Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Standalone Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report
for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Ticker symbol: 2904)

Company Address: 5F, No. 131, Section 3, Minsheng East Road, Taipei City
TEL: (02)2717-4347

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation

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

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

(2026) PWCR 25005181

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Balance sheets of Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the related Standalone Statements of Comprehensive Income, Standalone Statements of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statements of Cash Flows for the periods then ended and the Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements of Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and present fairly the standalone financial position of Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 as well as its standalone financial performance and standalone cash flow then ended.

Basis for Audit Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Republic of China Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (ROC GAAS). Our responsibilities under such standards will be elaborated in the paragraph of Independent Accountants' responsibilities for audits of standalone financial statements. Our personnel subject to the independence requirements have complied with the Codes of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Codes"), have been independent of Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation, and have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities under such Codes. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key inspection items

Key inspection items refer to those matters that, in our professional judgment, are of most significance in relation to our audit of Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation's Standalone Financial Statements as of 2025. These matters have been addressed in the process of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole and forming our opinion thereon and we do not express an opinion on these matters individually.

Key inspection items of Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation's Standalone Financial Statements as of 2025 are as follows:

Evaluation of other equipment impairment

<u>Description</u>

For property, plant and equipment, please refer the Note 6(7) of the Standalone Financial

Statements. For accounting policies of impairment assessment and significant accounting judgments, assumptions and uncertainty of Estimations, please refer to Note 4(16) and 5 of the Standalone Financial Statements, respectively.

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation's other equipment (under property, plant and equipment) is the major asset related to the solar power generation division with a book value of NT$286,989 thousand, accounting for 16% of the total standalone assets. Due to the scarcity of available solar power land and difficulty of developing large sites, Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation estimates the amount recoverable of other equipment based on the value in use and applies it as the basis of the impairment assessment. Since the value-in-use evaluation process involves judgment of changes due to variations of economic environment or climate conditions and uncertainties to the future due to changes in estimation results brought by the conditions, which could have a significant impact on the recoverable amount measurement and in turn affects the assessment of impairment amount, we consider the impairment assessment of other equipment, a key inspection item.

<u>Audit procedure in response</u>

The audit procedures we performed are set out below:

1. Review management's estimates of recoverable amounts of other equipment at the balance sheet date and reassess the correctness of the related calculations.
2. Understand and evaluate that the Company's asset impairment assessment procedures and accounting policies are complied with the accounting principles and are consistently applied, including a review of the methods adopted by the management when determining recoverable amounts.
3. Obtain assessment information used by management for determining recoverable amounts based on asset use patterns and industry characteristics and assess the reasonableness of the independent cash flows, the durable years of the assets and the potential future revenues and expenses.
4. Compare the recoverable amount with the carrying amount to examine the correctness of the impairment calculation.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in Notes (6)(6) of the Standalone Financial Statements, Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation transferred part of its solar power plant operations to Chang Fu Feng Co., Ltd., Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd., and Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd. This transfer constitutes a reorganization of entities under common control. Accordingly, in preparing the standalone financial statements, the transfer has been accounted for as if it had occurred from the beginning of the earliest period presented. Therefore, the comparative standalone financial statements have been retrospectively restated in the preparation of the 2025 standalone financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

The management's and governance units' responsibilities to the Standalone Financial Statements

The management's responsibility is to prepare the Standalone Financial Statements that present fairly the Company's financial position in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and maintain the necessary internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements to ensure that the Standalone Financial Statements are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, the responsibility of the management also includes evaluating the ability of the Company's going concern, disclosure of related matters and adoption of the going concern basis of accounting, unless the management intends to liquidate Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation or to cease its operations or has no practical alternative to liquidation or cessation of operations.

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation's governance unit (including the audit committee) is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Independent Auditors' responsibilities to auditing the Standalone Financial Statements.

The purpose of our audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether or not the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatements resulting from fraud or error and to issue an audit report thereon. Reasonable assurance represents a high assurance, however the audit work conducted in accordance with the Republic of China Generally Accepted Auditing Standards does not provide assurance that material misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements can be detected. Misstatements might result from fraud or error. If the individual amounts or aggregates of misstatements could reasonably be expected to affect economic decisions made by the users of the Financial Statements, such amounts are deemed material.

We applied our professional judgment and maintained our professional skepticism in our audit in accordance with the Republic of China's Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. We also conducted the following work:

1. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements resulting from fraud or error; design and implement appropriate countermeasures for the assessed risks; and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as the basis of our audit opinion. Since fraud may involve conspiracy, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation or a breach of internal control, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than what is due to error.
2. Obtain the necessary understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, provided that the objective is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by management and the

reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures they made.

4. Based on the evidence obtained, draw conclusions regarding the appropriateness of management's adoption of accounting basis for a going concern and whether or not there is any material uncertainty regarding events or circumstances that may cast a significant doubt on Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation's ability in continuing operations. If we believe that a material uncertainty exists with respect to any such events or circumstances, we shall draw the attention of users of the Standalone Financial Statements to the relevant disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or amend our audit opinion when such disclosures are inappropriate. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may cause Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation to cease to have the ability of continuing operations.
5. Evaluate whether or not the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements (including the related notes) and the Standalone Financial Statements fairly present the relevant transactions and events.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information that constitutes Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation's financial position to provide our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and execution of the standalone audit project and for developing standalone audit opinions.

Our communication with the governance units includes the planned scope and timing of our audits and significant audit findings (including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during our audits)

We also provide the governing unit with a statement that the independence-regulated personnel of our firm have complied with the ROC Code of Professional Ethics with respect to independence and communicate with the governing unit concerning all relationships and other matters (including related safeguards) that may be perceived to affect the independence of the accountant.

From the matters communicated with the governance unit, we determine the key inspection items for Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation's 2025 Standalone Financial Statements. We describe these matters in our audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about such matters or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter would not be communicated in our report since the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public benefits of such communication.

Huang, Pei-Chuan

Independent Accountants

Lin, Yung-Chih

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

Republic of China

March 12, 2026

Notice to Readers

The accompanying 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 financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying 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 financial statements shall prevail.

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Standalone Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand NTD

	Assets	Note	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
				Amount	%		Amount	%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6 (1)	$	77,626	5	$	146,326	8
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6 (5)		27,844	2		43,102	2
1200	Other receivables			113	-		-	-
1210	Other receivables-related parties	7 (3)		5,579	-		59,393	3
1410	Prepayments			5,704	-		7,909	-
11XX	**Total current assets**			116,866	7		256,730	13
	Non-current assets							
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	6 (2)		90,454	5		130,321	7
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent	6 (3)		4,717	-		4,622	-
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current	6 (4) and 8		20,700	1		23,773	1
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6 (6)		807,216	46		724,303	37
1600	Property, Plant and Equipment	6 (7) and 8		540,979	31		574,289	29
1755	Right-of-use assets	6 (8)		133,033	7		190,801	10
1780	Intangible asset			435	-		1,509	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6 (26)		995	-		932	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6 (10) and 8		45,144	3		48,579	3
15XX	**Total non-current assets**			1,643,673	93		1,699,129	87
1XXX	**Total Assets**		$	1,760,539	100	$	1,955,859	100

(Continued)

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Standalone Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand NTD

	Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	Note	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6 (11)	$ 50,000	3	$ -	-
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	6 (11)	20,000	1	-	-
2150	Notes payable		6,995	1	-	-
2200	Other payables	6 (13)	47,378	3	51,946	3
2230	Current income tax liabilities		6,737	1	12,088	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		58,646	3	58,071	3
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6 (12)	23,897	1	54,474	3
2399	Other current liabilities - others	7	6,754	-	-	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		220,407	13	176,579	9
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6 (12)	144,231	8	315,265	16
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current	6 (15)	17,421	1	17,421	1
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6 (26)	16,849	1	22,297	1
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		71,194	4	136,709	7
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - noncurrent	6 (14)	892	-	2,044	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received		440	-	440	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		251,027	14	494,176	25
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		471,434	27	670,755	34
	Equity					
	Share capital	6 (16)				
3110	Common stock		778,344	44	778,344	40
	Additional paid-in capital	6 (17)				
3200	Additional paid-in capital		87,206	4	77,397	4
	Retained earnings	6 (18)				
3310	Legal reserve		222,353	13	211,510	11
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		190,445	11	202,646	10
	Other equity interests	6 (19)				
3400	Other equity interests		10,757	1	15,207	1
3XXX	**Total equity**		1,289,105	73	1,285,104	66
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 1,760,539	100	$ 1,955,859	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairperson: Liao Shu-chun Managerial officer: Yeh Tang-jung Accounting officer: Huang Yi-yin

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Standalone Statements of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand NTD
(Except earnings per share in NTD)

	Item	Note	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating revenue	6 (9)(20)	$ 409,937	100	$ 418,888	100
5000	Operating cost	6 (24) (25)	(278,656)	(68)	(268,133)	(64)
5900	Operating gross profits		131,281	32	150,755	36
	Operating expenses	6 (24) (25)				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses		(9,571)	(2)	(5,610)	(1)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(58,901)	(14)	(61,165)	(15)
6000	Total operating expenses		(68,472)	(16)	(66,775)	(16)
6900	Operating profit		62,809	16	83,980	20
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income		1,614	-	1,572	1
7010	Other income	6 (21)	36,037	9	5,501	1
7020	Other gains or losses	6 (22)	(4,933)	(1)	(4,495)	(1)
7050	Financial costs	6 (23)	(10,333)	(3)	(11,978)	(3)
7070	Share of profits and losses of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized under the equity method	6 (6)	6,627	2	59,611	14
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		29,012	7	50,211	12
7900	**Profit before income tax**		91,821	23	134,191	32
7950	Income tax expense	6 (26)	(15,221)	(4)	(27,036)	(6)
8200	**Current period net profit**		$ 76,600	19	$ 107,155	26
	Other comprehensive income for the year (net)					
	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability	6 (14)	($ 155)	-	$ 1,590	-
8316	Unrealized valuation gain or loss on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6 (3)	95	-	(489)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that is not reclassified to profit or loss	6 (26)	31	-	(318)	-
8310	Total amount of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(29)	-	783	-
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
8361	Exchange Differences in Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	6 (6)	(9,655)	(2)	14,542	4
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		2,177	-	803	-
8399	Income taxes related to items that may be reclassified	6 (26)	2,933	1	(3,068)	(1)
8360	Total of Items that may be reclassified		(4,545)	(1)	12,277	3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairperson: Liao Shu-chun Managerial officer: Yeh Tang-jung Accounting officer: Huang Yi-yin

Unit: Thousand NTD
(Except earnings per share in NTD)

	to profit or loss					
8300	**Other comprehensive income for the year (net)**		($ 4,574)	(1)	($ 13,060	3
8500	**Total comprehensive income in the current period**		$ 72,026	18	$ 120,215	29
	Earnings per share	6 (27)				
9750	Basic		$ 0.98		$ 1.38	
9850	Diluted		$ 0.98		$ 1.37	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairperson: Liao Shu-chun Managerial officer: Yeh Tang-jung Accounting officer: Huang Yi-yin

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Standalone Statements of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand NTD

	Note	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital				Retained earnings		Other equity interests		Total equity
			Issuance premium	Treasury stock transactions	Changes in net equity of affiliated companies and joint ventures under the equity method	Employee share options	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange Differences in Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
2024											
Balance at January 1, 2024		$ 778,344	$ 62,280-	$ 4,233	$ 9,509	$ 1,375	$ 205,038	$ 147,392	$ 7,937	($ 4,518)	$ 1,211,590
Current period net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	107,155	-	-	107,155
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,272	12,277	(489)	13,060
Total comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	-	-	108,427	12,277	(489)	120,215
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings for FY2023	6 (18)										
Legal reserve allocated		-	-	-	-	-	6,472	(6,472)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-		-	-	(46,701)	-	-	(46,701)
Balance at December 31, 2024		$ 778,344	$ 62,280	$ 4,233	$ 9,509	$ 1,375	$ 211,510	$ 202,646	$ 20,214	($ 5,007)	$ 1,285,104
2025											
Balance at January 1, 2025		$ 778,344	$ 62,280	$ 4,233	$ 9,509	$ 1,375	$ 211,510	$ 202,646	$ 20,214	($ 5,007)	$ 1,285,104
Current period net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	76,600	-	-	76,600
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	(124)	(4,545)	95	(4,574)
Total comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	-	-	76,476	(4,545)	95	72,026
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings for FY2024	6 (18)										
Legal reserve allocated		-	-	-	-	-	10,843	(10,843)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(77,834)	-	-	(77,834)
Changes in net equity of affiliated companies and joint ventures under the equity method	6 (6)						-	-	-	-	9,809
Balance at December 31, 2025		$ 778,344	$ 62,280	$ 4,233	$ 9,509	$ 1,375	$ 222,353	$ 190,445	$ 15,669	($ 4,912)	$ 1,289,105

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairperson: Liao Shu-chun   Managerial officer: Yeh Tang-jung   Accounting officer: Huang Yi-yin

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Standalone Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand NTD

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax for the year		$ 91,821	$ 134,191
Adjustment for:			
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Depreciation expense	6 (7)(8) (24)	148,627	150,021
Amortization expense	6 (24)	1,506	1,918
Valuation loss (gain) of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6 (2)(22)	19	5,144
Financial costs	6 (23)	10,333	11,978
Interest income		(1,614)	(1,572)
Dividends income		(25,298)	(4,451)
Shares of affiliated enterprises and joint venture interests recognized using the equity method	6 (6)	(6,627)	(59,611)
Exchange differences in Financial assets measured at amortized cost	6 (4)	977	(1,206)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6 (22)	2,500	1,452
Profit from lease modification	6 (8)(22)	(50)	-
Impact of Restructuring	6 (6)	8,650	52,349
Change in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		-	346
Accounts receivable, net		15,258	5,054
Other receivables		(113)	-
Other receivables-related parties		53,864	26,815
Prepayments		2,205	5,214
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		6,995	(6,881)
Other payables		(5,322)	7,377
Other current liabilities - others		6,754	(74)
Net defined benefit liabilities		(1,307)	(1,228)
Cash flow from operating activities		309,178	326,836
Interest received		1,614	1,572
Interest paid		(10,333)	(11,978)
Dividend received		30,093	4,451
Income tax paid		(23,119)	(23,697)
Net cash generated by operating activities		307,433	297,184

(Continued)

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Standalone Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand NTD

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		($ 4,093)	($ 10,278)
Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost		6,189	11,962
Refund of share price due to capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12 (3)	39,848	23,814
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12 (3)	-	(57,069)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6 (6)	(89,900)	(27,314)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6(28)	(56,795)	(46,458)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	1,048
Acquisition of intangible assets		(432)	(537)
Increase in refundable deposits	6(10)	(2,522)	(3,858)
Decrease in refundable deposits	6(10)	5,957	2,684
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities		(101,748)	(106,006)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Increase in short-term bills payable	6 (29)	180,000	-
Decrease in short-term bills payable	6 (29)	(160,000)	-
Increase in short-term borrowings	6 (29)	390,000	40,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6 (29)	(340,000)	(70,000)
Increase in long-term borrowings (including current portion)	6 (29)	-	112,600
Decrease in long-term borrowings (including current portion)	6 (29)	(201,611)	(86,953)
Amount of principal payments on lease liabilities	6 (8) (29)	(64,940)	(50,253)
Cash dividends paid	6 (18)	(77,834)	(46,701)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from financing activities		(274,385)	(101,307)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(68,700)	89,871
Beginning of year cash and cash equivalents		146,326	56,455
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		$ 77,626	$ 146,326

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairperson: Liao Shu-chun Managerial officer: Yeh Tang-jung Accounting officer: Huang Yi-yin

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand NTD
(Unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History and Business Scope

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was established on October 1, 1978 and was listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on January 5, 1983. The Company and its subsidiaries are mainly engaged in chemical, oil tank storage and delivery services and solar power generation business.

II. Date and Procedures for Approval of Financial Statements

The Standalone Financial Statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.

III. Newly-released and amended standards and interpretations

(I) The impact from adopting the newly released and revised International Financial Reporting Standards recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

The following table summarizes the applicable newly released, corrected and amended standards and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission in 2025:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendment to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability".	January 1, 2025

The Company believes that adopting the aforementioned IFRSs will not constitute a significant effect on the Company's financial position and performance.

(II) Impact of the newly released and amended IFRS recognized by the FSC not yet adopted by the Company.

The following table summarizes the applicable newly released, corrected and amended standards and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards for 2026 issued by the IASB and recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 " Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments".	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity".	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts".	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts".	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9-Comparative Information".	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards --Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The Company believes that adopting the aforementioned IFRSs will not constitute a significant effect on the Company's financial position and performance.

(III) IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet recognized by the FSC.

The following table summarizes the applicable newly released, corrected and amended standards and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the IASB but not yet recognized by the FSC:

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

Note: The FSC announced in a press release in September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from fiscal year 2028. In addition, entities may choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses the standard.

Except for IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" to be evaluated, The Corporate Group believes that adopting the aforementioned IFRSs will not constitute a significant effect on the Company's financial position and performance.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" replaces IAS 1 and updates the structure of the consolidated balance sheets, adds disclosure of management performance measures, and strengthens the aggregation and breakdown principles applied to the principal financial statements and notes.

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements are described below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(I) Compliance statement

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(II) Basis of preparation

1. The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following significant items:
   (1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
   (2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value.
   (3) The defined benefit liability is recognized as the net of the present value of the pension fund assets less the defined benefit obligation.
2. The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, explanations and announcements of explanations (hereinafter referred to as “IFRSs “) that are recognized and issued into effect by FSC requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher level of judgment or complexity or related to significant assumptions and estimates to the Standalone Financial Statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(III) Foreign currency translation

The Company’s financial statements are presented in NTD, which is the major currency (i.e. the functional currency) of the Company’s underlying economic environment. The currency of this Standalone Financial Statements is presented in the Company’s functional currency “NTD.”

1. Foreign currency transactions and balances
   (1) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the prevailing exchange rates on the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
   (2) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are retranslated at the prevailing exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising when adjustments are recognized in profit or loss in the period when they arise.
   (3) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are adjusted at the prevailing exchange rates at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign

currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are adjusted at the prevailing exchange rates at the balance sheet date; differences resulting from such translations are recognized in other comprehensive income; for those that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(4) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statements of Comprehensive Income under "other gains and losses."

2. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial positions of all the group entities and associates that have different functional currencies and from the presentation currency is translated into the presentation currency in the following manner:

(1) Assets and liabilities of each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate on the date of that balance sheet;
(2) Income and expenses of each Statements of Comprehensive Income are translated at the average exchange rates of the period; and
(3) All differences resulting from exchanges are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(IV) <u>Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities</u>

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

(1) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle.
(2) Assets held mainly for trading purposes.
(3) Assets that are expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period.
(4) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities on at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets that meet none of the above criteria as non-current assets.

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

(1) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle.
(2) Assets held mainly for trading purposes.
(3) Liabilities that are to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period;
(4) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issuance of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities that meet none of the above criteria as noncurrent liabilities.

(V) <u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the above criteria and are held for the purposes of meeting short-term operating cash commitment are classified as cash equivalents.

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

1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
2. The Company adopts trade date accounting for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that belong to regular transactions.
3. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes their transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes such asset's gain or loss in profit or loss.

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

1. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity instruments which are not held for trading and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income or loss.
2. The Company adopts trade date accounting for the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that belong to regular transactions.
3. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes their transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes such asset's gain or loss in other comprehensive income. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss following the de-recognition of the instrument and shall be reclassified to retained earnings. The Company recognizes the dividends income in the profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividends flow to the Company and the amount of the dividends can be measured reliably.

(VIII) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

1. Are those that meet all the following criteria:
   (1) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
   (2) The assets' contractual cash flows solely represent payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
2. The Company adopts trade date accounting for the financial assets measured at amortized cost that belong to regular transactions.
3. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at the initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(IX) Accounts and notes receivables

1. Are those with an unconditional legal right to receive considerations in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
2. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial

(X) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at amortized cost, and accounts receivable containing a significant financing component, the Company measures, at each balance sheet date, the impairment provision at 12 months expected credit losses if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or measures the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for ECLs over the lifetime

(XI) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(XII) Lessor Leasing Transaction - Operating lease

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognized in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(XIII) Investments/subsidiaries and associated companies accounted for under the equity method

1. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company (including structured entities). The Company controls the entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and can affect those returns through its power over the entity.
2. All unrealized profit or loss resulting from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in full. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted when necessary to be consistent with those of the Company.
3. The Company's share of profit or loss in subsidiaries after acquisition is recognized in the profit or loss, whereas its share of other comprehensive income in subsidiaries after acquisition is recognized in other comprehensive income. If the Company's recognized losses in a subsidiary equal to or exceed its equity in such subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses against its shareholding percentage.
4. Affiliated companies refer to entities over which the Company exerts significant influence but does not have control, typically by directly or indirectly holding more than 20% of voting rights. The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in affiliated companies, recognizing them at cost upon acquisition.
5. After the acquisition of an equity interest in an associated company, this company recognizes its share of the associated company's profit or loss as a current period expense, while its share of the associated company's other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. If this company's share of losses in an associated company equals or exceeds its interest in the associated company's equity (including any other unsecured receivables), no further losses are recognized unless this company has a legal or constructive obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associated company.
6. When an equity change occurs in an associated enterprise that is not related to profit or

other comprehensive income and does not affect the percentage of ownership in the associated enterprise, the Company recognizes all equity changes in “Capital Surplus” based on its ownership percentage.

7. The unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its affiliated companies have been eliminated based on their respective ownership interests, unless evidence indicates that the transferred assets have been impaired, in which case unrealized losses are also eliminated. The accounting policies of the affiliated companies have been adjusted as necessary to be consistent with those adopted by the Company.
8. According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the profit or loss of the period and other comprehensive income presented in the Standalone Financial Statements shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss of the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a standalone basis and the owners' equity presented in the Standalone Financial Statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a standalone basis.

(XIV) Property, Plant and Equipment

1. They are initially recorded at cost and relevant interests incurred during the construction period are capitalized.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the part of replacement should be derecognized. All other maintenance expenses are recognized as current profit or loss as incurred.
3. Subsequent evaluation of the equipment applies the cost model and such equipment is depreciated under the straight-line method. If the components of the equipment are significant, depreciation is provided separately.
4. The assets residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each fiscal year. If expectations for the assets residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or patterns of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in such assets have changed significantly, such change is handled according to IAS 8, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” from the date of such change. Useful life of each asset.

Warehousing equipment	2~35 years	Lease improvement	10 years
Transport Equipment	5~10 years	Lease assets	7~35 years
Office Equipment	3~5 years	Other Equipment	15~25 years

(XV) Lessee Leasing Transaction – Right-of-use Assets/Leasing liabilities

1. Leased assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and leasing liabilities as of the date they become available to the Company. When a lease contract is a short-term lease or a

lease of a low-value asset, the lease payment is recognized as an expense over the leasing period using the straight-line method.

2. Leasing liabilities are recognized at the commencement date of such lease at the present value of unpaid lease payments discounted by the interest rate on the Company's incremental borrowings. Such leasing payments are fixed payments, less any lease incentives that are entitled to be received.

   Subsequent evaluation applies interest method to measure at amortized cost and recognized interest expenses over the lease life. When changes in lease tenor or lease payment do not result from amendments of lease agreements, the lease liabilities are re-measured and the right-of-use asset will be adjusted against any amount of re-measurement of such leasing liabilities.

3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost at the commencement date of the lease. The cost is the initial measurement amount of such leasing liabilities.

   The subsequent measurement is based on the cost model, and the depreciation expense is appropriated when the useful life of the right-of-use asset expires or the lease term expires, whichever is earlier. When the lease liability is reassessed, the right-of-use asset adjusts any remeasurement of the lease liability.

4. For lease modifications that result in a reduction of the lease scope, the lessee shall reduce the carrying amount of the leased asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between the carrying amount of the leased asset and the re-measured lease liability in profit or loss. For all other lease modifications, the lessee shall make a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset based on the remeasurement of the lease liability.

(XVI) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior periods no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed, provided that the increased carrying amount resulting from such reversal should not exceed the face value prior to the impairment and net of depreciation or amortization.

(XVII) Loans

1. Comprises of long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Loans are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the profit or loss over the period of the loans using the effective interest method.

2. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fees are deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down, such fees are capitalized as a pre-payment and amortized over the respective period of the facilities.

(XVIII) De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(XIX) Provision

Provisions (de-commissioning liabilities) arise when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation because of past events and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the amount of the expenditures required to settle underlying obligation on the balance sheet date. Provisions shall not be recognized for future operating losses.

(XX) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

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

2. Pensions

   (1) Defined contribution plans
   For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Pre-paid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

   (2) Defined benefit plans

   A. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet with respect to the defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses the yield rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

   B. Re-measurements arising from defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income of the period and presented in the retained earnings.

3. Employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration

   Employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration are recognized as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under a legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

(XXI) Income tax

1. Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognized in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity
2. The current income tax expense is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The management periodically evaluates implementations taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the shareholders resolve to distribute the earnings.
3. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined according to tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed.

(XXII) Share capital

1. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
2. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(XXIII) Dividends

Cash dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized as liabilities in the financial statements when resolved by the Company's board of directors.

(XXIV) Revenue recognition

1. Rental incomes

The Company provides chemical and oil tanks for lease in accordance with operating lease standards and the rental income from such operating lease is recognized in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis according to rent determined by the leasing agreement.

2. Tank operation revenue

   The Company provides chemical and oil tanks for lease and offers chemicals and oil loading services. Revenue is recognized in the reporting period in which the services are provided to customers based on actual loading and unloading capacity and contracted rates.

3. Electricity sales revenue

   The Company recognizes revenue when the electricity generated from solar power generation equipment is transferred to customers. Once the electricity is generated, it is transmitted to the buyer through the distribution system. The buyer has discretion over the access and price of the electricity sold, and the revenue is calculated based on the contracted rate and the number of kilowatt-hours generated per month.

(XXV) Restructuring under Common Control

The Company transferred its business to a subsidiary as part of a restructuring under common control. In accordance with the relevant interpretations issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, the Company applied the book value method in preparing the comparative separate financial statements. The Company elected to account for the transfer as if it had occurred from the beginning, and accordingly, the separate financial statements for the year 2024 have been retrospectively restated.

V. Significant Accounting Estimations and Judgments, and Main Sources of Assumption Uncertainties

In preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements, the management has made judgements in applying the Company’s accounting policies and make critical accounting assumptions and estimates concerning future events based on the circumstances on the balance sheet date. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continuously evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such estimates and assumptions have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Company does not apply critical judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies. Material accounting estimates and assumptions are addressed below:

Impairment assessment of other equipment (property, plant and equipment)

In the asset impairment evaluation process, the Company relies on subjective judgment and based on asset usage patterns and industry characteristics to determine the independent cash flows, the useful life and potential future revenues and expenses of a specific asset.

On December 31, 2025, the book value of our company's other equipment was $286,989.

VI. Statements of main accounting items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 285	$ 318
Checking accounts and demand deposits	62,341	47,108
Time deposits	15,000	98,900
	$ 77,626	$ 146,326

1. The Company associates with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.
2. The Company has reclassified certain cash and cash equivalents pledged as collateral as amortized cost financial assets and other non-current assets. Please refer to Notes 6(4), 6(10) and 8 for details.

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

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in private equity	$ 68,631	$ 107,537
Adjustment for change in value	21,823	22,784
Total	$ 90,454	$ 130,321

1. The financial assets held by the Company that are measured at fair value through profit or loss were recognized in the income statement for NT$25,279 and (NT$795) in the years 2025 and 2024, respectively.
2. The Company has not pledged any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
3. Please refer to Note 12 (2) for information on the credit risk of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Stock not listed on TWSE, TPEx or the emerging market	$ 7,526	$ 7,526
Adjustment for change in value	(2,809)	(2,904)
Total	$ 4,717	$ 4,622

1. The Company has elected to classify its strategic investments in equity stock as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair values of these investments were $4,717 and $4,622 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.
2. The details of the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that were recognized in comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Change in fair value recognized in other comprehensive Income	$ 95	($ 489)
Dividends income recognized in profit or loss and still held at the end of the period	$ -	$ 103

3. Without considering the collaterals held or other credit enhancements, the amount of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that best represented the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk was $4,717 and $4,622 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.
4. The Company has not pledged any financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
5. Please refer to Note 12 (2) for information on the credit risk of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(IV) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Trust account	$ 18,009	$ 18,986
Restricted asset (The demand deposits)	2,691	4,787
Total	$ 20,700	$ 23,773

1. The details of the financial assets measured at amortized cost that were recognized in the profit and loss are as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest income	$ 149	$ 268
Gain (loss) on valuation	(977)	1,206
	($ 828)	$ 1,474

2. Without considering the collaterals held or other credit enhancements, the amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost that best represented the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk was $20,700 and $23,773 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.
3. Information about the financial assets measured at amortized cost that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.
4. Risk information about the relative financial assets measured at amortized cost is provided in Note 12(2).
5. On December 22, 2016, the Company entered into a contract for the construction of a solar power generation system (hereinafter referred to as the "construction contract") and a contract for the purchase of solar power generation system equipment (hereinafter referred to as the "purchase contract") with Chunghwa Telecom Vietnam Co. Ltd. to construct a solar power generation system in Cambodia. The total construction price was US$7,750 thousand. On December 28, 2016, the Company trusted US$6,010 thousand by wire transfer to a third-party financial institution; as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balance of the trust account was US$580 thousand, which is shown as "financial assets measured at amortized cost - current" due to the restricted use.
6. According to the construction contract, the construction of the solar power generation system in the preceding paragraph should be completed within one year and the amount in trust account has been paid to Chunghwa Telecom Vietnam Co., Ltd. However, Chunghwa Telecom Vietnam Co., Ltd. refused to fulfill its obligations under the above "construction contract" in the third quarter of 2017. In view of the aforementioned situation, the Company sent a formal letter to Chunghwa Telecom Vietnam to urge Chunghwa Telecom Vietnam to perform its obligations under the construction contract within the deadline, however after the expiration of the reminder period, Chunghwa Telecom Vietnam's contract obligations remained unfulfilled. Hence the Company legally terminated the construction contract. The Company has filed a. lawsuit for civil damages with the Taiwan Taipei District Court (TDC) in April, 2018.
7. In December 2020, the Company received a notification of judgement from the Taipei District Court rejecting the Company's claim. After consultation with legal counsel, the Company appealed to the Taiwan High Court in January 2021. The Taiwan High Court ruled on August 23, 2022, that the Company should pay Chunghwa Telecom Vietnam USD 2,284 thousand and interest calculated at an annual rate of 5% from September 24, 2019 until the date of payment. After further consultation with legal counsel, the Company appealed to the Supreme Court in September 2022 and deposited $69,120 as collateral to prevent false execution. The collateral amount was recorded as other non-current assets. On March 1, 2023, the Company received a notice from the Supreme Court that the original judgement was overturned, and the case was remanded to the Taiwan High Court. On March 10, 2023, the Company applied for the return of the guaranteed deposit of $69,120

(presented in other current assets in the table) and on March 13, received a notice from the Taiwan District Court's depositary informing that the declaration of false execution has been rendered invalid and allowing the return of the deposited item. The Company had retrieved the guarantee deposit on August 14, 2023. The case is currently on trial at Taiwan High Court.

(V) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivable	$ 27,844	$ 43,102

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Trade receivable	Trade receivable
Not Past Due	$ 27,844	$ 43,102

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

2. As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the balance of receivables (including notes receivables) were generated from customer contracts, and the balance of accounts receivable from customer contracts as of January 1, 2024 was $48,502.
3. The Company did not hold any collaterals.
4. Without considering the collaterals held or other credit enhancements, the amount of accounts receivables that best represented the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk was $27,844 and $43,102 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.
5. Please refer to Note 12, (2) for the related credit risk information of accounts receivable.

(VI) Investments accounted for using equity method

	2025	2024(Adjusted)
January 1	$ 724,303	$ 676,882
Increase in investments accounted for using equity method	89,900	27,314
Distribution of earnings from investments accounted for using the equity method	(4,795)	-
Unrealized (realized) loss on disposal of fixed assets between the parent company and subsidiaries.	(2,500)	(2,500)
Share of investment profit and loss using the equity method	6,627	59,611
Changes in additional paid-in capital	9,809	-
Other changes in equity	(7,478)	15,345
Effect of retrospective restatement	(8,650)	(52,349)
December 31	$ 807,216	$ 724,303

1. The investment details using the equity method are as follows:

Investee companies	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024(Adjusted)
Subsidiaries		
He Zhen Feng Co., Ltd.	$ 988	$ 1,009
Chang Fu Feng CO., LTD.	106,868	105,237
Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	187,576	142,866
Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd.	68,728	63,433
An Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	49,974	-
Kun Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	918	-
Prime Holdings Corporation	253,750	279,100
The affiliated companies		
ABZbridge Corporation	138,414	132,658
	$ 807,216	$ 724,303

2. The share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Investee companies	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024(Adjusted)
Subsidiaries		
He Zhen Feng Co., Ltd.	($ 21)	($ 20)

Chang Fu Feng CO., LTD.	2,377	6,169
Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	14,518	18,142
Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd.	4,491	5,121
An Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	(26)	-
Kun Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	(82)	-
Prime Holdings Corporation	(13,195)	3,258
The affiliated companies		
ABZbridge Corporation	(1,435)	26,941
	$ 6,627	$ 59,611

3. Information regarding the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4(3) as of 2025 and 2024.
4. For operational purposes, the Company transferred part of its solar power plant operations to Chang Fu Feng Co., Ltd., Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd., and Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd. in 2025. This transfer constitutes a reorganization of entities under common control. In accordance with the relevant interpretations issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, the transfer may be accounted for as if it had occurred from the beginning. Accordingly, the comparative standalone financial statements have been retrospectively restated. The effects of the retrospective restatement on the Company's separate financial statements are summarized as follows: As of December 31, 2024, investments accounted for using equity method increased by NT$284,436 and other receivables from related parties increased by NT$59,393. Net assets classified as held for sale decreased by NT$24,234, liabilities directly associated with non-current assets held for sale decreased by NT$896, property, plant and equipment decreased by NT$346,965, right-of-use assets decreased by NT$7,718, other current liabilities decreased by NT$22,443, asset retirement obligations decreased by NT$9,681, and lease liabilities decreased by NT$2,068.For the year ended December 31, 2024, share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method increased by NT$29,646, while operating revenue and operating costs decreased by NT$59,574 and NT$29,928, respectively.
5. On November 7, 2019, the Board of Directors resolved to increase the capital of Prime Holdings Corporation by US$4,799 thousand (equivalent to NT$146,171) with assets. The difference between the carrying amount of such assets and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment has been eliminated by eliminating the net unrealized loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment arising from downstream transactions of NT$60,413, which was recorded as an addition to the "investments accounted for using the equity method" account. The unrealized loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2025 was $45,413.
6. The Company acquired 20% equity of ABZbridge Corporation at the end of March 2022, and ABZbridge Corporation bought back the treasury shares in the third quarter of 2023. However, the Group did not return the payment for the shares proportionally to its shareholding. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's shareholding had increased to 28.35% and further increased to 33.17% as of March 31, 2025. As the Company is not the largest shareholder of ABZbridge Corporation, it is determined that the Company does not have control over the company, but rather has significant influence.

7. The company acquired 100% of the shares of Chang Fu Feng Co., Ltd. for $2,214 in cash in November of the 2024.
8. The company made cash capital increase of $25,000 and $37,900 to Yu Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd. in November 2024 and February 2025, respectively.
9. In February 2025, the Company made a $1,000 cash capital increase in Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd.
10. The company established a subsidiary, An Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd., in March 2025, with a registered capital of NT$50,000, in which the Company holds 100% of the ordinary shares.
11. The company established a subsidiary, Kun Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd., Ltd., in February 2025, with a registered capital of NT$1,000, in which the Company holds 100% of the ordinary shares.

(VII) Property, Plant and Equipment

	Warehousing equipment	Transport Equipment	Office Equipment	Lease improvement	Lease assets	Other Equipment	Construction in progress	Total
January 1, 2025(Adjusted)								
Cost	$ 825,599	$ 8,813	$ 2,333	$ 212	$ 58,074	$ 373,950	$ 13,035	$ 1,282,016
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(576,508)	(4,364)	(777)	(177)	(53,839)	(72,062)	-	(707,727)
	$ 249,091	$ 4,449	$ 1,556	$ 35	$ 4,235	$ 301,888	$ 13,035	$ 574,289
2025								
January 1	$ 249,091	$ 4,449	$ 1,556	$ 35	$ 4,235	$ 301,888	$ 13,035	$ 574,289
Addition	55,622	-	562	-	-	1,075	290	57,549
Number of Transfers	13,035	-	-	-	-	-	(13,035)	-
Depreciation expense	(70,804)	(1,115)	(558)	(19)	(2,389)	(15,974)	-	(90,859)
December 31	$ 246,944	$ 3,334	$ 1,560	$ 16	$ 1,846	$ 286,989	$ 290	$ 540,979
December 31, 2025								
Cost	$ 894,256	$ 8,813	$ 2,895	$ 212	$ 58,074	$ 374,809	$ 290	$ 1,339,349
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(647,312)	(5,479)	(1,335)	(196)	(56,228)	(87,820)	-	(798,370)
	$ 246,944	$ 3,334	$ 1,560	$ 16	$ 1,846	$ 286,989	$ 290	$ 540,979

	Warehousing equipment	Transport Equipment	Office Equipment	Lease improvement	Lease assets	Other Equipment	Construction in progress	Total
January 1, 2024(Adjusted)								
Cost	$ 800,987	$ 11,941	$ 718	$ 212	$ 62,897	$ 372,156	$ 2,438	$ 1,251,349
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(512,139)	(6,374)	(480)	(157)	(55,594)	(54,417)	-	(629,161)
	$ 288,848	$ 5,567	$ 238	$ 55	$ 7,303	$ 317,739	$ 2,438	$ 622,188
2024								
January 1	$ 288,848	$ 5,567	$ 238	$ 55	$ 7,303	$ 317,739	$ 2,438	$ 622,188
Addition	27,944	-	1,616	-	-	1,794	13,035	44,389
Number of Transfers	2,438	-	-	-	-	-	(2,438)	-
depreciation expense	(70,139)	(1,118)	(298)	(20)	(3,068)	(17,645)	-	(92,288)
December 31	$ 249,091	$ 4,449	$ 1,556	$ 35	$ 4,235	$ 301,888	$ 13,035	$ 574,289
December 31, 2024(Adjusted)								
Cost	$ 825,599	$ 8,813	$ 2,333	$ 212	$ 58,074	$ 373,950	$ 13,035	$ 1,282,016
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(576,508)	(4,364)	(777)	(177)	(53,839)	(72,062)	-	(707,727)
	$ 249,091	$ 4,449	$ 1,556	$ 35	$ 4,235	$ 301,888	$ 13,035	$ 574,289

1. The capitalized amount of borrowing costs of property, plant and equipment and the interest rate range.

	2025	2024
Capitalized amount	$ 58	$ 85
Capitalized interest rate range	2.025%~2.71%	2.25%~2.77%

2. Significant components of the Company's warehousing equipment, including tanks and pipelines are depreciated over 2 to 35 years.
3. The Company's property, plant and equipment showed no signs of impairment in 2025 and 2024.
4. Please refer to Note 8 for information on the guarantees provided by the Company's on property, plant and equipment.

(VIII) Leasing arrangements - lessee

1. The subject assets of the Company's leases include buildings and other equipment. Lease agreements normally have a period of 3 to 6 years and lease contracts are negotiated separately and include a variety of terms and conditions. There are no restrictions for the leased assets, except that they cannot be sub-leased, under-leased or used as loan collateral.
2. The low-value assets leased by the Company include electricity meters and photocopiers.
3. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024(Adjusted)
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings	$ 13,455	$ 20,475
Other Equipment	119,578	170,326
	$ 133,033	$ 190,801

	2025	2024(Adjusted)
	depreciation expense	depreciation expense
Buildings	$ 7,020	$ 6,996
Other Equipment	50,748	50,737
	$ 57,768	$ 57,733

4. The additions to the right-of-use assets for the years 2025 and 2024 were $0 and $21,420, respectively.

5. The information on profit and loss items related to lease contracts is as follows:

	2025	2024
Items affecting current profit and loss		
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	$ 2,622	$ 3,085
Expenses for leases of low-value assets	299	370
Expenses for variable lease payments	5,215	7,760
Gain on lease modification	(50)	-

6. The Company's total lease cash outflows were $73,849 and $61,468 as of 2025 and 2024, respectively (of which $64,940 and $50,253 were for the principal of lease liabilities).
7. Effect of variable lease payments on lease liabilities

   The targets of the Company's lease agreements with variable lease payment terms are linked to the amount of electricity sales generated from the solar power generation sites. Solar power generation sites are built on rooftops. This type of lease is based on variable-rate payment terms and is only related to the amount of electricity sales. Variable lease payments related to the amount of electricity sales are recognized as expenses in the period in which the electricity sales occur.

(IX) Leasing arrangements - lessor

1. The target assets leased by the Company are warehousing equipment. The lease agreements are usually for a period of 1 to 5 years and are negotiated on an individual basis and contain various terms and conditions
2. The Company recognized rental income of $309,965 and $308,768 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, based on operating lease agreements, in which no variable lease payments were included
3. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
2025	$ -	$ 278,753
2026	194,592	47,195
2027	140,079	15,230
2028-2029	224,482	-
Total	$ 559,153	$ 341,178

(X) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Refundable deposit	$ 45,144	$ 48,579

Our company provides guaranteed deposit and refundable deposit as pledged collateral, please refer to Note 8 for details.

(XI) Short-term borrowings and bills payable

Nature of borrowings	December 31, 2025	Range of interest rate	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Credit borrowings	$ 50,000	2.025%~2.035%	None
Short-term notes and bills payable	$ 20,000	2.02%	None

There was no short-term debt and short-term notes and bills payable on December 31, 2024.

(XII) Long-term borrowings

Nature of borrowings	Borrowing Period and Repayment Method	Range of interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Credit borrowings				
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	2021.12.29~2031.12.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 120 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) January 29, 2022.	2.71%	None	$ 22,800
Secured borrowings				
Land Bank of Taiwan	2024.1.26~2037.1.26 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 156 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) February 26, 2024.	2.32%	Other Equipment	32,061
Land Bank of Taiwan	2024.1.26~2037.1.26 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 156 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) February 26, 2024.	2.52%	Other Equipment	13,764
Land Bank of Taiwan	2021.2.26~2031.2.26 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 120 equal installments commencing from	2.38%	Other Equipment	21,852

Nature of borrowings	Borrowing Period and Repayment Method	Range of interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2025
	(inclusive) March 26, 2021.			
Mega International Commercial Bank.	2022.3.29~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 40 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	20,938
Mega International Commercial Bank.	2022.6.10~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 40 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	938
Mega International Commercial Bank.	2022.3.29~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 40 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	17,500
Mega International Commercial Bank.	2022.9.7~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 39 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) September 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	23,584

Nature of borrowings	Borrowing Period and Repayment Method	Range of interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Mega International Commercial Bank.	2022.9.26~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 39 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) September 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	8,720
Mega International Commercial Bank.	2023.5.12~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 36 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2023.	2.39%	Other Equipment	3,485
Mega International Commercial Bank.	2023.6.9~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 36 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2023.	2.39%	Other Equipment	2,486
				168,128
Less: Current portion (other current liabilities)				(23,897)
				$ 144,231

Nature of borrowings	Borrowing Period and Repayment Method	Range of interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2024
Credit borrowings				
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	2021.12.29~2031.12.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 120 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) January 29, 2022.	2.71%	None	26,600
Shin Kong Bank	2022.11.4~2027.11.4 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 60 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) December 4, 2022.	2.56%	None	14,924

Nature of borrowings	Borrowing Period and Repayment Method	Range of interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2024
Shin Kong Bank	2022.12.19~2027.11.4 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 60 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) January 19, 2023.	2. 39%	None	$ 15,164
Secured borrowings				
Land Bank of Taiwan	2024.1.26~2037.1.26 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 156 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) February 26, 2024.	2.32%	Other Equipment	34,568
Land Bank of Taiwan	2024.1.26~2037.1.26The principal and interest shall be repaid in 156 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) February 26, 2024.	2.52%	Other Equipment	14,827
Land Bank of Taiwan	2021.2.26~2031.2.26The principal and interest shall be repaid in 120 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) March 26, 2021.	2.38%	Other Equipment	53,112
Mega International Commercial Bank	2022.3.29~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 40 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	24,288
Mega International Commercial Bank	2022.6.10~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 40 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	1,088
Mega International Commercial Bank	2022.3.29~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 40 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	20,300
Mega International Commercial Bank	2022.9.7~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 39 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) September 29, 2022.	2.39%	Other Equipment	27,360
Mega International Commercial Bank	2022.9.26~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 39 equal installments commencing from	2.39%	Other Equipment	10,120

Nature of borrowings	Borrowing Period and Repayment Method	Range of interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2024
	(inclusive) September 29, 2022.			
Mega International Commercial Bank	2023.5.12~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 36 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2023.	2.39%	Other Equipment	4,036
Mega International Commercial Bank	2023.6.9~2032.3.29 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 36 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) June 29, 2023.	2.39%	Other Equipment	2,884
Mega International Commercial Bank	2023.6.19~2030.6.19 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 28 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) September 19, 2023.	2.39%	Other Equipment	7,852
Mega International Commercial Bank	2024.9.5~2030.6.19 The principal and interest shall be repaid in 24 equal installments commencing from (inclusive) September 19, 2024.	2.39%	Other Equipment	55,000

Nature of borrowings	Borrowing Period and Repayment Method	Range of interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2024
Far Eastern International Bank	2021.6.29~2026.6.29 0.55% of the principal shall be repaid in 60 installments commencing from (inclusive) July 29, 2021. The remaining principal shall be fully repaid at maturity.	2.77%	Other Equipment	$ 13,073
Far Eastern International Bank	2023.11.30~2028.11.30 Starting from February 29, 2024 (inclusive), 20 instalments: 2% of the principal is repaid in the 1st to 19th instalments and 62% of the principal is repaid in the 20th instalment.	2.25%	Other Equipment	44,543
				369,739
Less: Current portion (other current liabilities)				(54,474)
				$ 315,265

(XIII) Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equipment payables	$ 16,212	$ 15,516
Salary payables	8,899	9,834
Employees' bonuses and directors' remuneration payable	6,972	9,082
Others	15,295	17,514
	$ 47,378	$ 51,946

(XIV) Pensions

1. Defined benefit plan

(1) In accordance with the Labor Standards Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined benefit pension plan that applies to the years of service prior to the implementation of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 for all regular employees and to the subsequent years of service for employees who choose to continue to be subject to the Labor Standards Act after the implementation of the Labor Pension Act. In addition, in the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company established a new pension plan for commissioned employees, who are not subject to the Labor Standards Act. For employees who meet the retirement criteria, pension payments are calculated based on the years of service and the average salary for the six months prior to retirement, with two bases for each year of service up to (inclusive) 15 years and one base for each year of service over 15

years, subject to a maximum accumulation of 45 bases. The years of service of the commissioned employees subject to the Labor Pension Act is calculated at 6% of the total salary during the term of appointment. The Company contributes monthly to pension funds at 8% of total salaries. The pension funds for regular employees and commissioned employees are deposited in the name of the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve in the Trust Department of Bank of Taiwan and Taishin International Bank, respectively. In addition, the Company estimates the balances of the pension funds before the end of each year. If the balances are not sufficient to pay the pensions based on the aforementioned calculations to eligible employees in the following year, the Company will make a one-time catch-up with the difference before the end of March of the following year.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 18,489	$ 17,163
Fair value of the plan asset	(17,597)	(15,119)
Net liabilities recognized in balance sheet	$ 892	$ 2,044

(3) Changes of net liabilities are as follows:

2025	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of the plan asset	Net defined benefit liabilities
Balance as of January 1	$ 17,163	($ 15,119)	$ 2,044
Current service cost	-	-	-
Interest expense (revenue)	278	(255)	23
	17,441	(15,374)	2,067
Remeasurements:			
Return of plan asset (excluding amounts attributable to interest income or expense)	-	(893)	(893)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	438	-	438
Experience adjustment	610	-	610
	1,048	(893)	155
Pension fund contribution	-	(1,330)	(1,330)
Pension payments	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	$ 18,489	($ 17,597)	$ 892

2024	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of the plan asset	Net defined benefit liabilities
Balance as of January 1	$ 25,930	($ 21,068)	$ 4,862
Current service cost	65	-	65
Interest expense (revenue)	306	(256)	50
	26,301	(21,324)	4,977
Remeasurements:			
Return of plan asset (excluding amounts attributable to interest income or expense)	-	(1,317)	(1,317)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(813)	-	(813)
Experience adjustment	540	-	540
	(273)	(1,317)	(1,590)
Pension fund contribution	-	(1,343)	(1,343)
Pension payments	(8,865)	8,865	-
Balance at December 31	$ 17,163	($ 15,119)	$ 2,044

(4) Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safe guard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilization for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate secularization products, etc.). Such utilization is supervised by the Labor Funds Supervisory Committee. With regard to the utilization of the fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the competent authority. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report announced by the government. The Company's pension accounts with Taishin International Bank have been fully allocated to demand deposit.

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

	2025	2024
Discount rate	1.40%	1.65%
Future salary increase rate	2.00%	2.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory.

Due to the change of the main actuarial assumption, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis is as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increase rate	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on the present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 438)	$ 454	$ 209	($ 203)

	Discount rate		Future salary increase rate	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2024				
Effect on the present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 429)	$ 445	$ 217	($ 210)

The sensitivity analysis above was based on one assumption that changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The methods of analyzing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The sensitivity analysis has been prepared using approaches and assumptions the same as last period.

(6) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year 2026 amounted to $1,561.

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

In less than 1 year	$ 668
1-2 years	1,735
2-5 years	4,697
More than 5 years	14,159
	$ 21,259

2. Defined contribution plans

the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan under the Labor Pension Act covering all regular employees with domestic citizenship. The Company contributes monthly no less than 6% of salaries as labor pensions to employees' personal accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance for employees who choose to apply the labor pension system under the "Labor Pension Act." Payments of employee pensions are made in the form of monthly pensions or one-time lump-sum, depending on the amount of the employees' personal accounts and accumulated earnings. The Company recognized pension costs of $2,825 and $2,667 as of 2025 and 2024, respectively, based on the above pension plan.

(XV) Provision - non-current

	2025	2024(Adjusted)
Number at the beginning of the period (i.e. Number at the end of the period)	$ 17,421	$ 17,421

1. The Company signed a lease agreement with the Port Authority in November 2016 and renewed it in June 2022, with the lease term ending on April 30, 2028. Pursuant to the terms of the lease agreement, the Company is required to restore the leased port site to its original condition upon the expiration of the lease term. As a result, a liability reserve for the expected costs of demolition, removal or restoration of the site as necessary was recognized at $9,886 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
2. The Company's solar power generation sites are built on the roof. According to the contract, the Company should restore the leased site to its original condition at the end of the lease term. Therefore, the provision for liabilities recognized for the solar power site based on the costs expected to be incurred for dismantling, removing or restoring the site were $7,535 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024(adjusted).

(XVI) Share capital

1. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized capital was NT$2,000,000 and the

paid-in capital was NT$778,344, divided into 77,834 thousand shares with a par value of NT$10 per share. All are common stocks. The share capital of the Company has been fully paid-in.

The reconciliation of the number of shares of the Company's common stock in circulation at the beginning of the period to the end of the period is as follows (thousand shares):

	2025	2024
Number at the beginning of the period (i.e. Number at the end of the period)	$ 77,834	$ 77,834

(XVII) Additional paid-in capital

In accordance with the Company Act, any capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of the par value on issuance of common stocks can be used to cover accumulated losses or to distribute new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings, provided that the Company has no accumulated losses. Further, the Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized, as above, should not exceed 10% of paid-in capital each year. Capital surpluses should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(XVIII) Retained earnings

1. In accordance with the Company Act, the capital surplus from premium from issuance of shares in excess of par value and the capital surplus from donations may be used to cover losses and new shares or cash may be issued in proportion to the shareholders' original shareholding percentages when the Company has no accumulated losses. In addition, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the above capital surplus can be capitalized to the extent that the total amount does not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surpluses should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.
2. In accordance with the Company Act, the legal reserve may not be used except to cover losses or to issue new shares or cash in proportion to the shareholders' original shareholding percentages, but it is limited to the portion of the legal reserve over 25% of the paid-in capital.
3. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if there is any earnings distribution in the annual final accounts to be paid in cash, the board of directors shall resolve the matter and report to the shareholders' meeting. When distributing earnings, if there is a net profit after tax in the current period, the loss shall first be offset and 10% of the legal reserve shall be appropriated. However, when the legal reserve reaches the amount of the Company's paid-in capital, this shall not apply. Special reserve is appropriated as required by law or the competent authority. The remaining earnings shall be distributed according to the procedures set out in the law and the Articles of Incorporation.
4. When the Company distributes profits, special reserve for profit appropriation shall be allocated from other equity items with debit balances as of the balance sheet date of the

current year in accordance with relevant laws and regulations before the profits can be distributed. Afterward, when the debit balances of other equity items are reversed, the amount of reversal can be included in distributable profits.

5. On June 10, 2025 and June 21, 2024, the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company approved the distribution of earnings for 2024 and 2023 respectively. The resolution is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share (NTD)	Amount	Dividends per share (NTD)
Legal reserve allocated	$ 10,843		$ 6,472	
Cash dividends paid	77,834	$ 1.00	46,701	$ 0.60
Total	$ 88,677		$ 53,173	

6. On March 12, 2026, the Board of Directors resolved and approved the distribution of earnings for 2025. The resolution is as follows:

	2025	
	Amount	Dividends per share (NTD)
Legal reserve allocated	$ 7,648	
Cash dividends paid	54,484	$ 0.70
Total	$ 62,132	

As of March 12, 2026, the aforementioned earnings distribution proposal for Fiscal Year 2025 has not yet been approved by the shareholders' meeting.

(XIX) Other equity interest

	2025		
	Unrealized gains and losses	Foreign currency translation	Total
January 1	($ 5,007)	$ 20,214	$ 15,207
Adjustment for change in value	(95)	-	95
Foreign currency translation adjustment			
-Consolidated group	-	(7,724)	(7,724)
-Affiliated company	-	3,179	3,179
December 31	($ 4,912)	$ 15,669	$ 10,757

	2024		
	Unrealized gains and losses	Foreign currency translation	Total
January 1	($ 4,518)	$ 7,937	$ 3,419
Adjustment for change in value	(489)	-	(489)
Foreign currency translation adjustment			
-Consolidated group	-	11,635	11,635
-Affiliated company	-	642	642
December 31	($ 5,007)	$ 20,214	$ 15,207

(XX) Operating revenue

	2025	2024(Adjusted)
Operating lease		
Rental incomes	$ 309,965	$ 308,768
Revenue from Customer Contract		
Tank operation revenue	59,766	68,612
Electricity sales revenue	40,206	41,508
Total	$ 409,937	$ 418,888

The revenue from customer contracts of the Company is recognized gradually over time.

(XXI) Other income

	2025	2024
Dividends income	$ 25,298	$ 4,451
Tank Storage Penalty Income	5,745	-
Other income	4,994	1,050
Total	$ 36,037	$ 5,501

(XXII) Other gains or losses

	2025	2024
Losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	($ 19)	($ 5,144)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,500)	(1,452)
Gain on lease modification	50	-
Net foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	(1,778)	2,101
Miscellaneous expenses	(686)	-
Total	($ 4,933)	($ 4,495)

(XXIII) Financial costs

	2025	2024
Interest expenses		
Bank borrowings	$ 7,769	$ 8,978
Less: The amount of asset capital that meets the requirements	(58)	(85)
	7,711	8,893
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	2,622	3,085
	$ 10,333	$ 11,978

(XXIV) Expenses by nature

	2025	2024(Adjusted)
Depreciation expense	$ 148,627	$ 150,021
Employee benefits expense	86,155	85,712
Terminal administrative expenses	21,369	14,471
Salaries and wages	6,335	4,474
Expenses for variable lease payments	5,215	7,513
Miscellaneous purchases	3,693	2,404
Amortization expense	1,506	1,918
Low-value asset rents	299	370
Other expenses	74,702	68,025
Operating costs and operating expenses	$ 347,128	$ 334,908

(XXV) Employee benefits expense

		2025		2024
Salary expenses	$	69,388	$	68,419
Labor and health insurance expenses		6,183		5,796
Pension costs		2,849		2,782
Directors’ remuneration		3,226		4,140
Other employee expenses		4,509		4,575
	$	86,155	$	85,712

1. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company has a surplus in earnings after deducting the accumulated losses based on the profitability of the current year, it shall allocate no less than 0.1% for salary adjustments or bonuses for grass-roots employees, no less than 3% as employees' profit sharing remuneration and no more than 5% as directors' and supervisors' profit sharing remuneration.
2. In 2025 and 2024, the estimation of employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration based on a certain percentage within the scope stipulated by the regulations. The estimated amounts of employees’ compensations were $3,998 and $5,153, respectively; the estimated amounts of directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration were $2,974 and $3,929, respectively, and the aforementioned amounts were recognized as salaries.
3. The remuneration to employees, directors, and supervisors for 2025 was NT$3,998 and NT$2,974, respectively, as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026, which was consistent with the amount recognized in the financial report for the year.

   The remuneration to employees, directors, and supervisors for 2024 was NT$5,153 and NT$3,929, respectively, as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2025, which was consistent with the amount recognized in the financial report for the year.

   Information about employees’ profit sharing and directors’ and supervisors’ profit sharing of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors can be found on the Market Observation Post System.

(XXVI) Income tax

1. Income tax expense

   (1) Components of income tax expense:

		2025		2024
Current tax:				
Income taxes arising from incomes for the current period	$	17,492	$	19,507
Amount of income tax underestimated for prior years		1,990		841

Refund of tax on undistributed earnings for prior years due to correction	(1,714)	-
Total current tax	17,768	20,348
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	(2,547)	6,688
Deferred tax:	(2,547)	6,688
Income tax expense	$ 15,221	$ 27,036

(2) The income tax amount related to components of other comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
Translation differences of foreign operations	$ 2,933	($ 3,068)
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	31	(318)
	$ 2,964	($ 3,386)

2. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2025	2024
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	$ 19,636	$ 26,838
Effect from tax-exempt income under the tax law	(5,359)	(1,387)
Effect from exclusion of expenses according to the tax law	695	718
Amount of income tax (overestimated) underestimated for prior years	1,990	841
Refund of tax on undistributed earnings for prior years due to correction	(1,714)	-
Others	(27)	26
Income tax expense	$ 15,221	$ 27,036

3. Amounts of deferred tax assets derived from temporary differences are as follows:

	2025			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net profit	December 31
Deferred income tax assets				
temporary difference:				
Bonus for employees not taking leave	$ 523	$ 105	$ -	$ 628
Pension liability	409	(261)	31	179
Unrealized exchange loss	-	188	-	188
	$ 932	$ 32	$ 31	$ 995
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Unrealized exchange gains	($ 248)	$ 248	$ -	$ -
Cumulative translation adjustment	(5,052)	-	2,933	(2,119)
Gain on investment	(16,997)	2,267	-	(14,730)
	($ 22,297)	$ 2,515	$ 2,933	($ 16,849)

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net profit	December 31
Deferred income tax assets				
temporary difference:				
Bonus for employees not taking leave	$ 410	$ 113	$ -	$ 523
Pension liability	972	(245)	(318)	409
Unrealized exchange loss	2	(2)	-	-
	$ 1,384	($ 134)	($ 318)	$ 932
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Unrealized exchange gains	$ -	($ 248)	$ -	($ 248)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(1,984)	-	(3,068)	(5,052)
Gain on investment	(10,691)	(6,306)	-	(16,997)
	($ 12,675)	($ 6,554)	($ 3,068)	($ 22,297)

4. The income tax of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities through 2023.

(XXVII) Earnings per share

	2025		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average Number of shares in circulation (thousands of shares)	Earnings per share (NTD)
Basic earnings per share			
Current period net profit	$ 76,600	77,834	$ 0.98
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employee compensation	-	291	
Net profits for the period attributable to shareholders of common stock plus the effect of potential common stock	$ 76,600	78,125	$ 0.98

	2024		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average Number of shares in circulation (thousands of shares)	Earnings per share (NTD)
Basic earnings per share			
Current period net profit	$ 107,155	77,834	$ 1.38
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employee compensation	-	319	
Net profits for the period attributable to shareholders of common stock plus the effect of potential common stock	$ 107,155	78,153	$ 1.37

(XXVIII) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities that are only partially paid in cash:

	2025	2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 57,491	$ 44,389
Add: Equipment payable at the beginning of the period	15,516	17,585
Less: Equipment payable at the end of the period	(16,212)	(15,516)
Cash paid during the period	$ 56,795	$ 46,458

(XXIX) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2025			
	lease liabilities	Short-term borrowings and bills payable	Long-term borrowings (including portions due within one year or one operating cycle)	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1	$ 194,780	$ -	$ 369,739	$ 564,519
Changes in cash flows from financing activities	(64,940)	70,000	(201,611)	(196,551)
December 31	$ 129,840	$ 70,000	$ 168,128	$ 367,968

	lease liabilities		Short-term borrowings and bills payable		2024 Long-term borrowings (including portions due within one year or one operating cycle)		Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1	$	223,613	$	30,000	$	344,092	$	597,705
Changes in cash flows from financing activities	(	50,253)	(	30,000)		25,647	(	54,606)
Other non-cash transactions		21,420		-		-		21,420
December 31	$	194,780	$	-	$	369,739	$	564,519

VII. Related-Party Transactions

(I) Parent company and ultimate controlling party

The Company's shares are held by the public and there is no ultimate parent or ultimate controlling party.

(II) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
ABACUS DISPLAY INFINITY CORPORATION	Corporate Directors of the Company
Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries
Chang Fu Feng CO., Ltd.	Subsidiaries(Note1)
Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries
An Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries
Kun Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries

Note1: In November 2024, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of Chang Fu Feng Co., Ltd., which became a subsidiary of the Company.

(III) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

1. Asset transactions

Acquisition of Financial Assets

	Account Item	Number of Shares	Transaction Target	2025 Acquisition Price	
Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Investment using the equity method	3, 790, 000	Stock	$	37, 900
Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Investment using the equity method	100, 000	Stock		1, 000
An Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Investment using the equity method	5, 000, 000	Stock		50, 000

Kun Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Investment using the equity method	100, 000	Stock	1, 000
				$ 89, 900

	Account Item	Number of Shares	Transaction Target	2024 Acquisition Price
ABACUS DISPLAY INFINITY CORPORATION	Investment using the equity method	223, 000	Stock (Note)	$ 2, 214
Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Investment using the equity method	2, 500, 000	Stock	25, 000
				$ 27, 214

Note: In November 2024, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of Chang Fu Feng from ABACUS DISPLAY INFINITY CORPORATION for cash of $2,214.

2. other receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024(Adjusted)
Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	$ 18	$ 53,742
Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd.	5,561	5,651
	$ 5,579	$ 59,393

Other receivables represent receivables arising from the purchase and sale of project sites.

(IV) Compensation of key management personnel

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 23,804	$ 25,593
Post-employment benefits	1,220	1,240
Total	$ 25,024	$ 26,833

VIII. Pledged assets

(I) The details of the Company’s assets as collateral are as follows:

Asset type	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Purpose
Other non-current assets (refundable deposits)	$ 2,550	$ 2,550	Customs duty
Other non-current assets (refundable deposits)	25,550	25,500	Lease deposits
Other non-current assets (refundable deposits)	17,044	20,529	Performance guarantee deposits
Financial assets measured at amortized cost – non-current	2,691	4,787	Long-term borrowings
Other Equipment	258,651	503,775	Long-term borrowings
	$ 306,486	$ 557,141	

(II) Part of the construction payment for the construction of the solar photovoltaic power generation system has been entrusted to a third-party financial institution. Please refer to Note 6(4) for details.

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments

(I) Contingencies

The Company’s lawsuit case with Chunghwa Telecom Vietnam Co., LTD. is explained in detail in Note 6(4).

(II) Capital expenditures contracted for but not yet incurred

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, Plant and Equipment	$ 34,256	$ 21,614

X. Losses due to major disasters

Not applicable.

XI. Significant events after the balance sheet date

On March 12, 2026, the Board of Directors passed the distribution of 2025 earnings. Please refer to Note 6(18).

XII. Others

(I) Capital management

The objective of the Company’s capital management is to ensure that the Company can continue as a going concern, that an optimum capital structure is maintained to lower the cost of capital and that returns are provided to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares. Should any borrowings occur, the Company will monitor its capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio.

The Company monitors capital through the debt-to-equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as total loans less cash and cash equivalents then divided by total equity. The Company's strategic maintenance in 2025 to pin the debt-to-equity ratio in between 0% and 30% remains unchanged from that in 2024.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total loans	$ 238,128	$ 369,739
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(77,626)	(146,326)
Net debt	$ 160,502	$ 223,413
Total equity	$ 1,289,105	$ 1,285,104
Debt-to-equity ratio	12.45%	17.38%

(II) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial asset		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 90,454	$ 130,321
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investments in designated equity instrument	$ 4,717	$ 4,622

Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 77,626	$ 146,326
Trade receivable	27,844	43,102
Other receivables (including related parties)	5,692	59,393
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current	20,700	23,773
Other non-current assets	45,144	48,579
	$ 177,006	$ 321,173

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liability		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	$ 50,000	$ -
Short-term notes and bills payable	20,000	-
Notes payable	6,995	-
Other payables	47,378	51,946
Long-term borrowings (including portions due within one year or one operating cycle)	168,128	369,739
Guarantee deposits received	440	440
	$ 292,941	$ 422,125
lease liabilities	$ 129,840	$ 194,780

2. Risk management policies

The Company's daily operations are subject to a number of financial risks, including market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and performance.

The Company's significant financial risk management is controlled with review by the Board of Directors in accordance with relevant regulations and internal control systems. The financial risk management plan has been established to identify and analyze the financial risks faced by the Company and assess their impact and to implement relevant policies to avoid financial risks and to regularly review the financial risk policy to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's operations.

3. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

A. The Company engages in business involving foreign currency transactions and is therefore subject to exchange rate fluctuations and exchange rate risk arising from different currencies, mainly USD. The related exchange rate risk arises from future business transactions and recognized assets. Exchange rate risk arises when future business transactions and recognized assets are denominated in the functional currency of the entity

B. The Company has no significant foreign currency financial liabilities. An analysis of foreign currency assets subject to significant exchange rate fluctuations and foreign currency market risk due to significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2025

				Sensitivity Analysis		
	Foreign currency (NTD in thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)	Change range	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on comprehensive income
Financial asset						
Monetary items						
USD: NTD	$ 712	31.38	$ 22,343	1%	$ 223	$ -
Non-monetary items						
USD: NTD	$ 12,497	31.38	$ 392,164	1%	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2024

				Sensitivity Analysis		
	Foreign currency (NTD in thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)	Change range	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on comprehensive income
Financial asset						
Monetary items						
USD: NTD	$ 741	32.74	$ 24,257	1%	$ 243	$ -
Non-monetary items						
USD: NTD	$ 12,579	32.74	$ 411,758	1%	$ -	$ -

C. The total amount of exchange gain (losses) (both realized and unrealized) recognized in 2025 and 2024 was ($1,778) and $2,101, respectively, due to the significant impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the Company's monetary items.

(2) Price risk

A. The Company’s equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage the price risk of equity securities, the Company diversifies its investment portfolio in a manner that is based on the limits set by the Company. To manage the price risk of investments of equity instruments, the Company diversifies its investment portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

B. The Company invests mainly in equity instruments and beneficiary certificates that are not listed on TWSE or TPEx. The prices of these equity instruments are affected by the uncertainty of the future value of the underlying investments.

(3) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

A. The Company’s interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at floating rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risks which are partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at floating rates. For year 2025 and 2024, the Company’s borrowings based on floating interest rate were denominated in NTD.

B. The Company simulates various scenarios and analyzes interest rate risk, including consideration of refinancing, renewal of existing outstanding, and other available financing and hedging instruments, to calculate the impact of changes in specific interest rates on profit or loss. For each simulated scenario, the same interest rate change is applied to all currencies. These simulated scenarios are used only for significant interest-bearing liabilities.

C. As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 if the interest rate of all borrowings increased by 1% with all other factors held constant, net profits after tax would have decreased by $1,905 and $2,958 for 2025 and 2024, primarily due to the floating rate of borrowings that increases interest expense.

(4) Credit risk

A. The Company’s credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from the failure of customers or counterparties to financial instruments to meet their contractual obligations, mainly from the failure of counterparties to settle accounts receivable on payment terms.

B. For receivables arising from operating activities, the Company has established relevant credit risk management mechanisms and regularly evaluates the financial position, credit limits and other factors of the related debtors, and the current creditworthiness of the receivables is good and there was no significant credit risk according to the assessment. The cash and cash equivalents have been assessed to be free of material risk.

C. The Company assumes that a default is deemed to have occurred when payments are more than 60 days overdue in accordance with the contractual payment terms.

D. The Company categorizes accounts receivable from customers according to the characteristics of revenue types and estimates expected credit losses based on the loss ratio method on a simplified basis.

E. The Company has estimated the allowance for losses on accounts receivable by incorporating forward-looking adjustments to the loss rate established based on historical and current information for a specific period, as the Company's customers are of good credit and the overdue accounts receivable and the overdue loss rate were not material as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

F. The Company's allowance for losses on accounts receivable on a simplified basis has not changed from 2025 and 2024. The allowance for losses on accounts receivable was $0 as of 2025 and 2024.

(5) Liquidity risk

A. The Company's finance department prepares future cash flow forecasts to monitor future capital needs and to ensure that sufficient funds are available for disbursement, and maintains sufficient borrowing facilities to adjust for future funding shortfalls.

B. The following schedule shows the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities, grouped by the relevant maturity date. Non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining tenor from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The contractual cash flow amounts disclosed in the Table below are undiscounted amounts.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	Less than 1 to 2 years	More than 2 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 50,252	$ -	$ -
Short-term notes and bills payable	20,053	-	-
Notes payable	6,995	-	-
Other payables	47,378	-	-
Lease liabilities	60,316	59,679	18,922
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	440
Long-term borrowings (including portions due within one year or one operating cycle)	27,740	27,340	128,710
Total	$ 212,734	$ 87,019	$ 148,072

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	Less than 1 to 2 years	More than 2 years
Short-term borrowings	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	-	-	-
Other payables	51,946	-	-
Lease liabilities (Adjusted)	60,330	66,857	72,487
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	440
Long-term borrowings (including portions due within one year or one operating cycle)	62,847	72,729	265,451
Total	$ 175,123	$ 139,586	$ 338,378

(III) Fair value information

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

   Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The Company's investments in non-listed stocks belong to this.

2. For financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value, the Company classifies them based on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and fair value level. The related information is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Investment in private equity	$ -	$ -	$ 90,454	$ 90,454
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity security	-	-	4,717	4,717
Total	$ -	$ -	$ 95,171	$ 95,171

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Investment in private equity	$ -	$ -	$ 130,321	$ 130,321
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity security	-	-	4,622	4,622
Total	$ -	$ -	$ 134,943	$ 134,943

3. The following table shows the changes in Level 3 for 2025 and 2024.

	2025 Non-derivative equity security	2024 Non-derivative equity security
January 1	$ 134,943	$ 107,321
Addition for the period	-	57,069
Refunds from capital reduction in the current period	(39,848)	(23,814)
Loss recognized in profit or loss	(19)	(5,144)
Profit (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income	95	(489)
December 31	$ 95,171	$ 134,943

4. In 2025 and 2024 there were no transfers in or out of Level 3.

5. The Company's valuation process for fair value classification in Level 3 is conducted by the finance and accounting department, which is responsible for conducting independent fair value verification of financial instruments, using independent sources of information to make the valuation results approximate market conditions, confirming that the sources of information are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources and representative of executable prices, and regularly updating the input values and information required by the valuation models and any other necessary fair value adjustments to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

6. Quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable input values of the valuation models used for Level 3 fair value measurements and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable input values are described below.

	December 31, 2025 fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input value	Interval (Weighted average)	Relationship between input value and fair value
Non-derivative equity security:					
Non-TWSE or TPEx listed stock	$ 4,717	Net asset value method	Net asset value	-	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value
Investment in private equity	90,454	Net asset value method	Net asset value	-	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

	December 31, 2024 fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input value	Interval (Weighted average)	Relationship between input value and fair value
Non-derivative equity security:					
Non-TWSE or TPEx listed stock	$ 4,622	Discounted benefit flow	Discount for lack of	20%	The higher the discount for lack of

		method	marketability		marketability and the higher the discount for lack of controlling interests, the lower the fair value
Investment in private equity	130,321	Net asset value method	Net asset value	-	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

7. The company has carefully evaluated the valuation models and valuation parameters selected and therefore the fair value measurement is reasonable. However, the use of different valuation models or valuation parameters may result in different valuation results. For financial assets and financial liabilities classified as Level 3, the effect on the profit or loss for the period or other comprehensive income if the valuation parameters are changed is as follows.

			December 31, 2025			
			Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive Income	
	Input value	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial asset						
Equity instruments	Discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 47	($ 47)
Investment in private equity	Net asset value	±1%	905	(905)	-	-
Total			$ 905	($ 905)	$ 47	($ 47)

			December 31, 2024			
			Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive Income	
	Input value	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial asset						
Equity instruments	Discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 46	($ 46)
Investment in private equity	Net asset value	±1%	1,303	(1,303)	-	-
Total			$ 1,303	($ 1,303)	$ 46	($ 46)

(IV) Robust financial plan

The Group’s expenditures for the acquisition, maintenance and enhancement of chemical and oil storage tank facilities, as well as the construction of solar photovoltaic power plants, are primarily funded by internal funds and bank borrowings. However, the construction of solar power plants requires substantial capital expenditures, while revenue generated from electricity sales is relatively stable. In order to maintain a sufficient level of cash reserves to respond to rapid changes in the industry, continued investment in power plant development may require the Group to rely on bank borrowings to timely bridge funding gaps.

To maintain a sound financial position, the Group has adopted the following plans:

1. The Group maintains close cooperation with financial institutions to enhance funding flexibility through borrowings. As of December 31, 2025, unused short-term and medium-term credit facilities amounting to $510,000 were available for drawdown.
2. In recent years, the chemical and oil storage business has continuously improved the turnover efficiency of its software and hardware facilities, strengthened the quality and professional capabilities of its operating personnel, and obtained various international certifications. These efforts are intended to facilitate additional cooperation opportunities, expand the customer base, deepen customer relationships, and develop high-quality customers with higher revenue contributions.
3. The Energy Business Division continues to cooperate with green electricity wheeling platforms for existing and future acquired solar power plants to sell electricity to corporate users requiring green energy. The objective is to transfer all projects with FIT feed-in tariff rates lower than current green electricity market prices in order to enhance overall plant revenue and profitability and generate cash flows superior to current levels.
4. In addition to the foregoing, the Group's cash flows from operating activities remain positive. Accordingly, based on the Group's assessment, available funds are sufficient to support future investments in power plants and operational requirements.

XIII. Additional disclosures

(I) Significant transactions information

1. Loans to others: None.
2. Endorsements and guarantees for others: Please refer to Table 1.
3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 2.
4. Purchase from or sale 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. Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions and amounts between the parent company and its subsidiaries and between subsidiaries: Please refer to Table 3.

(II) Information on investees

Name, locations, and other related information of investees: Please refer to Table 2.

(III) Information of Investments in Mainland China

1. Basic information: None
2. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee

companies in the Mainland Area: None

XIV. Operating Segments Information

According to IFRS 8, the operating segments information will be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Cash and cash equivalents
December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

Item	Abstract	Amount
Cash on hand and working capital		$ 285
Bank deposits		
Demand deposits		62,341
Term deposits	Interest rate 0.65% Matured on January 23, 2025.	15,000
		$ 77,626

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Statement of changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current
January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

	Beginning of period		Increase of the period		Decrease of the period		End of period			
Name of financial instrument	Number of shares or lots	Fair value	Number of shares or lots	Amount	Number of shares or lots	Amount	Number of shares or lots	Fair value	Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others	Remark
AB Value Bridge VI, L.P.	-	$ 32,955	-	$ 5,337	-	($ 23,833)	-	$ 14,459	None	
ABV III Holding Co., Ltd.	-	26,236	-	18,528	-	(26,838)	-	17,926	None	
Anxin No. 1 Limited Partnership	-	71,130	-	2,748	-	(15,809)	-	58,069	None	
		$ 130,321		$ 26,613		($ 66,480)		$ 90,454		

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Changes in investments accounted for under the equity method
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

Name	Beginning balance Shares	Beginning balance Amount	Increase of the period Shares	Increase of the period Amount (Note 1)	Decrease of the period Shares	Decrease of the period Amount (Note 2)	Ending balance Shares	Ending balance Shares Ratio	Ending balance Amount	Market value or net value of shares	Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others	Remark
He Zhen Feng Co., Ltd.	69,468	$ 1,009	-	$ -	-	($ 21)	69,468	69.47%	$ 988	$ 988	None	
Chang Fu Feng CO., Ltd.	10,718,000	105,237	-	2,377	-	(746)	10,718,000	100.00%	106,868	106,868	None	
Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	13,546,000	142,866	3,790,000	52,418	-	(7,708)	17,336,000	100.00%	187,576	187,576	None	
Kuan Tai Green Energy Co., Ltd.	6,533,000	63,433	100,000	5,752	-	(457)	6,633,000	100.00%	68,728	68,728	None	
An Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	-	-	5,000,000	50,000	-	(26)	5,000,000	100.00%	49,974	49,974	None	
Kun Feng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	-	-	100,000	1,000	-	(82)	100,000	100.00%	918	918	None	
Prime Holdings Corporation	30,000	279,100	-	-	-	(25,350)	30,000	100.00%	253,750	253,750	None	
ABZbridge Corporation	10,000	132,658	-	9,809	-	(4,053)	10,000	33.17%	138,414	138,414	None	
		$ 724,303		$ 121,356		($ 38,443)			$ 807,216			

Note 1: The increase in current period is based on establishment of a subsidiary of $5,100, cash capital increase $38,900, investment income recognized under the equity method of $21,386, the impact of organizational restructuring of $261, and changes in the net equity of associates recognized under the equity method of $9,809.

Note 2: The current period decrease is composed of investment loss recognized under the equity method of $14,759, loss on disposal of fixed assets of $2,500, cumulative translation adjustments amounted to $7,478, the impact of organizational restructuring was $8,911, and dividends distributed by ABZbridge Corporation totaled $4,795.

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Property, plant and equipment
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

For details of relevant changes, please refer to Note 6(7)

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Changes in the cost of right-of-use assets and accumulated depreciation
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for the period	Decrease for the period	Ending balance	Remark
Cost					
Buildings	$ 21,060	$ -	$ -	$ 21,060	
Other Equipment	303,809	-	-	303,809	
	324,869	$ -	$ -	324,869	
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	($ 585)	($ 7,020)	$ -	($ 7,605)	
Other Equipment	(133,483)	(50,748)	-	(184,231)	
	(134,068)	($ 57,768)	$ -	(191,836)	
	$ 190,801			$ 133,033	

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Lease liabilities
December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

Item	Abstract	Lease tenor	Discount rate	Ending balance	Remark
Buildings	Office	2024.12.1~2027.11.30	2.39%	$ 6, 634	
Other Equipment	Tanks area at the Port of Taichung	2021.1.1~2028.6.30	1.51-2.38%	123, 206	
				$ 129, 840	

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Other payables
December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

For details of balances of relevant accounts, please refer to Note 6(13)

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Long-term borrowings
December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

For details of balances of relevant accounts, please refer to Note 6(11)

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Long-term borrowings
December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

For details of balances of relevant accounts, please refer to Note 6(12)

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Operating Revenue
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

Item	Quantity	Amount	Remark
Operating revenue			
Rental incomes		$ 309,965	
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Tank operation revenue		59,766	
Electricity sales revenue	8,794,459 KW	40,206	
Total		$ 409,937	

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Operating costs
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

Item	Amount	Remark
Cost for selling electricity		
depreciation expense	$ 15,974	
Rental expenses	5,351	
Maintenance expenses	1,271	
Property insurance premium	1,092	
Other expenses	1,083	
	24,771	
Leasing cost		
depreciation expense	124,039	
Employee benefits expense	47,573	
Terminal administrative expenses	21,369	
Property insurance premium	15,963	
Other expenses	44,941	The balance of each fractional account does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account
Subtotal	253,885	
	$ 278,656	

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Details of selling and marketing expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

Item	Amount	Remark
Employee benefits expense	$ 8,028	
Travel expenses	540	
Other expenses	1,003	The balance of each fractional account does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account
	$ 9,571	

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Details of administration expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousand NTD

Item	Amount	Remark
Employee benefits expense	$ 30, 554	
depreciation expense	8, 614	
Services expense.	6, 267	
Miscellaneous Expenses	4, 240	
Other expenses	9, 226	The balance of each fractional account does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account
	$ 58, 901	

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Summary of employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses incurred in the current period by function
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousand NTD

Functionality / Nature	2025			2024		
	Those of operating costs	Those of operating expenses	Total	Those of operating costs	Those of operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salary expenses	$ 39,678	$ 29,710	$ 69,388	$ 39,077	$ 29,342	$ 68,419
Labor and health insurance expenses	3,923	2,260	6,183	3,757	2,039	5,796
Pension costs	1,835	1,014	2,849	1,722	1,060	2,782
Directors' remuneration		3,226	3,226	-	4,140	4,140
Other employee expenses	2,137	2,372	4,509	2,112	2,463	4,575
	$ 47,573	$ 38,582	$ 86,155	$ 46,668	$ 39,044	$ 85,712
depreciation expense	$ 140,013	$ 8,614	$ 148,627	$ 141,707	$ 8,314	$ 150,021
Amortization expense	$ -	$ 1,506	$ 1,506	$ -	$ 1,918	$ 1,918

1. The number of employees at the end of the current year and the previous year was 67 and 72, respectively. Among them, there were 6 and6 Directors, respectively, who are not concurrently employees.
2. For companies whose shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or traded over-the-counter on the Taipei Exchange, they should further disclose the following information.
   (1) The average employee benefit expenses of the year was NT$1,360 thousand ((total employee benefit costs of the year – total directors' remuneration)/(the number of employees of the year - number of directors who are not concurrently employed))
   The average employee benefit expenses of the previous year was NT$1,236 thousand ((total employee benefit costs of the previous year – total directors' remuneration)/(the number of employees of the previous year - number of directors who are not concurrently employed))
   (2) The average salaries and wages expenses of the year was NT$1,138 thousand (total salaries and wages of the year/(the number of employees of the

Unit: Thousand NTD

previous year - number of directors who are not concurrently employed))
The average salaries and wages expenses of the previous year was NT$1,037 thousand (total salaries and wages of the previous year/(the number of employees of the previous year - number of directors who are not concurrently employed))

(3) Change in average employee salary expense adjustment (9.74%) ((the average salaries and wages expenses of the year-the average salaries and wages expenses of the previous year)/ the average salaries and wages expenses of the previous year)

(4) The Company’s compensation policy (including directors, independent directors, supervisors, managers and employees):

A. The remuneration of directors (including independent directors) and supervisors of the Company shall be provided in accordance with Article 32 of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, and the remuneration of directors and supervisors shall be distributed in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Remuneration of Directors, Independent Directors and Supervisors of the Company” in accordance with the three categories of duties and responsibilities, the degree of participation in the Company’s operations and the degree of professionalism and continuing education. The reasonableness of such compensation shall be reviewed by the Compensation Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

B. The remuneration of the Company’s managers and employees shall be divided into fixed salary and variable salary, with fixed salary in accordance with the Company’s “Personnel Management Rules” and approved in accordance with the job description and professional competence of the position. Variable salaries include year-end bonuses to encourage employees’ annual performance, based on the Company’s profitability and future development and employee compensation in accordance with Article 32 of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation.

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation and its subsidiaries
Endorsements/Guarantees Provided
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 1

Unit: Thousand NTD
(Unless otherwise specified)

		Guaranteed Party												
No. (Note 1)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Name	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party (Note 3)	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity Per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowable (Note 3)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries (Note 4)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent (Note 4)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China (Note 4)	Note
0	Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Yufeng Green Co., Ltd	2	$ 644,553	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	$ 22,725	$ -	2.9%	$ 773,463	Y	N	N	

Note 1: The description of the numbering column are as follows:
(1). “0” for the issuer.
(2). Each investee company are numbered from “1”.
Note 2: Relationships between the endorsement/guarantee provider and the guaranteed party:
(1). A company with which it does business.
(2). A company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50 percent of the voting shares.
(3). A company that directly and indirectly holds more than 50 percent of the voting shares in the Company.
(4). Companies in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.
(5). The Company fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.
(6). All capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
(7). Companies in the same industry provide among themselves jointly and severally guarantee for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.
Note 3: According to the Company’s procedures for endorsements and guarantees, the total amount of external guarantees shall be limited to 60% of the Company’s net worth, and the guarantee amount for any single entity shall be limited to 50% of the Company’s net worth.
Note 4: Enter “Y” only if the endorsement/guarantee is provided by a listed/OTC parent company to its subsidiary, provided by a subsidiary to a listed/OTC parent company, or an endorsement/guarantee related to Mainland China.

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures)
December 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: Thousand NTD
(Unless otherwise specified)

Companies held	Type and name of marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	Account title	End of period				Remark
				Shares	Carrying amount	Shares Ratio	Fair value	
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Stocks-Everterminal Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent	342,244	$ 4,717	0.70%	$ 4,717	-
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Private equity investment-AB Value Bridge VI, LP	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	-	14,460	3.00%	14,460	-
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Private Equity Investment - Anxin No. 1 Limited Partnership	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	-	58,068	8.27%	58,068	-
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Stocks- ABV III Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	-	17,926	8.71%	17,926	-

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation

Intercompany relationships and significant transactions

January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 3 Unit: Thousand NTD

(Unless otherwise specified)

				Transaction Details			
No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
0	Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Chang Fu Feng Co., Ltd.	1	Property, plant and equipment	$ 104,950	Note 4	6%
0	Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd	1	Property, plant and equipment	172,717	Note 5	10%
0	Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Kuantai Green Energy Co., Ltd.	1	Property, plant and equipment	65,330	Note 4	4%

Note 1: Significant transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries or among subsidiaries are numbered as follows:

(1).“0” for the Company

(2).Subsidiaries are numbered from “1”.

Note 2: Related party transactions are divided into three categories. Please indicate the category only. (If it is the same transaction between the parent company and subsidiaries, or among subsidiaries, duplicate disclosure is not required. For example: For a transaction from the parent company to a subsidiary, if the parent company has disclosed it, the subsidiary does not need to disclose it again; For a transaction between subsidiaries, if one subsidiary has disclosed it, the other does not need to disclose it again.)

(1).The Company to subsidiaries.

(2).Subsidiaries to the Company.

(3).Subsidiaries to subsidiaries.

Note 3: The calculation of transaction amounts as a percentage of consolidated total revenue or total assets is based on the period-end balance for asset or liability items as a percentage of consolidated total assets, and on the accumulated amounts for the interim period for income or expense items as a percentage of consolidated total revenue.

Note 4: Capital increase in a subsidiary through contribution of assets.

Note 5: A capital contribution of $117,270 was made to a subsidiary through the injection of assets, and assets totaling $55,447 were disposed of. The transaction terms were mutually agreed upon by the parties involved.

Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation
Name, locations, and other related information of investees
January 1 to December 31, 2025

Table 4

Unit: Thousand NTD
(Unless otherwise specified)

Investor	Name of investee	The place where it is located	Main business items	Initial investment amount: End of current period	Initial investment amount: End of previous period	Held at end of period: Shares	Held at end of period: Ratio	Held at end of period: Carrying amount	Investee profit or loss for the period	Investment gains and losses recognized in the current period	Remark
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	He Zhen Feng Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Real Estate Leasing	$ 695	$ 695	69,468	69.47	$ 988	($ 30)	($ 21)	Note 3
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Yufeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Solar Power Industry	180,270	25,100	18,027,000	100.00	187,576	8,793	8,793	Note 3
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Chang Fu Feng Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Solar Power Industry	107,180	2,214	10,718,000	100.00	106,868	565	565	Note 3
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Kuantai Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Solar Power Industry	66,330	-	6,633,000	100.00	68,728	2,855	2,855	Note 3
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Anfeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Solar Power Industry	50,000	-	5,000,000	100.00	49,974	(26)	(26)	Note 2,3
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Kunfeng Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Solar Power Industry	1,000	-	100,000	100.00	918	(82)	(82)	Note 2,3
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	Prime Holdings Corporation	Anguilla	Shareholding and General Trading	191,886	191,886	30,000	100.00	253,750	(13,195)	(13,195)	Notes 1, 3
Prime Oil Chemical Service Corporation	ABZBRIDGE CORPORATION	Cayman Islands	Shareholding company	68,900	68,900	10,000	33.17	138,414	(24,225)	(1,435)	Note1
Prime Holdings Corporation	Prime Solar Energy Co., Ltd.	Cambodia	Real Estate Development	52,344	52,344	1,700,000	100.00	52,835	(105)	(105)	Notes 1, 3

Note 1: Except for the information disclosed about investees, except for the current profit and loss, which is translated at the average exchange rate from January 1 to December 31, 2025, the rest is translated at the exchange rate on December 31, 2025.
Note 2: In order to improve the overall operating efficiency of the Energy Division, the utilization of funds and the return on investment, the Company has established new subsidiaries in the first quarter of 2025.
Note 3: Already eliminated when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.