income tax liabilities were as follows:

	<u>Carrying Amounts</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Final tax assessment for fiscal year 2022	\$ 6,393	21,736
Final tax assessment for fiscal year 2024	96,025	-
Tentative tax filing for fiscal year 2025	<u>56,495</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	158,913	21,736
Current portion	<u>(65,347)</u>	<u>(15,343)</u>
Non-current portion	<u>\$ 93,566</u>	<u>6,393</u>
Amount paid as of year-end	<u>\$ 63,978</u>	<u>24,294</u>
Original declared amount	<u>\$ 222,891</u>	<u>46,030</u>

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(o) Capital and other equity

(i) Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the authorized common stocks were both \$3,000,000, with a par value of \$10 New Taiwan dollars per share, of which 205,139 thousand shares have been issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	For the years ended December	
	31	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance on January 1	205,139	195,935
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	9,204
Balance on December 31	<u>205,139</u>	<u>205,139</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the convertible bonds was converted by issuing 9,204 thousand new ordinary shares at per value, amounting to \$92,039, upon the request of the bondholders. As of the reporting date, the registration procedures have not been completed.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>December</u> <u>31, 2025</u>	<u>December</u> <u>31, 2024</u>
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 505,136	505,136
Difference arising from subsidiary's share price and its carrying value	163,012	163,012
Convertible bonds – conversion options	<u>96,877</u>	<u>96,877</u>
	<u>\$ 765,025</u>	<u>765,025</u>

In accordance with the ROC Company Act, realized capital reserves can only be used to increase the common stock or distributed as cash dividends after offsetting losses. The aforementioned capital reserves include share premiums and donation gains. In accordance with the Securities Offering and Issuance Guidelines, the amount of capital reserves to be reclassified under share capital shall not exceed 10% of the actual share capital amount.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Retained Earnings

The Company's articles of incorporation stipulate that 10% of annual net income after covering the accumulated deficit, if any, must be set up as a legal reserve. The remaining balance after special reserves, that are appropriated in accordance with FSC regulations, if any, shall distribute to prior year's un-distribution by the board of shareholders. The Group should consider financial, business, and operating factors to decide the distribution of earnings, which can be distributed by cash dividends or share dividends. Earning distribution sets cash dividends as priority, which cannot be lower than 10% of the total cash and stock dividends.

1) Legal reserve

In accordance with the Company Act, 10 percent of net income after tax should be set aside as legal reserve, until it is equal to share capital. If the Company experienced profit for the year, the distribution of the statutory earnings reserve, either by new shares or by cash, shall be decided at the shareholders meeting, and the distribution amount is limited to the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25 percent of the paid-in capital.

2) Special reserve

A portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve in earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal to the current period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (and is not qualified for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

The appropriations of earnings for the year of 2024 and 2023 approved in the shareholders meeting held on June 13, 2025 and June 14, 2024 was \$123,083 and \$78,374 by cash dividends. The relevant information can be accessed from the Market Observation Post System.

The appropriations of earnings for the year of 2025 approved in the Board of Directors meeting held on March 12, 2026 was \$82,056 by cash dividends and \$82,056 by stock dividends.

(p) Earnings per share

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's earnings per share was calculated as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Basic earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	\$ <u>827,010</u>	<u>730,391</u>
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (share in thousands)	<u>205,139</u>	<u>201,371</u>
	\$ <u>4.03</u>	<u>3.63</u>

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2025	2024
Diluted earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (basic)	\$ 827,010	730,391
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares:		
Interest expense and other gains or losses of convertible bonds	11,023	5,189
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (dilution)	\$ 838,033	735,580
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares with potential influence of ordinary shares		
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	205,139	201,371
Effect of employee stock remuneration (share in thousands)	210	150
Effect of convertible bonds (share in thousands)	3,460	4,659
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (after adjusted the influence of potential ordinary shares)	208,809	206,180
	\$ 4.01	3.57

(q) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2025	2024
Primary geographical markets		
USA	\$ 4,188,608	3,153,104
Taiwan	3,290,824	2,524,536
China	2,714,214	3,424,618
Others	361,082	307,328
	\$ 10,554,728	9,409,586
Major products		
PC and server chassis	\$ 10,309,421	9,112,078
Mold	245,307	297,508
	\$ 10,554,728	9,409,586

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Contract balances

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Trade receivables	\$ 3,486,473	3,163,437	2,017,118
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(4,541)</u>	<u>(625)</u>	<u>(593)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,481,932</u>	<u>3,162,812</u>	<u>2,016,525</u>
Contract liabilities	<u>\$ 6,555</u>	<u>3,147</u>	<u>3,050</u>

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 that were included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were \$3,147 and \$3,050, respectively.

The major change in the balance of contract liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

(r) Remunerations to employees and directors

On June 13, 2025, the Company's resolved at the shareholders' meeting to amend its Articles of Incorporation. According to the amended Articles, if the Company has profit in a given fiscal year, the profit shall be used to offset against any accumulated losses incurred by the Company. The remainder, if any, 2% shall be allocated as employee remuneration (including a minimum of 8% to those base-level employees) and a maximum of 2% as remunerations for directors. The determination of employee compensation, the rate of distribution of Directors' compensation, and the use of stock or cash for employee compensation shall be made by a resolution of the Board of Directors with at least two-thirds of the Directors present and a majority of the Directors present, and reported to the shareholders. The recipients of the aforementioned employee remuneration, whether in the form of shares or cash, may include employees of the subsidiaries who meet certain specific requirements. Prior to the amendment, the Articles of Incorporation stipulated that, if the Company has profit in a given fiscal year, the profit shall be used to offset against any accumulated losses incurred by the Company. The remainder, if any, 2% should be allocated as employee remuneration and no more than 2% as remunerations for directors and supervisors. The recipients of the aforementioned employee remuneration, whether in the form of shares or cash, could include employees of the subsidiaries who met certain specific requirements.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's remunerations to employees were \$24,000 (including base-level employees) and \$18,000, as well as those of directors were \$2,700 and \$1,500, respectively. These amounts were calculated using the Company's net income before tax without the remunerations to employees and directors for each period, multiplied by the proposed percentage which is stated under the Company's proposed Article of Incorporation. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or expenses for each period. If there are any subsequent adjustments to the actual remuneration amounts after the annual shareholders' meeting, the adjustment will be regarded as changes in accounting estimates and will be reflected in profit or loss in the following year. Shares distributed to employees as employee remuneration were calculated based on the closing price of the Company's shares on the day before the approval from the Board of Directors.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the estimated amounts of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration were identical to the actual distributions. The related information is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

(s) Financial Instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration to credit risk

The customers of the Group are mainly high-tech companies, trade receivables have 78% and 78% are composed by five clients in December 31, 2025 and 2024. Thus, the company has concentration to credit risk situation.

(ii) Receivable securities

For the credit risk exposure of trade receivables, please refer to note (6)(c).

Other financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, and guarantee deposits, which are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low risk, please refer to note (4)(g).

The changes in the allowance for losses for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

	Other receivables
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 25,500
Recognized impairment loss	<u>65,284</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 90,784</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ -
Recognized impairment loss	<u>25,500</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 25,500</u>

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Except for bank loans and lease liabilities, the following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, excluding estimated interest payments:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>Within a year</u>	<u>1 ~ 2 years</u>	<u>Over 2 years</u>
December 31, 2025					
Bank loans	\$ 203,878	(203,934)	(57,857)	-	(146,077)
Trade payables	2,900,943	(2,900,943)	(2,900,943)	-	-
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	2,106	(2,132)	(1,074)	(594)	(464)
Bonds payable	481,471	(500,000)	-	-	(500,000)
Other payables	419,092	(419,092)	(419,092)	-	-
Guarantee deposits	<u>28,478</u>	<u>(28,478)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(28,478)</u>
	<u>\$ 4,035,968</u>	<u>(4,054,579)</u>	<u>(3,378,966)</u>	<u>(594)</u>	<u>(675,019)</u>
December 31, 2024					
Bank loans	\$ 238,400	(238,461)	(34,530)	-	(203,931)
Trade payables	2,885,583	(2,885,583)	(2,885,583)	-	-
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	4,269	(4,417)	(2,236)	(1,078)	(1,103)
Bonds payable	471,698	(500,000)	-	-	(500,000)
Other payables	367,337	(367,337)	(367,337)	-	-
Guarantee deposits	<u>28,727</u>	<u>(28,727)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(28,727)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,996,014</u>	<u>(4,024,525)</u>	<u>(3,289,686)</u>	<u>(1,078)</u>	<u>(733,761)</u>

(iv) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>			<u>December 31, 2024</u>		
	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>TWD</u>	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>TWD</u>
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD to TWD	\$ 138,747	31.43	4,360,818	97,963	32.785	3,211,717
USD to CNY	38,575	7.0288	1,212,412	33,072	7.1884	1,084,266
CNY to TWD	175,528	4.496	789,174	148,461	4.478	664,808
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD to TWD	78,023	31.43	2,452,263	52,137	32.785	1,709,312
USD to CNY	6,853	7.0288	215,390	2,447	7.1884	80,225
CNY to TWD	472,841	4.496	2,125,893	441,538	4.478	1,977,207

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables, and other payables that are denominated in foreign currencies.

A weakening or strengthening 5% of each functional currency against Group entities' functional currency as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have affected the net profit before tax as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
USD (against the TWD)		
Strengthening 5%	\$ 95,428	75,120
Weakening 5%	(95,428)	(75,120)
USD (against the CNY)		
Strengthening 5%	49,851	50,202
Weakening 5%	(49,851)	(50,202)
CNY (against the TWD)		
Strengthening 5%	(66,836)	(65,620)
Weakening 5%	66,836	65,620

3) Exchange gains and losses of monetary items

Foreign exchange profit or loss (including realized and unrealized) was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Exchange profit (loss)</u>	<u>Average rate</u>	<u>Exchange profit (loss)</u>	<u>Average rate</u>
TWD	\$ 42,149	-	64,785	-
CNY	2,923	4.3505	7,794	4.4645

(Continued)

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(v) Interest rate analysis

The details of financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk were as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed rate instruments:		
Financial assets	\$ 270,298	3,278
Financial liabilities	-	-
Variable rate instruments:		
Financial assets	706,949	973,825
Financial liabilities	203,878	238,400

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the risk exposure to the interest rate on the derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding the assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is on the basis of the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date were outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed, as the interest rate increases or decreases by 0.25% when reporting to management internally, which also represents management of the Group's assessment on the reasonably possible interval of interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, the net profit before tax would have increased or decreased by \$1,258 and \$1,839 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which would have mainly resulted from the bank savings and borrowings with variable interest rates.

(vi) Fair value

1) Procedure of valuation

The Group's accounting policies and disclosure include fair value method on financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group's management is responsible in performing independent test on fair value by using independent source of information to obtain the fair value which is close to the market status. The management also confirms the independence, reliability and matching of the information source, and regularly test the valuation model, update the input and other information, and make necessary adjustment to ensure the output of valuation is reasonable.

2) Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses observable market data to evaluate assets and liabilities when it is possible. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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- b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- c) Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- 3) The kinds of financial instruments and fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments used for hedging, and available for sale financial assets, are measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy are stated below; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required.

	December 31, 2025				
	Book value	Fair Value			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (non-current)					
Derivative financial assets – convertible bonds-embedded derivative instrument	\$ 700	-	-	700	700
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Trade receivable, net	404,693	-	404,693	-	404,693
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,047,670	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables, net	3,077,239	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	104,571	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits (classified as other financial assets— non-current)	12,559	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,242,039				
Total	<u>\$ 4,647,432</u>				

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	December 31, 2025				
	Book value	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Bank loans	\$ 203,878	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,900,943	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,106	-	-	-	-
Other payables	419,092	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	481,471	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	<u>28,478</u>	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	<u>4,035,968</u>				
Total	<u>\$ 4,035,968</u>				
December 31, 2024					
	Book value	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (non-current)					
Derivative financial assets-convertible bonds-embedded derivative instrument	\$ <u>1,950</u>	-	-	1,950	1,950
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Trade receivables, net	<u>656,028</u>	-	656,028	-	656,028
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	977,987	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables, net	2,506,784	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	99,773	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits (classified as other financial assets – non-current)	<u>4,322</u>	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	<u>3,588,866</u>				
Total	<u>\$ 4,246,844</u>				

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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	December 31, 2024				
	Book value	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Bank loans	\$ 238,400	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,885,583	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	4,269	-	-	-	-
Other payables	367,337	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	471,698	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposit	<u>28,727</u>	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,996,014</u>				

4) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

The Group's valuation techniques and assumptions used for financial instruments not measured at fair value are as follows:

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

If there is quoted price generated by transactions, the recent transaction price and quoted price data is used as the basis for fair value measurement. However, if no quoted prices are available, the discounted cash flows are used to estimate fair values.

5) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices.

If the Group can frequently acquire the financial instrument's open quotation from either the stock exchange, brokers, underwriters, industrial trade union, or authorities, and the price is equal to that of fair market, then that financial instrument has active market value. On the other hand, if the condition above is not achieved, we define that instrument to have non-active market value. Generally, the significant difference between the bid-ask spread or the trading volume is very small, similar to the index of a nonactive market.

Except from the active market, the Group also acquires its financial instrument value from the valuation technique or reference to a rival's quotation. The fair value through the valuation technique refers to other essentially prerequisite and similar financial instruments with current fair value, discount cash flow, and other valuation methods.

The financial instruments from the non-active market are evaluated by the discount cash flow model, the main assumption is according to time value of money and investment risk to evaluate future cash flow.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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b) Derivative financial instruments

These are valued based on widely accepted valuation models used in the market, such as the discounted cash flow method and option pricing models. Forward foreign exchange contracts are typically valued based on the current forward exchange rates.

6) Reconciliation of level 3 fair values

	Fair value through profit or loss Derivative financial assets – convertible bonds
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 1,950
Total gains and losses recognized	
In profit or loss	(1,250)
In other comprehensive income	-
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 700</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 1,640
Issue	2,250
Converted	(1,911)
Total gains and losses recognized	
In profit or loss	(29)
In other comprehensive income	-
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 1,950</u>

7) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Group's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include "financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – call option of convertible bonds".

Most of fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 use the single and significant unobservable inputs. Equity investments without an active market contains multiple significant unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs of the equity instruments are independent from each other, as a result, there is no relevance between them.

(Continued)

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – call option of convertible bonds	Binomial convertible bonds pricing models	Volatility (54.98% as of December 31, 2025 and 65.86% as of December 31, 2024)	The higher the volatility is, the higher the fair value will be.

- 8) Fair value measurements in Level 3 – sensitivity analysis of reasonable alternative assumptions

The Group's fair value measurement on financial instruments is reasonable. However, the measurement would be different if different valuation models or valuation parameters are used. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects:

	<u>Input</u>	<u>Move up or down</u>	<u>Other Comprehensive Income</u>	
			<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>
December 31, 2025				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - call option of convertible bonds	Volatility	5%	\$ <u>100</u>	<u>(250)</u>
December 31, 2024				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - call option of convertible bonds	Volatility	5%	\$ <u>400</u>	<u>(350)</u>

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and fair value is based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the interrelationships with another input.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(t) Financial risk management

(i) Briefings

The Group is have exposed to the following risks from its financial instruments :

- 1) Credit risk
- 2) Liquidity risk
- 3) Market risk

In this note expressed the information on risk exposure and objectives, policies and process of risk measurement and management. For detailed information, please refer to the related notes of each risk.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The financial risks management can be separated into management and operating related financial risks, the risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to reduce financial risk, the Group dedicate to recognize, evaluate and avoid the uncertainty in the market. The important financial activity need to review by auditors in the broad and the Group have to follow the regulation of financial management and the process of division responsibility.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

1) Trade receivables and other receivables

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, and these limits are reviewed periodically.

The Group constantly evaluate clients' financial situation, but usually does not ask clients offer collaterals.

2) Guarantees

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group do not offer any endorsement and guarantees except to the entities in the Group, please refer to note (13)(a).

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities which be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group manages and maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents so as to cope with its operations and liabilities. Make an effort to avoid any unacceptable loss or any harmful on their reputation.

The loans and borrowings from the bank form an important source of liquidity for the Group. Please refer to note (6)(h) and note (6)(i) for unused short-term and long-term bank facilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices which will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

1) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities, primarily the New Taiwan Dollars (NTD) and US Dollars (USD), Chinese Yuan (CNY). The currencies used in these transactions are denominated in NTD, USD, and CNY.

To avoid the fluctuation from foreign exchange, the Group use short-term loans and accounts receivable (payable) in foreign currency to avoid foreign rate risk. This kind of derivative can help the Group to reduce the influence of foreign currency exchange but can't exclude all the risk.

2) Interest rate risk

The Group borrows funds with variable interest rates, therefore there is risk of cash flows.

3) Other market value risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from non-listed stock investments. Since investment of foreign operation is strategy investment, the Group do not plan any hedge in this field.

(u) Capital management

The Group decides the optimized capital by maintain the capital based on the current operating characteristics of the industry, future development, and changes in external environment, to assure there is financial resource and operating plan to support working capital, research and development expense and dividend payment and so on. To maintain a strong capital base, the Group might adjust the stock dividend, issue new share or buy treasury share. The Group also scrutiny the asset-liability ratio regularly to monitor the fund.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Debt-to-asset ratio in December 31, 2025 and 2024 as follow:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Total liabilities	\$ 4,432,414	4,227,772
Total assets	9,633,745	8,675,613
Debt-to-asset ratio	46 %	49 %

As of December 31, 2025, the capital management method do not change.

(v) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The reconciliation of liabilities from fundraising activities for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>January 1, 2025</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash flows</u>			<u>December 31, 2025</u>
			<u>Additions</u>	<u>Write-off</u>	<u>Foreign exchange movement</u>	
Long-term loans (including current portion)	\$ 238,400	(34,522)	-	-	-	203,878
Bonds payable	471,698	-	9,773	-	-	481,471
Lease liabilities	4,269	(2,163)	-	-	-	2,106
Guarantee deposits	28,727	(249)	-	-	-	28,478
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 743,094</u>	<u>(36,934)</u>	<u>9,773</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>715,933</u>

	<u>January 1, 2024</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash flows</u>			<u>December 31, 2024</u>
			<u>Additions</u>	<u>Write-off</u>	<u>Foreign exchange movement</u>	
Long-term loans (including current portion)	\$ 433,900	(195,500)	-	-	-	238,400
Short-term loans	20,000	(20,000)	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	377,911	564,718	-	(470,931)	-	471,698
Lease liabilities	6,404	(2,460)	325	-	-	4,269
Guarantee deposits	27,318	1,409	-	-	-	28,727
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 865,533</u>	<u>348,167</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>(470,931)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>743,094</u>

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Names and relationships with related parties

The following are entities that have had transactions with related parties during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationships with the Group</u>
Lin, Mu-Ho	Chairman of the Company

(Continued)

CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(b) Transaction among other relative parties

(i) Lease

The Group rents parts of its office and miscellaneous equipment to its related parties and collects monthly rental from them since August 2011. The rental fee is determined based on nearby office rental rates. The rental revenue for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were and \$3,429.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

(i) Key management personnel compensation was comprised of:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 27,622	16,249
Post-employment benefits	707	711
	\$ 28,329	16,960

(ii) Guarantee

Chairman of the company, Mu-Ho Lin, was the guarantor of the syndication contract as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(8) Pledged assets

The carrying values of assets pledged as security were as follows:

Assets	Subject	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and investment properties	Short-term loans and long-term loans		
— land and right-of-use land		\$ 1,321,582	1,330,092
— properties	Short-term loans and long-term loans	272,322	295,889
Other financial assets	Customs deposits		
— non-current		263	263
		\$ 1,594,167	1,626,244

(9) Commitments and contingencies

The Group's unrecognized contractual commitments were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 140,860	303,752

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(10) Losses due to major disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent events: None.

(12) Other

(a) The summary statement of current period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization expenses by function was as follows:

By function	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	1,234,254	415,064	1,649,318	1,243,496	311,790	1,555,286
Labor and health insurance	3,698	12,405	16,103	929	9,886	10,815
Pension	60,930	38,504	99,434	57,793	19,318	77,111
Others	85,809	34,664	120,473	85,933	30,787	116,720
Depreciation	181,504	11,489	192,993	171,528	11,083	182,611
Amortization	5,820	3,627	9,447	4,063	3,245	7,308

(13) Other disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
1	TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	GERSHWIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Trade receivables due from related parties	Yes	188,580	-	-	-	Short-term financial	-	Operating demand	-	-	-	2,896,158 (note 1)	2,896,158 (note 1)
2	CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	Trade receivables due from related parties	Yes	1,124,000	809,280	472,080	3.5~3.95%	Short-term financial	-	Operating demand	-	-	-	1,510,352 (note 2)	1,510,352 (note 2)

Note 1: The total amount for lending to a subsidiary whose voting shares are 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED for funding for a short-term period shall not exceed the net worth of TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, which amounted to \$2,896,158. And the total amount lendable to each of such borrowers still shall not exceed the net worth of TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, which amounted to \$2,896,158.

Note 2: The total amount for lending to a company for funding for a short-term period shall not exceed the net worth of CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD, which amounted to \$1,510,352. In addition, the total amount lendable to any one borrower shall be no more than the borrower's net worth, which amounted to \$1,510,352.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary / endorsements guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
1	The Company	CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	100% owned subsidiary	2,080,532 (note 1)	53,952	-	-	-	- %	4,161,065 (note 1)	Yes	No	Yes
2	The Company	Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	100% owned subsidiary	2,080,532 (note 1)	307,745	-	-	-	- %	4,161,065 (note 1)	Yes	No	Yes
3	The Company	CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	100% owned subsidiary	2,080,532 (note 1)	628,600	628,600	-	-	12.08 %	4,161,065 (note 1)	Yes	No	No

Note 1: The total amount of endorsement guarantees of the Company and its subsidiaries shall not exceed 80% of the Company's net worth; the amount of endorsement guarantees for an entity shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth. The total endorsement guarantees of the Company shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of the Company which amounted to \$2,080,532. (\$5,201,331*40%). In addition, the total endorsement guarantees of the Company shall be no more than 80% of the Company's net worth, which amounted to \$4,161,065 (\$5,201,331*80%).

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2025 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): None.

(iv) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NTD100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Counter party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/trade receivables (payables)		Note
			Purchase/ (Sale)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/(sales)	Payment terms	Unit price for comparison	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	Percentage of total notes/ trade receivables (payables)	
The Company	Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	Subsidiaries of GERSHWIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Purchases	3,085,299	68 %	Net 120 days from the end of month of purchase	No suppliers for comparison	Net 120 days from the end of month of purchase and depending on the operating demand	Trade payables (1,768,150)	(74)%	Note
Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	The Company	Ultimate holding company	(Sales)	(3,085,299)	(70)%	Net 120 days from the end of month of delivery	No customers for comparison	Net 120 days from the end of month of delivery and depending on the operating demand	Trade receivables 1,768,150	79 %	Note
The Company	CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Subsidiaries of PEAK SHREWD INC.	Purchases	588,364	13 %	Net 120 days from the end of month of delivery	No suppliers for comparison	Net 120 days from the end of month of purchase and depending on the operating demand	Trade payables (390,834)	(16)%	Note
CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	The Company	Ultimate holding company	(Sales)	(588,364)	13 %	Net 120 days from the end of month of delivery	No customers for comparison	Net 120 days from the end of month of delivery and depending on the operating demand	Trade receivables 390,834	27 %	Note

Note: The transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

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CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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- (v) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NTD100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Counter-party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in subsequent period (Note 1)	Allowance for bad debts	Note
					Amount	Action taken			
Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	The Company	Subsidiaries	Trade receivables 1,768,150	2.26	-	-	471,960	-	Note 2
CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	The Company	Subsidiaries	Trade receivables 390,834	3.67	-	-	65,326	-	Note 2
CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	The company's ultimate parent company is the same	Other current financial assets 482,957	-	-	-	-	-	Note 2, 3

Note 1: The accumulated received balance as of February 24, 2026.

Note 2: The transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3: Including interest receivables \$10,877.

- (vi) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
1	CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	2	Other current financial assets	482,957	Rate 3.5%~3.95%	5%
2	Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	The Company	1	Sales	3,085,299	The price is based on the fixed ratio of final selling price, and the credit period is net 120 days from the end of month of delivery	29%
3	Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	The Company	1	Trade receivables	1,768,150	The price is based on the fixed ratio of final selling price, and the credit period is net 120 days from the end of month of delivery	18%
4	CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	The Company	1	Sales	588,364	The price is based on the fixed ratio of final selling price, and the credit period is net 120 days from the end of month of delivery	6%
5	CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	The Company	1	Trade receivables	390,834	The price is based on the fixed ratio of final selling price, and the credit period is net 120 days from the end of month of delivery	4%

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:

1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Relationship with the transactions labeled as follows:

- 1 represents the transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.
- 2 represents the transactions between subsidiaries.
- 3 represents the transactions from the parent company to its subsidiaries.

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(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2025 (excluding information on investees in mainland China):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2025			Highest balance during the year		Net income (losses) of the investment	Investment income (losses)	Note		
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value	Shares / Units (thousands)	Percentage of ownership					
The Company	TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Samoa	Investment	2,138,097	2,138,097	64,558	100 %	2,896,158	64,558	100 %	222,669	222,669	Subsidiaries		
The Company	CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY USA, Inc.	U.S.A.	Import and export business of computer case	6,236	6,236	200	100 %	15	200	100 %	-	-	Subsidiaries		
The Company	CHENMING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY (THAILAND) Co., LTD.	Thailand	Computer case and production of relative components	848,519	414,297	90,000	100 %	877,553	90,000	100 %	(27,461)	(27,461)	Subsidiaries		
TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	GERSHWIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Samoa	Investment	1,635,512	1,471,994	52,118	100 %	1,382,161	52,118	100 %	77,899		The profit or loss on investments were recognized by TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	A grandson company	
TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	PEAK SHREWD INC	Samoa	Investment	773,920	773,920	22,410	100 %	1,510,481	22,410	100 %	146,875			The profit or loss on investments were recognized by TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	A grandson company

Note: The investment income (losses) of the current period are recognized according to the financial statements which have been reviewed and certified by the Company's independent external auditors.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

(In Thousands of United States Dollars/In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025 (note 3)	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net income (losses) of the investment	Percentage of ownership	Highest balance during the year		Investment income (losses) (note 2 and 3)	Carrying amount as of December 31, 2025 (note 3)	Accumulated remittance of earnings as of December 31, 2025
					Outflow	Inflow				Shares/Units (thousands)	Percentage of ownership			
CHENMING ELECTRONIC (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Computer case and production of relative components	2,027,235 (USD64,500)	notes 1 and 6	704,346 (USD22,410)	-	-	704,346 (USD22,410)	146,880	100 %	-	100 %	146,880	1,510,352	-
Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd	Computer case and production of relative components	910,779 (note 4) (USD28,978) (note 5)	notes 1 and 7	782,607 (USD24,900)	-	-	782,607 (USD24,900)	96,770	100 %	-	100 %	96,770	1,097,118	-

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(ii) Limitation on investment in mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs (note 3)	Limitation on investment in Mainland China by Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs
1,507,381 (USD47,377)	1,683,925 (USD53,577)	Unlimited (note 8)

Note1: Investment in Mainland China through existing company from third region.

Note2: The investment gains and losses of the current period are recognized according to the financial statements which have been reviewed and reviewed by the Company's independent external auditors.

Note3: The USD was translated into New Taiwan Dollars at the exchange rate of \$31.43 as of December 31, 2025.

Note4: Invested the amount of USD 3,000 thousand in Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd. through GERSHWIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED by TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

Note5: Invested the amount of USD 1,078 thousand on equipment in Dongguan Chenming Electronic Co., Ltd by GERSHWIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

Note6: Investment in Mainland China through TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED and PEAK SHREWD INC.

Note7: Investment in Mainland China through TOP CITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED and GERSHWIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

Note8: According to the "REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPROVAL OF INVESTMENT OR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN MAINLAND CHINA" amended in August 29, 2008, by the MOEAIC, the Company has acquired related documents. Therefore, there is no restriction to the Company's investing amount in Mainland China.

(iii) Significant transactions:

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(14) Segment information:

The Group has only one segment, which mainly produce computer and mobile device components. Operating segment information is consistent with the balance sheet report, and for the profit and loss segment refer to income statement, and for the assets segment refer to the balance sheet.

(a) Overall information of the Group

(i) Product information: Please refer to note (6)(q).

(ii) Geographic information

The Group's sales presented by customer location and non-current assets presented by location, the geographic information were as follows:

1) Revenue from external customers: Please refer to note (6)(q).

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2) Non-current Assets:

<u>Country</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Taiwan	\$ 1,857,958	1,819,838
Mainland China	963,348	929,820
Thailand	<u>776,560</u>	<u>309,052</u>
	<u>\$ 3,597,866</u>	<u>3,058,710</u>

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, investment property, and other assets, excluding financial instruments, prepaid pension cost, deferred tax assets, and refundable deposit.

(iii) Important clients information

The sales revenue from clients with account for more than 10% revenue in Income statement as follow:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
A company	\$ 3,096,055	3,187,556
D company	3,093,027	1,767,187
B company	1,087,741	1,072,126