DIVA Laboratories, Ltd.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
DIVA Laboratories, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of DIVA Laboratories, Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "parent company only financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission 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 the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matter identified during the audit of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 is described as follows:

Occurrence of Operating Revenue

The Company develops, manufactures, and sells medical and industrial display equipment. As its products are customized and developed according to the specific requirements of customers, the occurrence of sales transactions related to certain key clients has a significant impact on the presentation of the Company's parent company only financial statements; thus, we identified the occurrence of operating revenue of the aforementioned customers in 2025 as the key audit matter.

The key audit matter procedures we performed were as follows:

1. Obtained an understanding of and evaluated the design and implementation effectiveness of internal controls related to the occurrence of operating revenue.

2. Sampling from the operating revenue details of aforementioned customers by verifying sales transactions against related documents, thereby substantiating that the transactions had genuinely occurred, including customer orders, shipping documents, sales invoices, and payment receipts.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the 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 communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chih-Ming Shao and Kuo-Ning Huang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 26, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

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

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 482,653	35	$ 576,218	44
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	70	-	-	-
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4, 9 and 21)	271,286	20	247,397	19
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 21 and 27)	7,920	1	11,193	1
Other receivables (Note 9)	11,070	1	17,088	1
Other receivables from related parties (Note 27)	10,729	1	6,884	1
Inventories (Notes 4 and 10)	249,915	18	151,522	11
Prepayments (Note 27)	26,944	2	3,865	-
Other current assets (Note 15)	4,733	-	738	-
Total current assets	1,065,320	78	1,014,905	77
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	5,550	-	5,032	1
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	33,733	3	31,221	2
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 13)	2,848	-	4,923	-
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 12)	214,474	16	218,029	17
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 14)	996	-	1,713	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	37,718	3	40,764	3
Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 19)	3,816	-	2,123	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 15 and 28)	1,781	-	1,755	-
Total non-current assets	300,916	22	305,560	23
TOTAL	$ 1,366,236	100	$ 1,320,465	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	$ 1,234	-	$ 2,018	-
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4, 21 and 27)	8,186	1	6,512	1
Accounts payable (Note 16)	77,378	6	70,687	5
Accounts payable to related parties (Note 27)	90	-	-	-
Other payables (Note 17)	86,035	6	85,360	6
Other payables to related parties (Note 27)	108,145	8	52,693	4
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	23,345	2	21,807	2
Provisions - current (Notes 4 and 18)	13,037	1	9,609	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 13)	2,593	-	2,472	-
Other current liabilities (Note 17)	15,959	1	10,778	1
Total current liabilities	336,002	25	261,936	20
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	763	-	425	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 13)	308	-	2,500	-
Credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	-	-	102	-
Total non-current liabilities	1,071	-	3,027	-
Total liabilities	337,073	25	264,963	20
EQUITY (Note 20)				
Ordinary shares	586,682	43	600,906	45
Capital surplus	347,141	25	382,331	29
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	31,629	2	22,217	2
Special reserve	5,804	-	7,717	-
Unappropriated earnings	64,172	5	94,122	7
Total retained earnings	101,605	7	124,056	9
Other equity	(6,265)	-	(5,804)	-
Treasury shares	-	-	(45,987)	(3)
Total equity	1,029,163	75	1,055,502	80
TOTAL	$ 1,366,236	100	$ 1,320,465	100

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

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE, NET (Notes 4, 21 and 27)	$ 864,049	100	$ 860,964	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 14, 22 and 27)	601,571	70	601,667	70
GROSS PROFIT	262,478	30	259,297	30
UNREALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS	(833)	-	(5,901)	(1)
REALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS	1,374	-	5,646	1
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT	263,019	30	259,042	30
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 9, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 27)				
Selling expenses	31,725	3	41,180	5
General and administrative expenses	51,199	6	49,568	6
Research and development expenses	72,464	8	71,898	8
Expected credit loss (gain)	7,649	1	(7,076)	(1)
Total operating expenses	163,037	18	155,570	18
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	99,982	12	103,472	12
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income (Note 22)	6,173	-	5,656	1
Other income (Notes 22 and 27)	6,138	-	4,718	-
Finance cost (Notes 13 and 22)	(240)	-	(205)	-
Share of profit or loss of associates	3,052	-	7,777	1
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(17)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net (Notes 4 and 29)	(10,175)	(1)	14,724	2
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 7)	22,475	3	(6,142)	(1)
Net loss on financial liability at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 7)	(19,626)	(2)	(15,981)	(2)
Total non-operating income and expenses	7,780	-	10,547	1
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	107,762	12	114,019	13
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 23)	(17,222)	(2)	(20,358)	(2)
NET INCOME	90,540	10	93,661	11

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DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 8, 19, 20, 23 and 26)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$ 919	-	$ 461	-
Unrealized gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	518	-	421	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Share of the other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries and associates	(979)	-	1,492	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	458	-	2,374	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 90,998	10	$ 96,035	11
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	$ 1.54		$ 1.60	
Diluted	$ 1.54		$ 1.59	

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

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ordinary Shares (Note 20)		Capital Surplus (Note 20)				Retained Earnings (Notes 20 and 23)			Other Equity (Notes 8 and 20)			
	Number of Shares (In Thousand)	Amounts	Premium of Shares	Employee Share Options	Share Options	Other	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Shares (Note 20)	Total Equity
BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2024	60,091	$ 600,906	$ 365,436	$ 6,767	$ 9,654	$ 11,726	$ 17,925	$ 9,257	$ 64,835	$ (328)	$ (7,389)	$ (45,987)	$ 1,032,802
Appropriation of 2023 earnings													
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,292	-	(4,292)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,540)	1,540	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT$1.05820484 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,083)	-	-	-	(62,083)
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,292	(1,540)	(64,835)	-	-	-	(62,083)
Cash dividends distributed from capital surplus - NT$0.19179516 per share	-	-	(11,252)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,252)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,661	-	-	-	93,661
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	1,492	421	-	2,374
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2024	60,091	600,906	354,184	6,767	9,654	11,726	22,217	7,717	94,122	1,164	(6,968)	(45,987)	1,055,502
Appropriation of 2024 earnings													
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,412	-	(9,412)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,913)	1,913	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT$1.47648427 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86,623)	-	-	-	(86,623)
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,412	(1,913)	(94,122)	-	-	-	(86,623)
Cash dividends distributed from capital surplus - NT$0.52351573 per share	-	-	(30,714)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,714)
Cancelation of treasury shares	(1,423)	(14,224)	(4,476)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,287)	-	-	45,987	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,540	-	-	-	90,540
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	(979)	518	-	458
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2025	58,668	$ 586,682	$ 318,994	$ 6,767	$ 9,654	$ 11,726	$ 31,629	$ 5,804	$ 64,172	$ 185	$ (6,450)	$ -	$ 1,029,163

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

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 107,762	$ 114,019
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	9,315	10,078
Amortization expense	839	865
Expected credit loss (gain)	7,649	(7,076)
(Gain) loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net	(2,849)	22,123
Finance costs	240	205
Interest income	(6,173)	(5,656)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates	(3,052)	(7,777)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	17	-
Reversal of write-down of inventories	(17,988)	(443)
Unrealized gain on transactions with subsidiaries and associates	-	255
Realized gain on transactions with subsidiaries and associates	(541)	-
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	22,405	(1,774)
Accounts receivable	(31,538)	(50,585)
Accounts receivable from related parties	3,273	(3,563)
Other receivables	6,000	(10,106)
Other receivables from related parties	(3,845)	(1,764)
Inventories	(80,405)	43,189
Prepayments	(23,079)	758
Net defined benefit assets	(545)	(292)
Other current assets	(3,995)	97
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(20,410)	(13,963)
Contract liabilities	1,674	(2,595)
Accounts payable	6,691	9,885
Accounts payable to related parties	90	(263)
Other payables	(1,727)	6,388
Other payables to related parties	55,452	26,725
Provisions	3,428	1,206
Other current liabilities	5,181	826
Net defined benefit liabilities	-	(185)
Cash generated from operations	33,869	130,577
Income tax paid	(12,529)	(16,097)
Net cash generated from operating activities	21,340	114,480
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	-	25,773
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(823)	(1,504)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(26)	71
Payments for intangible assets	(122)	(627)

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DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
Interest received	$ 6,191	$ 5,655
Net cash generated from investing activities	5,220	29,368
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	150,000	50,000
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(150,000)	(50,000)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(2,548)	(2,533)
Dividends paid	(117,337)	(73,335)
Interest paid	(240)	(205)
Net cash used in financing activities	(120,125)	(76,073)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(93,565)	67,775
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	576,218	508,443
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	$ 482,653	$ 576,218

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

DIVA Laboratories, Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) on April 11, 1995 after approval was obtained from the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Company is mainly engaged in the sale, manufacturing and development of medical equipment and computer related devices.

The Company has obtained approval for public offering by the Financial Supervisory Commission on August 18, 2010. The Company's shares were listed and have been trading on the Emerging Stock Board (ESB) of the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) since October 11, 2010 and its shares have been trading on the Taipei Exchange since May 23, 2013.

The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were approved by the board of directors on February 26, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

The initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the Company's accounting policies and financial performance.

b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2026

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	January 1, 2023

As of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of the above standards and interpretations will not have material influences on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (including the 2025 amendments to IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Domestic entities could elect to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period after the endorsement of IFRS 18 by the FSC.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" and consequential amendments

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The main changes comprise:

- To classify items of income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, the Company shall assess whether it has specified main business activities of investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers.

- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.

- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company labels items as "other" only if it cannot find a more informative label.

- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Company as a whole, the Company shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

In addition, the following consequential amendments have been made to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows":

- The Company shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point when presenting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method.

- Interest and dividends received by the Company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. However, if, after assessment, the Company has a specific main operating activity, it shall determine how to classify dividends received, interest received and interest paid in the statement of cash flows by referring to how it classifies dividend income, interest income and interest expense in the statement of profit or loss. The total of each of these cash flows shall be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit assets and liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are companied into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are 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);

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries, associates. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates in these parent company only financial statements.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; and

3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have the substantial right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the parent Company only financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income; in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary item denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost is stated at the reporting currency as originally translated from the foreign currency.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation are reclassified to profit or loss.

In a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is included in the calculation of equity transactions but is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Company's share of loss of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further loss, if any.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides this, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required had the Company directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of the equity of associates attributable to the Company.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further loss, if any. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date, and the fair value is regarded as the investment's fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that association the same basis as would be required had that associate directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture, the Company continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

When the Company transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such financial assets are mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include the Company's investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

ii) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost, accounts receivable - related parties, other receivables, other receivables - related parties and refundable deposit are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;

iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or

iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) on each reporting date.

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company considers the following situations as indication that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

i. Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

ii. Financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the

cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity, and its carrying amounts are calculated based on weighted average by share types. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when such financial liabilities are either held for trading or are designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, and any gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in other gains or losses/any interest paid on such financial liabilities is recognized in finance costs; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in other gains or losses.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4) Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument; in which event, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship. When the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts that is within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 (e.g., financial liabilities) are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts, and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

l. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations to assure that products comply with agreed-upon specifications are recognized on the date of sale of the relevant products at the best estimate by the management of the Company of the expenditures required to settle the Company's obligations.

m. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

For contracts where the period between the date on which the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

Revenue from sales of medical and industrial monitors is recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer and the customer has full discretion over the price to sell the goods, right to use the goods, and bears the risks of obsolescence. Accounts receivable are recognized concurrently. The transaction price received under the conditions of a contract is recognized as a contract liability until the goods have been delivered to the customer.

The Company does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

n. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Company as lessor

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

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

2) The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for by applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the individual balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the individual balance sheets.

o. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on settlements) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur or when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs/or when the settlement occurs. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

q. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and such temporary differences are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity; in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for the acquisition of a subsidiary, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the investments in a subsidiary.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Based on the assessment of the Company's management, the accounting policies, estimates, and assumptions adopted by the Company have not been subject to material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions uncertainty.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 140	$ 51
Bank demand deposits	144,313	180,057
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less	338,200	396,110
	$ 482,653	$ 576,218

The interest rates for bank deposits and cash equivalents as of the balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Bank deposits and cash equivalents	0.03%-2.70%	0.03%-3.54%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Financial assets - current		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Domestic unlisted shares	$ -	$ -
Derivative instruments (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	70	-
	$ 70	$ -
Financial liabilities - current		
Held for trading		
Derivative instruments (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	$ 1,234	$ 2,018

The amount of the fair value changes of financial assets designated as at FVTPL for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 included the gain or (loss) on the fair value of financial assets of $22,475 thousand and $(6,142) thousand, respectively, and the amount of the fair value changes of financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 included the loss on the fair value of financial instruments of $(19,626) thousand and $(15,981) thousand, respectively.

At the end of the year, outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Currency	Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
Sell	USD/NTD	2026.01.05-2026.01.26	USD7,500/NTD234,414

December 31, 2024

	Currency	Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
Sell	USD/NTD	2025.01.06-2025.02.05	USD7,000/NTD227,127

The Company entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge against the exchange risks on foreign currency assets and liabilities. Since these contracts did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, the Company did not apply hedge accounting treatment for these foreign exchange forward contracts.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Non-current		
Investments in equity instruments		
Unlisted shares	$ 5,550	$ 5,032

The ordinary shares of Insight Genomics Inc. and Renown Information Technology Corp. are held for medium- to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

The unrealized gains on the change of financial assets at FVTOCI were $518 thousand and $421 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Accounts receivable		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 278,935	$ 247,397
Less: Loss allowance	(7,649)	-
	$ 271,286	$ 247,397
Other receivables		
Gross carrying amount	$ 11,070	$ 17,088
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	$ 11,070	$ 17,088

a. Accounts receivable

The average credit period of receivables are 30 days from the end of the month to 230 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the year to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix prepared by reference to the past default records of the customer, the customer's current financial position and economic condition of the industry in which the customer operates. As there are different loss patterns for various customer segments, the Company uses different provision matrixes based on historical experience, the customer's individual current financial position and the competitive advantages and prospects of the industry in which the customer operates.

The Company writes off a receivable when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation. For receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the Company's provision matrix:

December 31, 2025

	Counterparties without Sign of Default					
	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days Past Due	31 to 60 Days Past Due	61 to 90 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%-2%	0%-54%	0%-68%	0%-68%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 274,675	$ 3	$ -	$ -	$ 4,257	$ 278,935
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	(3,390)	(2)	-	-	(4,257)	(7,649)
Amortized cost	$ 271,285	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 271,286

December 31, 2024

	Counterparties without Sign of Default					
	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days Past Due	31 to 60 Days Past Due	61 to 90 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 230,797	$ 15,949	$ -	$ 651	$ -	$ 247,397
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 230,797	$ 15,949	$ -	$ 651	$ -	$ 247,397

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivable were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	$ -	$ -
Add: Impairment loss recognized	7,649	-
Balance on December 31	$ 7,649	$ -

b. Other receivables

In determining the recoverability of other receivables, the Company measures the allowance loss of other receivables according to the probability of collection of accounts, and after assessing the debtor's operating conditions and the possibility of recovery of accounts, the accounts that cannot be collected are included in the loss allowance.

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Finished goods	$ 98,793	$ 51,566
Work in process	77,924	48,355
Raw materials	73,198	51,601
	$ 249,915	$ 151,522

The cost of goods sold related to inventories for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to $601,571 thousand and $601,667 thousand, respectively. The reversals of inventory write-downs included in the cost of goods sold for the same periods were $17,988 thousand and $443 thousand, respectively.

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Investments in subsidiaries	$ 31,705	$ 31,221
Investments in associates	2,028	-
	$ 33,733	$ 31,221
Credit balance of using the equity method		
Investments in associates	$ -	$ (102)

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Unlisted Corporation		
DIVA Laboratories GmbH	$ 851	$ 1,018
DIVA Laboratories U.S., LLC	21,313	21,164
Diva Capital Inc.	9,541	9,039
	$ 31,705	$ 31,221

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
Name of Subsidiary	**2025**	**2024**
DIVA Laboratories GmbH	100%	100%
DIVA Laboratories U.S., LLC	100%	100%
Diva Capital Inc.	100%	100%

For the details of the subsidiaries held by the Company, please refer to Note 30.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31	
Investments in Associate(s)	**2025**	**2024**
Associates that are not individually material		
The Linden Group Corp.	$ 2,028	$ (102)
Plus: Reclassified to credit balance of using the equity method	-	102
	$ 2,028	$ -

Associate that is not individually material

Refer to Table 1 “Information on Investees” for the nature of activities, principal place of business and country of incorporation of the associate.

On December 22, 2017, the board of directors of the Company approved a capital increase of US$1,000 thousand in The Linden Group Corp. through a cash investment, acquiring a 19% equity interest.

Although the Company owns less than 20% of The Linden Group Corp.’s shares, it is assessed that the Company has significant influence over the company.

The cumulative impairment loss on the investment in The Linden Group Corp. at December 31, 2025 was $25,787 thousand.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Business Equipment	Mold Equipment	Others	Total
Cost							
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 154,922	$ 85,423	$ 2,120	$ 31,680	$ 57,321	$ 19,375	$ 350,841
Additions	-	-	-	378	598	2,249	3,225
Disposals	-	-	-	(15,124)	(1,785)	(220)	(17,129)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 154,922	$ 85,423	$ 2,120	$ 16,934	$ 56,134	$ 21,404	$ 336,937
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -	$ (33,410)	$ (618)	$ (25,900)	$ (55,553)	$ (17,331)	$ (132,812)
Depreciation expenses	-	(2,373)	(354)	(1,541)	(1,255)	(1,240)	(6,763)
Disposals	-	-	-	15,107	1,785	220	17,112
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -	$ (35,783)	$ (972)	$ (12,334)	$ (55,023)	$ (18,351)	$ (122,463)
Carrying amount on December 31, 2025	$ 154,922	$ 49,640	$ 1,148	$ 4,600	$ 1,111	$ 3,053	$ 214,474
Cost							
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 154,922	$ 85,423	$ 2,120	$ 31,248	$ 57,191	$ 18,862	$ 349,766
Additions	-	-	-	751	130	703	1,584
Disposals	-	-	-	(319)	-	(190)	(509)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 154,922	$ 85,423	$ 2,120	$ 31,680	$ 57,321	$ 19,375	$ 350,841
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	$ (31,036)	$ (265)	$ (24,583)	$ (53,943)	$ (15,995)	$ (125,822)
Depreciation expenses	-	(2,374)	(353)	(1,636)	(1,610)	(1,526)	(7,499)
Disposals	-	-	-	319	-	190	509
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ -	$ (33,410)	$ (618)	$ (25,900)	$ (55,553)	$ (17,331)	$ (132,812)
Carrying amount on December 31, 2024	$ 154,922	$ 52,013	$ 1,502	$ 5,780	$ 1,768	$ 2,044	$ 218,029

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	35 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Business equipment	3-10 years
Mold equipment	2-3 years
Others	3-5 years

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Carrying amounts		
Office equipment	$ 397	$ 22
Buildings	2,451	4,901
	$ 2,848	$ 4,923

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Addition to right-of-use assets	$ 477	$ -
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Office equipment	$ 102	$ 128
Buildings	2,450	2,451
	$ 2,552	$ 2,579

Except for the aforementioned right-of-use assets and related additions and recognized depreciation, there was no material sublease agreement or impairment on the Company's right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 2,593	$ 2,472
Non-current	$ 308	$ 2,500

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Office equipment	2.148%	1.090%
Buildings	2.023%	2.023%

c. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 278	$ 178
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 180	$ 220
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (3,095)	$ (3,058)

The Company's leases office, warehouse and parking lot that qualify as short-term leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities on the Company's parent only balance sheets.

All lease commitments with lease terms commencing after the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Lease commitments	$ 129	$ 129

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software Cost
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 33,497
Additions	122
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 33,619
Accumulated amortization and impairment	
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ (31,784)
Amortization expenses	(839)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ (32,623)
Carrying amount on December 31, 2025	$ 996
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 31,662
Additions	1,835
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 33,497

(Continued)

	Computer Software Cost
Accumulated amortization and impairment	
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ (30,919)
Amortization expenses	(865)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ (31,784)
Carrying amount on December 31, 2024	$ 1,713

(Concluded)

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software cost	3-5 years

An analysis of amortization expenses by functions:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Operating costs	$ 503	$ 415
General and administrative expenses	271	351
Research and development expenses	65	99
	$ 839	$ 865

15. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Current		
Temporary payments	$ 22	$ 69
Payment on behalf of others	4,711	669
	$ 4,733	$ 738
Non-current		
Refundable deposits	$ 1,781	$ 1,755

16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts Payable

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Accounts payable		
Operating	$ 77,378	$ 70,687

The average credit period for purchases of certain goods from domestic and overseas suppliers was 30 to 120 days from the end of the month.

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Current		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses	$ 30,980	$ 29,407
Payables for processing fees	14,729	16,368
Payables for remuneration of employees and directors	9,053	9,579
Payables for annual leave	6,618	5,877
Payables for professional service fees	5,042	5,749
Payables for insurance premiums	2,745	2,726
Payables for equipment purchases	2,482	80
Payables for shipping fees	779	1,842
Payables for others	13,607	13,732
	$ 86,035	$ 85,360
Other liabilities		
Temporary receipts	$ 1,397	$ 1,397
Receipts under custody	14,562	9,381
	$ 15,959	$ 10,778

18. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Current		
Warranties	$ 13,037	$ 9,609

	Warranties
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 9,609
Additional provisions recognized	4,296
Amount used	(868)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 13,037
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 8,403
Additional provisions recognized	3,934
Amount used	(2,728)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 9,609

The provision for warranty claims represents the present value of management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Company's obligations for warranties under contracts for the sale of goods. The estimate has been made on the basis of historical warranty trends and may vary as a result of new materials, altered manufacturing processes or other events affecting product quality.

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 2% to 5% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds (the "Bureau") under the Ministry of Labor; the Company has no right to influence the fund investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the individual balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 14,628	$ 15,429
Fair value of plan assets	(18,444)	(17,552)
Net defined benefit assets	$ (3,816)	$ (2,123)

The changes in the net defined benefit (assets) liabilities are as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit liabilities (assets)
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 15,429	$ (17,552)	$ (2,123)
Net interest expense (income)	210	(246)	(36)
Recognized in profit or loss	210	(246)	(36)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,234)	(1,234)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	111	-	111
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(25)	-	(25)
Recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	86	(1,234)	(1,148)
Contributions from the employer	-	(509)	(509)
Benefits paid	(1,097)	1,097	-
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 14,628	$ (18,444)	$ (3,816)
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 15,691	$ (15,506)	$ 185
Net interest expense (income)	175	(176)	(1)
Recognized in profit or loss	175	(176)	(1)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,394)	(1,394)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(215)	-	(215)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(222)	-	(222)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(437)	(1,394)	(1,831)
Contributions from the employer	-	(476)	(476)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 15,429	$ (17,552)	$ (2,123)

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Decrease in general and administrative expenses	$ (36)	$ (1)

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

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

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

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

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Discount rates	1.30%	1.50%
Expected rates of salary increase	2.50%	2.50%

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Discount rates		
0.25% increase	$ (138)	$ (174)
0.25% decrease	$ 141	$ 179
Expected rates of salary increase		
1% increase	$ 567	$ 720
1% decrease	$ (537)	$ (679)

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

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 463	$ 493
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	5.8 years	6.4 years

20. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	100,000	100,000
Shares authorized (in thousands of dollars)	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	58,668	60,091
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of dollars)	$ 586,682	$ 600,906

The issued shares have a par value of NT$10 and have the rights of voting and receiving dividends.

The amount of shares reserved from shares for granting employee share options certificates, special shares with share options and corporate bonds with share options is 5,000 thousand.

There were still 20,856 thousand privately placed common shares of the Company on December 31, 2024. The rights and obligations of the shares issued by private placement will be the same as the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. However, according to the Securities and Exchange Act, unless certain circumstances are met, the privately placed shares shall not be transferred freely until three years after the delivery of privately placed shares.

b. Capital surplus

Depending on the source, capital surplus arising from shares issued in excess of par value (including share premiums from the issuance of ordinary shares and the conversion of bonds payable) expired share options (employee stock options and stock options) and donated assets may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, this capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends, or may be transferred to share capital once a year within a certain percentage of the Company's paid-in share capital.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles"), where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal capital reserve 10% of the remaining profit, until the accumulated legal capital reserve equals the Company's paid-in share capital, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors, refer to compensation of employees and remuneration of directors in Note 22-f.

The Company's Articles also stipulate that the dividends for shareholders shall be distributed annually at not less than 10% of the distributable surplus, but no distribution may be made if the accumulated distributable surplus is less than 10% of the paid-in share capital. Dividends may be distributed in the form of both cash dividends and share dividends; however, cash dividends no be less than 30% of the total dividends distributed. If the above earnings distribution is to be made in the form of cash dividends, the board of directors is authorized to resolve and shall report to the shareholders meeting.

The Company may issue new shares or cash out of the legal reserve or capital reserve in accordance with Article 241 of the Company Act. If there will be a distribution in cash, the Board of Directors is authorized to approve this distribution and report it at the shareholders' meeting for approval.

When a special reserve is appropriated for cumulative net debit balance reserves from the prior period, the sum of net profit for the current period and items other than net profit that are included directly in the unappropriated earnings for current period is used if the prior unappropriated earnings is not sufficient.

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Legal reserve	$ 9,412	$ 4,292
(Reversal of) special reserve	$ (1,913)	$ (1,540)
Cash dividends	$ 86,623	$ 62,083
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 1.47648427	$ 1.05820484

On February 29, 2024, the board of directors approved a cash dividend of NT$1.05820484 per share from unappropriated earnings and a cash distribution of NT$0.19179516 per share, or a total of $11,252 thousand, from capital surplus. Accordingly, a total cash distribution of NT$1.25 per share was paid during the year ended December 31, 2024.

On February 26, 2025, the board of directors approved a cash dividend of NT$1.47648427 per share from unappropriated earnings and a cash distribution of NT$0.52351573 per share, or a total of $30,714 thousand, from capital surplus. Accordingly, a total cash distribution of NT$2.00 per share was paid during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The cash dividends and capital reserve distributions were approved by the board of directors on February 26, 2025 and February 29, 2024, respectively. Other profit distribution items were approved at the annual general meetings held on May 27, 2025 and May 31, 2024.

The appropriations of earnings for 2025, which were proposed by the Company's board of directors on February 26, 2026, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
Legal reserve	$ 6,417
Special reserve	$ 461
Cash dividends	$ 57,294
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 0.97657128

On February 26, 2026, the board of directors approved a cash dividend of NT$0.97657128 per share from unappropriated earnings and a cash distribution of NT$1.02342872 per share, or a total of $60,043 thousand, from capital surplus. Accordingly, a total cash distribution of NT$2.00 per share is proposed for the year ended December 31, 2026. The appropriation for cash dividends and capital surplus distributions were approved by the Company's board of directors; the other proposed appropriations will be presented to the shareholders for approval in their meeting to be held on May 27, 2026.

d. Special reserve

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	$ 7,717	$ 9,257
Reversal of special reserve		
Reversal of the debits to other equity items	(1,913)	(1,540)
Balance on December 31	$ 5,804	$ 7,717

e. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	$ 1,164	$ (328)
Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(979)	1,492
Balance on December 31	$ 185	$ 1,164

2) Unrealized valuation gain or loss on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	$ (6,968)	$ (7,389)
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized gain or loss		
Equity investments (Note 8)	518	421
Balance on December 31	$ (6,450)	$ (6,968)

f. Treasury shares

	Shares Transferred to Employees (In Thousands of Shares)
Number of shares on January 1, 2025	1,423
Decrease during the year	(1,423)
Number of shares on December 31, 2025	-
Number of shares on January 1 and December 31, 2024	1,423

The Company's board of directors resolved to repurchase shares from the centralized market on October 31, 2018 to transfer them to employees. The buyback period was from November 1, 2018 to December 30, 2018. The Company repurchased a total of 2,000 thousand treasury shares (1,668 thousand shares after capital reduction) for $61,301 thousand.

The Company's board of directors resolved to repurchase shares from the centralized market on March 20, 2020 to transfer them to employees. The buyback period was from March 23, 2020 to May 21, 2020. The Company repurchased a total of 1,705 thousand treasury shares (1,423 thousand shares after capital reduction) for $43,973 thousand.

The Company's shareholders resolved in their meeting on May 28, 2020 to implement a cash capital reduction, and the benchmark date for capital reduction was set for August 24, 2020, with the authorization of the chairman. The Company's treasury shares were reduced by 614 thousand shares in accordance with the capital reduction ratio.

On November 2, 2023, the board of directors resolved to cancel 1,668 thousand shares of treasury stock, and the base date of capital reduction was December 27, 2023, and the registration of change was completed on January 16, 2024.

On April 28, 2025, the board of directors resolved to cancel 1,423 thousand shares of treasury stock, and the base date of capital reduction was May 20, 2025, and the registration of change was completed on May 29, 2025.

21. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	$ 864,049	$ 860,964

a. Contract balances

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**	**January 1, 2024**
Accounts receivable (Note 9)	$ 271,286	$ 247,397	$ 196,812
Accounts receivable from related parties (Note 27)	$ 7,920	$ 11,193	$ 554
Contract liabilities			
Sale of goods	$ 8,186	$ 6,512	$ 9,107

Revenue in the current year that was recognized from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year and from the performance obligations satisfied in the previous periods was summarized as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
From contract liabilities at the start of the year		
Sale of goods	$ 514	$ 3,240

b. Disaggregation of contract revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue recognized		
At the shipping point	$ 585,061	$ 657,602
At the point of arrival	278,988	203,362
	$ 864,049	$ 860,964

22. NET PROFIT

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income	$ 6,173	$ 5,656

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Rental revenue (Note 27)	$ -	$ 9
Others (Note 27)	6,138	4,709
	$ 6,138	$ 4,718

c. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest on bank loans	$ 155	$ 78
Interest on lease liabilities	85	127
	$ 240	$ 205

d. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 7,118	$ 7,573
Operating expenses	2,197	2,505
	$ 9,315	$ 10,078

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 503	$ 415
Operating expenses	336	450
	$ 839	$ 865

(Concluded)

e. Employee benefit expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term benefits	$ 162,694	$ 161,746
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plan	6,012	5,961
Defined benefit plans (Note 19)	(36)	(1)
Total employee benefits expense	$ 168,670	$ 167,706
An analysis of employee benefit expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 63,654	$ 61,839
Operating expenses	105,016	105,867
	$ 168,670	$ 167,706

f. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company should accrue 5% to 20% of net profit as compensation of employees and no higher than 1% as remuneration of directors. Pursuant to the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company approved the amendment to its Articles of Incorporation at the 2025 Annual General Meeting. The proposed amendment will specify that, in the event the Company reports earnings for the year, 5% to 20% of such earnings shall be allocated as employee remuneration, and no more than 1% as director remuneration. Of the total amount allocated for employee remuneration, no less than 10% shall be distributed to grassroots-level employees.

The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on February 26, 2026 and February 26, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Compensation of employees	7.00%	7.00%
Remuneration of directors	0.75%	0.75%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Compensation of employees (cash)	$ 8,177	$ 8,652
Remuneration of directors (cash)	$ 876	$ 927

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual parent company only financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

23. INCOME TAXES

a. The major components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 18,397	$ 19,511
Adjustments for prior years	(5,853)	(6,569)
Other	1,523	3,158
	14,067	16,100
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	3,155	2,989
Adjustments for prior years	-	1,269
	3,155	4,258
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 17,222	$ 20,358

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Income before income tax	$ 107,762	$ 114,019
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 21,552	$ 22,803
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	-	(303)
Adjustments for prior year - current tax	(5,853)	(6,569)
Adjustments for prior year - deferred tax	-	1,269
Other	1,523	3,158
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 17,222	$ 20,358

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax		
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 229	$ 1,370

c. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 23,345	$ 21,807

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Share of profit or loss of subsidiary and associates accounted for using the equity method	$ 17,819	$ (610)	$ -	$ 17,209
Allowance for inventory write-down	16,694	(3,597)	-	13,097
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	2,333	(350)	-	1,983
Provisions	1,922	685	-	2,607
Payables for annual leave	1,175	149	-	1,324
Allowance for expected credit impairment loss	-	956	-	956
Unrealized loss on transactions with subsidiary and associates	417	(108)	-	309
Financial (assets) liabilities at FVTPL	404	(171)	-	233
	$ 40,764	$ (3,046)	$ -	$ 37,718

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligation	$ 425	$ 109	$ 229	$ 763

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Share of profit or loss of subsidiary and associates accounted for using the equity method	$ 19,072	$ (1,253)	$ -	$ 17,819
Allowance for inventory write-down	16,783	(89)	-	16,694
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	4,503	(2,170)	-	2,333
Defined benefit obligations	2,310	(2,164)	(146)	-
Provisions	1,681	241	-	1,922
Payables for annual leave	1,120	55	-	1,175
Allowance for expected credit impairment loss	1,006	(1,006)	-	-
Unrealized loss on transactions with subsidiary and associates	366	51	-	417
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	404	-	404
	$ 46,841	$ (5,931)	$ (146)	$ 40,764

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 874	$ (874)	$ -	$ -
Defined benefit obligation	-	(799)	1,224	425
	$ 874	$ (1,673)	$ 1,224	$ 425

e. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the parent company only balance sheets

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Deductible temporary differences		
Impairment loss on investment accounted for using the equity method	$ 25,787	$ 25,787

f. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns through 2023 had been assessed by the tax authorities.

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.54	$ 1.60
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.54	$ 1.59

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net Income for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Net income used in the computation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share	$ 90,540	$ 93,661

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding

Unit: In Thousand Shares

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in the computation of basic earnings per share	58,668	58,668
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	268	254
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in the computation of diluted earnings per share	58,936	58,922

The Company may settle the compensation of employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Company assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (cash and cash equivalents) and equity of the Company (ordinary shares, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity).

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure annually. As part of this review, the Company considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. In order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued, and the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company's management considers that the carrying amounts of those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value recognized in the parent company only financial statements approximate their fair values.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL - current				
Unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Derivative instruments	-	70	-	70
	$ -	$ 70	$ -	$ 70
Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current				
Investments in equity instruments				
Unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 5,550	$ 5,550
Financial liabilities at FVTPL - current				
Derivative instruments	$ -	$ 1,234	$ -	$ 1,234

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL - current				
Unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current				
Investments in equity instruments				
Unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 5,032	$ 5,032
Financial liabilities at FVTPL - current				
Derivative instruments	$ -	$ 2,018	$ -	$ 2,018

The Company subsequently measured financial assets at fair value at Level 3, and recognized other comprehensive gains of $518 thousand and $421 thousand in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL Equity Instruments	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments	Total
Balance on January 1	$ -	$ 5,032	$ 5,032
Recognized in other comprehensive profit or loss (unrealized profit or loss of financial assets at FVTOCI)	-	518	518
Balance on December 31	$ -	$ 5,550	$ 5,550

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL Equity Instruments	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments	Total
Balance on January 1	$ -	$ 4,611	$ 4,611
Recognized in other comprehensive profit or loss (unrealized profit or loss of financial assets at FVTOCI)	-	421	421
Balance on December 31	$ -	$ 5,032	$ 5,032

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

Financial Instruments	Valuation Technique and Inputs
Derivatives - foreign exchange forward contracts	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward exchange rates at the end of the year and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

4) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

The domestic unlisted shares held by the Company and there was no market value for reference; therefore the valuation method was adopted.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 70	$ -
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	785,439	860,535
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	5,550	5,032
Financial liabilities		
FVTPL		
Held for trading	1,234	2,018
Amortized cost (2)	271,648	208,740

1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts receivable from related parties, other receivables, other receivables from related parties, and refundable deposits.

2) The balances included financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise accounts payable, accounts payable to related parties, other payables, and other payables to related parties.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports that analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provided written principles on foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below). The Company entered into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk arising on the export.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company has foreign currency denominated sales and purchases, which expose the Company foreign currency risk. Approximately 98% of the Company's sales are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity in the Company making the sale, whilst almost 68% of costs is denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity in the Company. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing foreign exchange forward contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the year are set out in Note 29.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the U.S. dollar.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollar (i.e., the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and foreign exchange forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges, and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit associated with the New Taiwan dollar weakening 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% strengthening of the New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit, and the balances below would be negative.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Profit or loss*	$ 2,367	$ 2,286

* The result was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding receivables and payables in U.S. dollars that were not hedged at the end of the year.

The Company's increase in sensitivity to U.S. dollars during the year was mainly due to an increase in net assets denominated in U.S. dollars.

b) Interest rate risk

The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetites ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	**2024**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 338,200	$ 396,110
Financial liabilities	2,901	4,972
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	144,313	180,057

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each liability outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. A 1 percentage point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1 percentage point higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have decreased/increased by $1,443 thousand and $1,801 thousand, respectively, which was mainly a result of the decrease in bank deposits.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the year, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, could be equal to the total of the following:

a) The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets; and

b) The maximum amount the entity would have to pay if the financial guarantee is called upon, irrespective of the likelihood of the guarantee being exercised.

The policy adopted by the Company is to deal only with reputable parties and, where necessary, obtain sufficient collateral to mitigate the risk of financial loss arising from default. The Company will only deal with companies with a rating equivalent to the investment grade or above. This information is provided by independent rating agencies; If such information is not available, the Company will use other publicly available financial information and each other's transaction records to rate their major customers. The Company continuously monitors the exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties, and distributes the total transaction amount to customers with sound credit ratings.

The Company transacts with a large number of unrelated customers thus, credit risk is not highly concentrated.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, the Company's management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (c) below.

a) Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed upon repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed upon repayment dates.

December 31, 2025

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Lease liabilities	$ 219	$ 438	$ 1,972	$ 318	$ 2,947

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Lease liabilities	$ 2,629	$ 318	$ -

December 31, 2024

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Lease liabilities	$ 222	$ 432	$ 1,896	$ 2,528	$ 5,078

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Lease liabilities	$ 2,550	$ 2,528	$ -

b) Liquidity and interest rate risk table for derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's liquidity analysis of its derivative financial instruments. The table is based on the undiscounted contractual net cash inflows and outflows on derivative instruments that settle on a net basis, and the undiscounted gross inflows and outflows on those derivatives that require gross settlement. When the amount payable or receivable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the projected interest rates as illustrated by the yield curves at the end of the year.

December 31, 2025

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Net settled					
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 1,234	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,234

December 31, 2024

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Net settled					
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 1,993	$ 25	$ -	$ -	$ 2,018

c) Financing facilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Unsecured bank loan facilities:		
Amount used	$ -	$ -
Amount unused	681,290	663,355
	$ 681,290	$ 663,355

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company's parent is Data Image Corporation, which held 36.26% and 35.40% of the ordinary shares of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company's ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is Qisda Corporation.

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed as follows.

a. Related parties and their relationship with the Company

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Qisda Corporation	Ultimate parent entity
Data Image Corporation	The Company's parent
DFI Inc.	Sister company of the parent company
BenQ Materials Corp.	Sister company of the parent company
Benq Asia Pacific Corp.	Sister company of the parent company
Qisda Optronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company of the parent company
Qisda (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company of the parent company
Qisda Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company of the parent company
Concord Medical Co., Ltd.	Sister company of the parent company
Metaguru Corporation	Sister company of the parent company
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK CO., LTD.	Sister company of the parent company
Simula Technology Inc.	Sister company of the parent company
GOLDEN SPIRIT CO., LTD.	Sister company of the parent company
BenQ Healthcare Corporation	Sister company of the parent company
ACTION STAR TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Sister company of the parent company
DARFON ELECTRONICS CORP.	A corporate shareholder that accounts for its investment in the ultimate parent company using the equity method
DIVA Laboratories GmbH	Subsidiary
DIVA Laboratories U.S., LLC	Subsidiary
Panoramic Imaging Solutions Inc.	Subsidiary
Suzhou Diva Lab. Inc.	Subsidiary
The Linden Group Corp.	Associate
Kuo-Sheng Chen	Director

b. Operating revenue

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Sales	Ultimate parent entity	$ -	$ 4
	Parent entity	3	1,782
	Sister company of the parent company	20	-
	Subsidiaries		
	Suzhou Diva Lab. Inc.	16,636	12,329

(Continued)

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
	Associate		
	The Linden Group Corp.	$ 21,345	$ 31,153
		$ 38,004	$ 45,268
Sales discounts	Associate		
	The Linden Group Corp.	$ -	$ (94)

(Concluded)

The transaction prices with related parties are determined based on the terms agreed upon by the two parties, and if there are no other similar transactions for comparison due to special specifications or based on the overall strategic consideration of the Company for a specific market, the transaction prices are determined based on the sales price and credit terms agreed upon by both parties.

c. Purchases

Related Party Categories	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Ultimate parent entity	$ 365	$ 19
Parent entity	-	(11)
Sister company of the parent company	-	3,469
A corporate shareholder that accounts for its investment in the ultimate parent company using the equity method	1	-
	$ 366	$ 3,477

The transaction prices and credit terms of the purchase of goods by related parties shall be determined based on the purchase price and credit terms agreed upon by both parties due to special specifications and with no other similar transactions for comparison.

d. Contract liabilities

Related Party Categories/Name	December 31 2025	2024
Associate		
The Linden Group Corp.	$ 79	$ -

e. Receivables from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2025	2024
Accounts receivable from related parties	Parent entity	$ -	$ 161
	Sister company of the parent company	21	-
	Subsidiaries	149	-
	Associate		
	The Linden Group Corp.	7,750	11,032
		$ 7,920	$ 11,193

(Continued)

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Other receivables from related parties	Parent entity	$ -	$ 6
	Sister companies of the parent company		
	Qisda Optronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	-	5,350
	Qisda Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	10,348	-
	Other sister companies of the parent company	93	-
	Subsidiary		
	Suzhou Diva Lab. Inc.	288	1,521
	Associate	-	7
		$ 10,729	$ 6,884

(Concluded)

The payment term for the parent company's accounts receivable is 60 days from the end of the month; the payment term of the sister company of the parent company's accounts receivable is 85-105 days from the end of the month; the payment term of the subsidiaries' accounts receivable is 90 days; and the payment terms for the associates' accounts receivable is 75 days.

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured.

The Company recognized expected credit gain of $7,076 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2024.

f. Payables to related parties (excluding borrowing from related parties)

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Accounts payable to related parties	Ultimate parent entity	$ 89	$ -
	A corporate shareholder that accounts for its investment in the ultimate parent company using the equity method	1	-
		$ 90	$ -
Other payables to related parties	Ultimate parent entity	$ 80,279	$ 25,650
	Parent entity	3,422	2,533
	Sister companies of the parent company	32	160
	Subsidiaries		
	DIVA Laboratories U.S., LLC	21,492	22,088
	DIVA Laboratories GmbH	31	29
	Suzhou Diva Lab. Inc.	2,853	2,165
	Associate		
	The Linden Group Corp.	36	68
		$ 108,145	$ 52,693

The payment terms for the ultimate parent company and sister companies of the parent company are all 60 days from the end of the month, the payment terms for the parent entity at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were 75 days and 60 days, respectively, from the end of the month, a corporate shareholder that

accounts for its investment in the ultimate parent company using the equity method is 90 days from the end of the month, and the payment terms for the subsidiaries and associate are all 75 days.

The outstanding trade payables to related parties are unsecured.

g. Prepayments

Related Party Category	December 31 2025	2024
Sister companies of the parent company	$ 177	$ 281

The prepayment to the sister company of the parent company was for software and other services.

h. Lease arrangements

The Company leased out a building to Panoramic Imaging Solutions Inc. The actual lease term of the contracts was three months, the lease income recognized for 2024 amounted to $9 thousand.

i. Other income

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Other income	Ultimate parent entity	$ 738	$ -
	Parent entity	66	655
	Sister companies of the parent company	88	-
	Associate	35	90
	Director		
	Kuo-Sheng Chen	2,120	-
		$ 3,047	$ 745

Safety certification income was received from the ultimate parent company; labor service income, from parent entity; testing and labor service income, from sister company of the parent company; certification service income, from associate, and compensation income, from director of the company.

j. Other transactions with related parties

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Operating cost	Ultimate parent entity	$ 7,049	$ 3,507
	Parent entity	-	3
	Sister company of the parent company	510	857
	Subsidiary	3	7
	Associate	56	2,361
		$ 7,618	$ 6,735
Operating cost - outsourcing fee	Ultimate parent entity	$ 53,833	$ 3,991
	Parent entity	10,165	9,443
	Sister company of the parent company	3,048	-
		$ 67,046	$ 13,434

(Continued)

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Operating expense	Ultimate parent entity	$ 436	$ 264
	Parent entity	179	2
	Sister company of the parent company	471	826
	Subsidiary		
	DIVA Laboratories U.S., LLC	14,931	19,902
	Other subsidiary	69	56
	Associate	191	242
		$ 16,277	$ 21,292

(Concluded)

The ultimate parent company, parent entity and associate provided inspection, testing and maintenance services to the Company.

The sister company of the parent company mainly provided miscellaneous purchases, consulting, training and software services to the Company.

The subsidiary provided selling products service to the Company, and the Company pays commission fees to the subsidiary.

k. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31 2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 20,301	$ 19,105
Post-employment benefits	216	243
	$ 20,517	$ 19,348

The remuneration of directors and key executives, as determined by the remuneration committee, is based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

28. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

The following assets of the Company are pledged as collaterals for customs clearance:

	December 31 2025	2024
Refundable deposits	$ 500	$ 500

29. EXCHANGE RATE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 10,687	31.43	$ 335,902
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	3,156	31.43	99,182

December 31, 2024

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 9,413	32.785	$ 308,619
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	2,442	32.785	80,055

For the year ended December 31, 2025, realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were net exchange losses of $(258) thousand and net exchange losses of $(9,917) thousand. For the year ended December 31, 2024, realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were net exchange gains of $26,387 thousand and net exchange losses of $(11,663) thousand.

30. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions:

1) Financing provided to others: None

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None

3) Marketable securities held: None

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

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

6) Trading in derivative instruments (Note 7)

b. Information on investees (Table 1)

c. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 2)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purposes

e) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Number of Shares	Ratio (%)	Carrying Amount			
DIVA Laboratories, Ltd.	DIVA Laboratories GmbH	Germany	Sales of monitor	$ 25,092 (EUR 664 thousand)	$ 25,092 (EUR 664 thousand)	-	100	$ 851	$ (233) (EUR 7 thousand)	$ (233) (EUR 7 thousand)	
	DIVA Laboratories U.S., LLC	U.S.	Sales of monitor	35,858 (US$ 1,150 thousand)	35,858 (US$ 1,150 thousand)	-	100	21,313	1,129 (US$ 33 thousand)	1,129 (US$ 33 thousand)	
	Diva Capital Inc.	Samoa	Reinvestment	52,908 (US$ 1,745 thousand)	52,908 (US$ 1,745 thousand)	-	100	9,541	490 (US$ 15 thousand)	490 (US$ 15 thousand)	Note 1
	The Linden Group Corp.	U.S.	Sales of monitor	30,015 (US$ 1,000 thousand)	30,015 (US$ 1,000 thousand)	-	19	2,028	8,768 (US$ 279 thousand)	1,666 (US$ 53 thousand)	Notes 2 and 3

Note 1: The carrying amount is $76 thousand less the unrealized benefits of downstream transactions.

Note 2: The carrying amount is $1,466 thousand less the unrealized benefits of downstream transactions.

Note 3: The Company recognized the cumulative impairment loss of $25,787 thousand on its investment accounted for using the equity method in The Linden Group Corp.

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net Gain (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2025	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Suzhou Diva Lab. Inc.	Medical equipments wholesale, import and export business	$ 52,643 (US$ 1,725 thousand)	Diva Capital Inc., a 100% owned third region subsidiary, reinvested in a third region company Diva Holding Inc., and reinvested in a mainland China company	$ 52,643 (US$ 1,725 thousand)	$ -	$ -	$ 52,643 (US$ 1,725 thousand)	$ 490 (RMB 111 thousand)	100	$ 490 (RMB 111 thousand)	$ 9,586 (RMB 2,132 thousand)	$ -	

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)
$52,643	US$2,000 thousand (Note 2)	$1,029,163 × 60% = $617,497

Note 1: It is calculated according to the limit of consolidated net value based on the provisions of the relevant directives and orders of the Investment Commission under the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note 2: As of December 31, 2025 the Company had remitted an accumulated investment amount of US$1,725 thousand from Taiwan and an unexecuted investment amount of US$275 thousand.

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

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DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash	Including JPY45 thousand, EUR4 thousand	$ 140
Cash in banks		
Checking account - NTD		109,120
Checking account - foreign currency	Including US$1,120 thousand	35,193
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less	Maturity date: January 8, 2026 - March 30, 2026; annual interest rate: 0.655%-1.65%	338,200
		$ 482,653

Note: Converted using the exchange rates as follows:

US$1 = NT$31.43
JPY1 = NT$0.2007
EUR1 = NT$36.896

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Unit	Cost	Fair Value	
			Unit Price	Total Amount
Foreign exchange contracts		$ 70		$ 70
Unlisted shares				
Pharmally International Holding Company Ltd.	150,000	$ 25,902	-	$ -
Add: Financial asset adjustment		(25,902)		-
		-		-
		$ 70		$ 70

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Client Name	Amount
Customer A	$ 72,917
Customer B	63,931
Customer C	25,117
Customer D	21,812
Customer E	17,386
Customer F	14,818
Others (Note)	62,954
	278,935
Less: Loss allowance	7,649
	$ 271,286

Note: The amount of individual client included in "Others" does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value
Finished goods	$ 98,793	$ 140,289
Work in process	77,924	95,993
Raw materials	73,198	177,714
	$ 249,915	$ 413,996

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Name of Securities	Balance, January 1, 2025		Increase in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Financial Assets Unrealized Profits	Balance, December 31, 2025		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount		
Stock											
Insight Genomics Inc.	600,000	$ 2,856	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ 450	600,000	$ 3,306	None	-
Renown Information Technology Corp.	240,000	2,176	-	-	-	-	68	240,000	2,244	None	-
		$ 5,032		$ -		$ -	$ 518		$ 5,550		

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Par Value	Balance, January 1, 2025		Decrease in 2025		Investment Gain (Loss) In Equity Method	Exchange Differences on the Translation of Foreign Operations	Realized/ Unrealized Sales Profit	Balance, December 31, 2025			Net Assets Value	Note
		Shares (In Thousand)	Amount	Shares (In Thousand)	Amount				Shares (In Thousand)	Shareholding Ratio(%)	Amount		
Unlisted corporation													
DIVA Laboratories GmbH	-	-	$ 1,018	-	$ -	$ (233)	$ 66	$ -	-	100	$ 851	$ 851	Note 1
DIVA Laboratories U.S., LLC	-	-	21,164	-	-	1,129	(980)	-	-	100	21,313	21,313	Note 1
Diva Capital Inc.	-	-	9,039	-	-	490	12	-	-	100	9,541	9,640	Notes 1 and 2
The Linden Group Corp.	-	-	(102)	-	-	1,666	(77)	541	-	19	2,028	3,494	Notes 1 and 3
			31,119		$ -	$ 3,052	$ (979)	$ 541			33,733	$ 35,298	
Plus: Reclassified to credit balance of using the equity method			102								-		
			$ 31,221								$ 33,733		

Note 1: Long-term equity investments were not pledged as collateral.

Note 2: As of December 31, 2025, the difference in the balance of long-term equity investment in Diva Capital Inc. was an unrealized gross profit of $76 thousand and an unrealized gross profit of $23 thousand from downstream and sidestream transaction flows, respectively.

Note 3: As of December 31, 2025, the difference between the balance of equity in The Linden Group Corp. and the net equity value was an unrealized gross profit of $1,466 thousand.

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Office Equipment	Buildings	Note
Cost			
Balance, January 1, 2025	$ 642	$ 7,352	
Additions	477	-	
Disposals	(642)	-	
Balance, December 31, 2025	477	7,352	
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, January 1, 2025	(620)	(2,451)	
Additions	(102)	(2,450)	
Disposals	642	-	
Balance, December 31, 2025	(80)	(4,901)	
Carrying amount, December 31, 2025	$ 397	$ 2,451	

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Unit	Fair Value	
		Unit Price	Total Amount
Foreign exchange contracts	-	-	$ 1,234

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Vendor Name	Amount
Vendor A	$ 10,320
Vendor B	6,689
Vendor C	5,417
Vendor D	4,085
Others (Note)	50,867
	$ 77,378

Note: The amount included in "Others" does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Summary	Lease Period	Discount Rate	Amount	Note
Office equipment	Photocopier	2025/03/01-2030/02/28	2.148%	$ 401	
Buildings	Storehouse	2024/01/01-2026/12/31	2.023%	2,500	
				2,901	
Transfer of current liabilities within one year				(2,593)	
Lease liabilities - non-current				$ 308	

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Quantity (Set)	Amount
Gross sales revenue		
Medical monitors	24,237	$ 543,079
Medical parts	29,351	208,248
Industrial monitors	4,259	52,622
Industrial parts	13,688	33,930
Parts	327,815	29,882
		867,761
Less: Sales returns		2,308
Sales discounts and allowances		1,404
Net sales revenue		$ 864,049

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of the year	$ 125,752
Purchase	514,264
Raw materials, end of the year	(128,639)
Plus: Others (Reversal of R&D expense for $536 thousand)	536
Less: Others (transferred to selling expense for $95 thousand)	(95)
Raw materials used	511,818
Direct labor	18,835
Manufacturing expense	116,289
Manufacturing cost	646,942
Work in process, beginning of the year	56,659
Work in process, end of the year	(86,064)
Less: Others (transferred to R&D expense and selling expense for $794 thousand and $278 thousand, respectively)	(1,072)
Cost of finished goods	616,465
Finished goods, beginning of the year	52,582
Purchase	53,806
Finished goods, end of the year	(100,695)
Less: Other (reversal of write-down of inventories transferred to R&D expense, selling expense and others of $17,988 thousand, $2,523 thousand, $70 thousand and $6 thousand, respectively)	(20,587)
Operating costs	$ 601,571

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Amount				
	Selling Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected Credit Loss (Gain)	Total
Salaries	$ 6,415	$ 34,228	$ 50,857	$ -	$ 91,500
Commission fee	14,931	-	-	-	14,931
Freight expense	1,697	6	343	-	2,046
Import and export expenses	1,835	-	69	-	1,904
Insurance expense	2,029	2,499	4,491	-	9,019
Professional service expense	300	5,507	645	-	6,452
Others (Note)	4,518	8,959	16,059	7,649	37,185
	$ 31,725	$ 51,199	$ 72,464	$ 7,649	$ 163,037

Note: The amount included in "Others" does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

DIVA LABORATORIES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Allocated to Operating Costs	Allocated to Operating Expenses	Total	Allocated to Operating Costs	Allocated to Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$ 52,543	$ 87,774	$ 140,317	$ 50,936	$ 88,405	$ 139,341
Labor and health insurance fees	5,709	7,154	12,863	5,508	7,077	12,585
Pension expense	2,455	3,521	5,976	2,365	3,595	5,960
Remuneration of directors	-	3,726	3,726	-	3,827	3,827
Other employee benefits	2,947	2,841	5,788	3,030	2,963	5,993
	$ 63,654	$ 105,016	$ 168,670	$ 61,839	$ 105,867	$ 167,706
Depreciation expense	$ 7,118	$ 2,197	$ 9,315	$ 7,573	$ 2,505	$ 10,078
Amortization expense	$ 503	$ 336	$ 839	$ 415	$ 450	$ 865

Note:

1. The number of employees of the Company were 150 and 150 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, of which the number of directors who did not concurrently serve as employees was 8 in both years.

2. a) The average employee benefit expense of the current year was $1,162 thousand and the previous year was $1,154 thousand.

   b) The average employee's salary expense of the current year was $988 thousand and the previous year was $981 thousand.

   c) Change in average employee's salary expense adjustments increased by 0.71%.

   d) The Company's employee salary and remuneration policy is based on the principle of providing employees with salary and benefits above the industry average. Employees' compensation includes a monthly salary, business bonuses paid on quarterly settlement of business performance, and employee compensation paid by the Company based on annual profitability. The Company determines the total amount of employees' compensation based on the Company's operating results and with reference to industry standards, and the amount and distribution method shall be submitted by the remuneration committee to the board of directors for approval, the Company resolved the amendment to the articles of association in the shareholders' meeting, and the compensation of employees shall be based on Article 31 of the articles of association, if the Company makes a profit, 5% to 20% shall be allocated as employees' compensation, of the total amount allocated for employee remuneration, no less than 10% shall be distributed to grassroots-level employees, and the amount shall be determined according to each employee's position, contribution and performance.

   e) The Company passed a resolution in the shareholders' meeting to amend the articles of association, and the remuneration of directors of the Company shall be allocated at not more than 1%. When there is a profit, and the proportion and amount of the allocation shall be submitted to the remuneration committee and the board of directors for approval, and the report shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting, and the distribution content shall be formulated according to the distribution rights stipulated in the standard after the shareholders' meeting, and shall be issued after being submitted to the remuneration committee and the board of directors for approval. In addition to the reference to industry standards, the allocation of remuneration of directors also takes into account the degree of participation and contribution of each director to the Company's operations, and is linked to the comprehensive evaluation of the individual performance of directors.