

**TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND
SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the 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. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Tons Lightology Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Tons Lightology Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Timing of recognising sales revenue

Description

Please refer to Note 4(30) for a description of accounting policy on sales revenue. Please refer to Note 6(20) for details of sales revenue.

The Group is primarily engaged in manufacturing and trading lighting equipment and lamps. The sales transaction mode consists of the parent company receiving orders and transferring the orders to the subsidiaries for manufacturing and delivery. Since sales revenue involves different transaction terms and the timing of transfer of the control of goods involves manual judgement, we thus identified the timing of sales revenue recognition as one of the key areas of focus for this year's audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

- A. Obtained an understanding and evaluated the operating procedures and internal controls over sales revenue, and assessed the effectiveness on how the management controls the timing of recognising sales revenue.
- B. Performed sales cut-off test for a certain period before and after balance sheet date to assess the accuracy of the timing of sales revenues.

Inventory valuation

Description

Please refer to Note 4(13) for a description of accounting policy on inventory valuation. Please refer to Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation. Please refer to Note 6(5) for a description of inventory. As of December 31, 2025, the Group's inventory amounted to NT\$186,976 thousand and inventory valuation losses amounted to NT\$31,423 thousand.

The Group is primarily engaged in manufacturing and trading lighting equipment and lamps. Based on the Group's inventory policy, inventory valuation is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value, which involves subjective judgement resulting in a high degree of estimation uncertainty. Thus, we identified inventory valuation as one of the key areas of focus for this year's audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

- A. Obtained an understanding of the Group's inventory policy and assessed the reasonableness of the policy.
- B. Reviewed annual inventory count plan and observed the annual inventory count in order to assess the classification of obsolete inventory and effectiveness of obsolete inventory internal control.
- C. Obtained the Group's inventory aging report and verified dates of movements with supporting documents. Ensured the proper categorisation of inventory aging report in accordance with the Group's policy.
- D. Obtained the net realisable value statement of each inventory, assessed whether the estimation policy was consistently applied, tested the estimation basis of the net realisable value with relevant information, including verifying the sales and purchase prices with supporting evidence, and recalculated and evaluated the reasonableness of the inventory valuation.

Other matter – Parent company only financial statements

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the parent company only financial

statements of Tons Lightology Inc. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- A. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- B. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- C. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- D. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- E. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- F. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Wang, Yu-Chuan

Hung, Shu-Hua

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 26, 2026

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 371,852	20	\$ 465,153	21
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	328	-	-	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(3) and 8	356,581	20	432,499	20
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4) and 8	18,202	1	108,433	5
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	159,982	9	217,612	10
1200	Other receivables		12,051	1	15,565	1
1220	Current tax assets	6(27)	235	-	235	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)	155,553	9	163,142	7
1410	Prepayments		25,880	1	19,752	1
1470	Other current assets		3,064	-	3,264	-
11XX	Current Assets		<u>1,103,728</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>1,425,655</u>	<u>65</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(6)	2,666	-	2,666	-
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(3)	22,593	1	17,091	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	380,412	21	384,701	18
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	76,584	4	94,657	4
1760	Investment property, net	6(10)	133,754	7	161,802	8
1780	Intangible assets		20,859	1	24,558	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(27)	64,517	4	51,596	2
1900	Other non-current assets	6(11) and 8	11,680	1	15,285	1
15XX	Non-current assets		<u>713,065</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>752,356</u>	<u>35</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 1,816,793</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,011</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(12)	\$ 1,071	-	\$ 79,845	4
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	-	-	1,849	-
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(20)	50,287	3	41,157	2
2150	Notes payable		34,997	2	64,043	3
2170	Accounts payable		125,387	7	128,017	6
2200	Other payables	6(13)	106,402	6	136,159	6
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(27)	8,297	-	18,973	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	9(2)	307	-	9,013	1
2280	Current lease liabilities		1,669	-	8,520	-
2300	Other current liabilities		1,988	-	1,905	-
21XX	Current Liabilities		<u>330,405</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>489,481</u>	<u>23</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current		3,164	-	17,043	1
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(27)	34,682	2	38,119	2
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		301	-	1,964	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(14)	10,079	1	11,274	-
25XX	Non-current liabilities		<u>48,226</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>68,400</u>	<u>3</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities		<u>378,631</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>557,881</u>	<u>26</u>
Equity attributable to owners of parent						
	Share capital	6(16)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		568,886	31	579,966	27
	Capital surplus	6(17)				
3200	Capital surplus		824,131	45	839,221	38
	Retained earnings	6(18)				
3310	Legal reserve		125,791	7	125,696	6
3320	Special reserve		42,325	2	90,929	4
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		(63,024)	(3)	41,015	2
	Other equity interest	6(19)				
3400	Other equity interest		(48,939)	(2)	(42,325)	(2)
3500	Treasury shares	6(16)	(11,008)	(1)	(14,372)	(1)
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>1,438,162</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1,620,130</u>	<u>74</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,438,162</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1,620,130</u>	<u>74</u>
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 1,816,793</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,011</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for loss per share amounts)

				Year ended December 31				
				2025		2024		
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
4000	Sales revenue	6(20) and 7	\$	932,892	100	\$	1,216,401	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5) and 7	(	687,710	(74)	(	868,349	(71)
5900	Net operating margin			245,182	26	348,052	29	
	Operating expenses	6(25)(26)						
6100	Selling expenses		(	141,644	(15)	(	167,507	(14)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(	151,293	(16)	(	158,356	(13)
6300	Research and development expenses		(	74,936	(8)	(	89,127	(7)
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	(	1,549	-	(	6,971	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(	369,422	(39)	(	408,019	(34)
6900	Operating loss		(	124,240	(13)	(	59,967	(5)
	Non-operating income and expenses							
7100	Interest income	6(21)		19,954	2	25,794	2	
7010	Other income	6(22)		30,997	3	41,214	3	
7020	Other gains and losses	6(23)	(	25,781	(3)	(	7,357	1
7050	Finance costs	6(24)	(	2,207	-	(	2,286	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses			22,963	2	72,079	6	
7900	(Loss) profit before income tax		(	101,277	(11)	(	12,112	1
7950	Income tax expense	6(27)	(	2,931	-	(	11,888	(1)
8200	(Loss) profit for the year		(	104,208	(11)	(	224	-
	Other comprehensive income							
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss							
8311	Other comprehensive (loss) income, before tax, actuarial losses on defined benefit plans	6(14)	(	258	-	(	911	-
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			-	-	(	2,169	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(27)		52	-	252	-	
8310	Components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(	206	-	(	1,006	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss							
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(19)	(	6,614	(1)	50,339	4	
8360	Components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(	6,614	(1)	50,339	4	
8300	Total other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(	6,820	(1)	49,333	4	
8500	Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(	111,028	(12)	49,557	4	
	Basic loss per share	6(28)						
9750	Total basic loss per share		(	1.84	-	(-	-
9850	Total diluted loss per share		(	1.84	-	(-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent									Total equity
		Capital surplus			Retained earnings			Other equity interest			
		Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Employee stock warrants	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury shares	
Year 2024											
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 579,966	\$ 836,972	\$ 1,271	\$ 122,428	\$ 78,922	\$ 95,585	(\$ 88,012)	(\$ 2,917)	(\$ 14,372)	\$ 1,609,843
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	224
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	729	50,339	(1,735)	-	49,333
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	953	50,339	(1,735)	-	49,557
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings	6(18)										
Legal reserve		-	-	-	3,268	-	(3,268)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	12,007	(12,007)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(40,248)	-	-	-	(40,248)
Share-based payment transactions-employee stock options	6(15)	-	-	978	-	-	-	-	-	-	978
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 579,966	\$ 836,972	\$ 2,249	\$ 125,696	\$ 90,929	\$ 41,015	(\$ 37,673)	(\$ 4,652)	(\$ 14,372)	\$ 1,620,130
Year 2025											
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 579,966	\$ 836,972	\$ 2,249	\$ 125,696	\$ 90,929	\$ 41,015	(\$ 37,673)	(\$ 4,652)	(\$ 14,372)	\$ 1,620,130
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(104,208)	-	-	-	(104,208)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	(206)	(6,614)	-	-	(6,820)
Total comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	-	(104,414)	(6,614)	-	-	(111,028)
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 retained earnings	6(18)										
Legal reserve		-	-	-	95	-	(95)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	(48,604)	48,604	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(45,511)	-	-	-	(45,511)
Share-based payment transactions-employee stock options	6(15)	-	102	799	-	-	-	-	-	-	901
Purchase of treasury shares	6(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,330)	(26,330)
Retirement of treasury shares	6(16)	(11,080)	(15,991)	-	-	-	(2,623)	-	-	29,694	-
Balance at December 31, 2025		\$ 568,886	\$ 821,083	\$ 3,048	\$ 125,791	\$ 42,325	(\$ 63,024)	(\$ 44,287)	(\$ 4,652)	(\$ 11,008)	\$ 1,438,162

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
(Loss) profit before tax		(\$ 101,277)	\$ 12,112
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(7)(25)	64,991	69,516
Depreciation - right-of-use assets	6(8)(25)	13,336	13,641
Depreciation - Investment properties	6(10)(25)	9,735	9,329
Amortisation	6(25)	10,769	11,088
Provision for (gain on reversal of) expected credit loss	12(2)	1,549	(6,971)
Net (gain) loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(23)	(2,105)	1,318
Interest expense - finance lease	6(24)	2,058	1,997
Interest expense - lease liability	6(24)	149	289
Interest income	6(21)	(19,954)	(25,794)
Share-based payments	6(15)	901	978
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	257	584
Loss on disposal of investment properties	6(23)	12,122	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		6,134	(11,692)
(Reversal of) provision for warranty expense		(13,438)	(7,873)
Short-term provisions for litigation liabilities	9(2)	-	8,398
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		87,373	(36,234)
Accounts receivable, net		55,019	(6,910)
Other receivables		2,690	(2,974)
Inventories		7,954	(16,955)
Prepayments		(5,824)	2,088
Other current assets		203	(706)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		(28,245)	(10,999)
Accounts payable		(3,111)	7,365
Other payables		(34,564)	(16,377)
Contract liabilities		8,500	(8,547)
Other current liabilities		(235)	466
Other non-current liabilities		(1,139)	86
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations		73,848	(12,777)
Interest received		21,055	22,650
Interest paid		(2,205)	(2,355)
Income tax paid		(30,067)	(7,242)
Net cash flows from operating activities		62,631	276

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TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost		\$ 66,326	\$ 138,617
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(29)	(79,679)	(32,829)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		575	1,902
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	6(10)	31,328	-
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		2,457	(493)
Acquisition of intangible deposits		(8,471)	(6,756)
Increase in other non-current assets		(3,966)	(9,294)
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>8,570</u>	<u>91,147</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(30)	-	79,423
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6(30)	(76,236)	(89,086)
(Decrease) increase in guarantee deposits received	6(30)	(308)	200
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	6(30)	(8,483)	(8,375)
Cash dividends paid	6(18)(30)	(45,511)	(40,248)
Payments to acquire treasury shares	6(16)	(26,329)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(156,867)	(58,086)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash equivalents		(7,635)	25,122
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(93,301)	58,459
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>465,153</u>	<u>406,694</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$ 371,852</u>	<u>\$ 465,153</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. ORGANISATION AND OPERATIONS

Tons Lightology Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C) on August 20, 1992. On June 17, 2013, the Company’s stocks were officially listed on the Taipei Exchange. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in manufacturing and trading of lighting equipment and lamps. On October 31, 2023, the Company merged with Strong LED Lighting Systems (Cayman) Co., Ltd. through a share swap. Strong LED Lighting Systems (Cayman) Co., Ltd. is primarily engaged in research, development, production and sales of LED semiconductor application and other products.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS[®]”) Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, ‘Lack of exchangeability’	January 1, 2025

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

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Specific provisions of 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
Amendment 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 above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency'	January 1, 2027

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

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

- (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
- (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

- (a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
- (b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
- (c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

- (d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.
- (e) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

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B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)		Description
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	WORLD EXTEND HOLDING INC. (WORLD EXTEND)	Reinvestment company	100	100	
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	HONG BO INVESTMENT CO., LTD. (HONG BO)	Reinvestment company	-	100	Note 1
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	StrongLED Lighting Systems (Cayman) Co., Ltd. (StrongLED)	Reinvestment company	100	100	
WORLD EXTEND HOLDING INC.	GREATSUPER TECHNOLOGY LIMITED (GS)	Reinvestment company	100	100	
WORLD EXTEND HOLDING INC.	LUMINOUS HOLDING INCORPORATED (LUMINOUS)	Reinvestment company	100	100	
GREATSUPER TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD (TITAN)	Design of products, manufacturing of hardware parts, production and trading of lighting products and accessories	100	100	

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)		Description
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
GREATSUPER TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	ZHONGSHAN TONS LIGHTING CO., LTD (ZHONGSHAN TONS)	Design of products, manufacturing of hardware parts, production and trading of lighting products and accessories	100	100	Note 2
LUMINOUS HOLDING INCORPORATED	SHANGHAI TONS LIGHTOLOGY CO., LTD (SHANGHAI TONS)	Sales of various lighting products and accessories	100	100	Note 2
StrongLED Lighting Systems (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Mentality International Corporation	Reinvestment company	100	100	
Mentality International Corporation	StrongLED Lighting Systems(Suzhou) Co. Ltd. (StrongLED (Suzhou))	Research, development, production and sales of LED semiconductor application and other products	100	100	
StrongLED Lighting Systems (Suzhou) Co. Ltd.	Shanghai Grand Canyon LED Lighting Systems Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Grand Canyon)	Sales of LED semiconductor application and other products	-	100	Note 3

Note 1: As Hong Bo Investment Co., Ltd. did not intend to continue the operating of business, the Board of Directors resolved to set the date of dissolution on December 31, 2024. The dissolution registration had been approved by the New Taipei City Government on January 15, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the liquidation is still ongoing.

Note 2: ZHONGSHAN TONS LIGHTING CO., LTD. was renamed as TONS LIGHTING (ZHONGSHAN) CO., LTD. on September 9, 2025; SHANGHAI TONS LIGHTOLOGY CO., LTD. was renamed as TONS LIGHTOLOGY (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD. on October 23, 2025.

Note 3: In order to simplify the Group's structure and reduce operating costs, Shanghai Grand Canyon LED Lighting Systems Co., Ltd. had been dissolved and liquidated as resolved by the Board of Directors on December 24, 2024. The dissolution and liquidation procedures were completed by the Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation on June 11, 2025.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars (NTD), which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- (d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(9) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets measured at cost are recognised and derecognised using settlement date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Group's time deposits which do not meet the definition of cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, for accounts receivable, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises 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 Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(13) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

- A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- B. The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- C. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognises the Group's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- D. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

- E. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Group does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Group's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.
- F. When the Group disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

(15) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	20 ~ 21 years
Molding equipment	2 ~ 5 years
Machinery and equipment	2 ~ 17 years
Equipment for research and development	5 years

Transportation equipment	4 ~ 6 years
Other assets	3 ~ 11 years

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

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- (c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(17) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 20 ~ 50 years.

(18) Intangible assets

A. Patent is stated initially at its cost and amortised using the straight-line method over its estimated economic service life of 3 to 10 years.

B. Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1 to 3 years.

C. Other intangible assets are stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 3 years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(20) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

- A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:
 - (a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or
 - (b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
 - (c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.
- B. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(23) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(24) Provisions

Provisions (including warranties, decommissioning, restructuring, onerous contracts, and contingent liabilities from business combinations, etc.) are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(25) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. 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 in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of 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 interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

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

D. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under 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 estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the fair value per share estimated using a valuation technique specified in IFRS 2, 'Share-based Payment'.

(26) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. And ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(27) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(28) Share capital

- A. 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.
- B. 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 carrying amount 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.

(29) Dividends

Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's Board of Directors. Stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's stockholders and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(30) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

- A. The Group manufactures and sells a range of lighting equipment and lamps. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers, the customers has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customers' acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customers has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- B. Sales revenue of lighting equipment and lamps is often recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales discounts and allowances. Sales discounts and allowances are calculated based on accumulated sales amount over 12 months. The Group calculates revenue based on the contracts, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. As of reporting date, sales discounts and allowances payable were recognised in short-term provisions. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 to 60 days after delivery, which is consistent with market practice.
- C. The Group's obligation to provide standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.
- D. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(31) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Group's chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of inventories was \$155,553 thousand.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 643	\$ 709
Checking accounts and demand deposits	142,691	130,150
Time deposits	228,518	334,294
	<u>\$ 371,852</u>	<u>\$ 465,153</u>

A. The Group transacts 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.

B. The Group's restricted time deposits that did not meet short-term cash commitments were classified as 'financial assets at amortised cost', please refer to Note 6(3).

(2) Financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss - current

<u>Item</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$ 328	\$ -
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 1,849)</u>

<u>Item</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$ -	(\$ 1,849)

A. The Group entered into contracts relating to derivative financial assets (liabilities) which were not accounted for using hedge accounting. The information is listed below:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	
	<u>Contract amount</u>	<u>Contract period</u>
<u>Derivative financial assets (liabilities)</u>	<u>(notional principal)</u>	
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 1,800 thousand	2026.1.7~2026.12.14

	December 31, 2024	
<u>Derivative financial assets (liabilities)</u>	<u>Contract amount (notional principal)</u>	<u>Contract period</u>
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 1,800 thousand	2025.1.7~2025.12.14

The Group entered into forward foreign exchange contracts to sell (sell USD and buy RMB) to hedge exchange rate risk of import and export proceeds. However, these forward foreign exchange contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

- B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net gain (loss) on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through loss or profit	\$ 2,105	(\$ 1,318)

- C. The Group has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others.

- D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Current financial assets at amortised cost

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items:		
Time deposits	\$ 356,581	\$ 432,499
Non-current items:		
Social bonds	\$ 22,973	\$ 17,122
Less: Amortisation of a premium	(380)	(31)
	<u>\$ 22,593</u>	<u>\$ 17,091</u>

- A. The above mentioned time deposits and social bonds are time deposits that do not meet short-term cash commitments and long-term bonds for receiving interest. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Group were \$379,174 thousand and \$449,590 thousand, respectively.
- B. Details of the Group's financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

(4) Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Notes receivable	\$ 18,202	\$ 108,433
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 18,202</u>	<u>\$ 108,433</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 188,804	\$ 249,737
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>(28,822)</u>	<u>(32,125)</u>
	<u>\$ 159,982</u>	<u>\$ 217,612</u>

A. The ageing analysis of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
Not past due	\$ 18,202	\$ 143,745	\$ 108,433	\$ 198,699
Up to 30 days	-	9,321	-	11,508
31 to 120 days	-	7,298	-	8,973
Over 120 days	<u>-</u>	<u>28,440</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,557</u>
	<u>\$ 18,202</u>	<u>\$ 188,804</u>	<u>\$ 108,433</u>	<u>\$ 249,737</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, all the Group's accounts and notes receivable arose from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2024, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$269,423 thousand.

C. Certain notes receivable that were discounted to banks (pertaining to banker's acceptance) met the derecognition criteria for financial assets. The Group has payment obligation when the acceptors (acceptance banks) of the notes refuse to pay the notes at maturity. However, the credit rating of the aforesaid acceptors (acceptance banks) of the notes is high. In general, the Group does not expect that the acceptors (acceptance banks) of the notes would refuse to pay for the notes at maturity. The summary information of the Group's derecognised notes receivable (pertaining to banker's acceptance) that were discounted to banks but not yet matured is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Derecognised amount	<u>\$ 781</u>	<u>\$ 7,051</u>

D. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group had outstanding discounted notes receivable (pertaining to banker's acceptance) that did not meet the derecognition criteria amounting to \$1,071 thousand and \$79,845 thousand, respectively. The Group has payment obligation of the endorser when the acceptors (acceptance banks) of the notes refuse to pay for the notes at maturity. However, in general, the Group does not expect that the acceptors (acceptance banks) of the notes would refuse to pay for the notes at maturity. The liabilities arising on discounted notes receivable (pertaining to banker's acceptance) were presented as short-term borrowings. Refer to Note 6(11) for details.

- E. Information relating to credit risk of notes and accounts receivable is provided in Note 12(2).
- F. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's notes and accounts receivable was the carrying amount of the notes and accounts receivable.
- G. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 102,909	(\$ 10,334)	\$ 92,575
Work in progress	17,248	(325)	16,923
Semi-finished goods	20,873	(3,283)	17,590
Finished goods	45,218	(17,481)	27,737
Inventory in transit	728	-	728
	<u>\$ 186,976</u>	<u>(\$ 31,423)</u>	<u>\$ 155,553</u>

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 97,798	(\$ 8,211)	\$ 89,587
Work in progress	15,673	(282)	15,391
Semi-finished goods	25,832	(3,458)	22,374
Finished goods	54,403	(18,662)	35,741
Inventory in transit	49	-	49
	<u>\$ 193,755</u>	<u>(\$ 30,613)</u>	<u>\$ 163,142</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the period:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ 696,613	\$ 873,630
Loss for (gain on reversal of) market value decline and obsolescence	709	(15,277)
Loss on scrapping inventory	6,671	22,827
Expenses related to inventory	(16,283)	(12,831)
	<u>\$ 687,710</u>	<u>\$ 868,349</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group reversed a previous inventory write-down because obsolete and slow-moving inventories were partially sold and scrapped by the Group.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	\$ 8,481	\$ 8,481
Valuation adjustment	(5,815)	(5,815)
	\$ 2,666	\$ 2,666

- A. The Group has elected to classify stock investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$2,666 thousand and \$2,666 thousand, respectively, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- B. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	\$ -	(\$ 1,735)
Reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	-	-
	\$ -	(\$ 1,735)

- C. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group were \$2,666 thousand and \$2,666 thousand, respectively.
- D. The Group did not pledge non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to others as collateral.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

Year ended December 31, 2025

	<u>At January 1</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Net exchange differences</u>	<u>At December 31</u>
Cost						
Buildings and structures	\$ 774,545	\$ 820	(\$ 1,243)	(\$ 44,691)	\$ 1,341	\$ 730,772
Molding equipment	246,566	19,689	(16,838)	1,101	1,139	251,657
Machinery and equipment	200,581	1,976	(11,035)	3,610	602	195,734
Leasehold improvements	46,884	-	-	-	188	47,072
Research and development equipment	26,894	39	(356)	85	100	26,762
Transportation equipment	15,125	651	-	-	61	15,837
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	-	52,577	-	27	4	52,608
Others	86,120	2,058	(6,804)	621	188	82,183
	<u>\$ 1,396,715</u>	<u>\$ 77,810</u>	<u>(\$ 36,276)</u>	<u>(\$ 39,247)</u>	<u>\$ 3,623</u>	<u>\$ 1,402,625</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings and structures	(\$ 485,263)	(\$ 34,050)	\$ 1,243	\$ 24,253	(\$ 2,501)	(\$ 496,318)
Molding equipment	(224,990)	(13,371)	16,827	(408)	(790)	(222,732)
Machinery and equipment	(149,601)	(10,464)	10,791	-	(591)	(149,865)
Leasehold improvements	(42,481)	(875)	-	-	(201)	(43,557)
Research and development equipment	(24,759)	(743)	356	-	(114)	(25,260)
Transportation equipment	(11,434)	(1,190)	-	-	(87)	(12,711)
Others	(73,486)	(4,298)	6,227	-	(213)	(71,770)
	<u>(\$ 1,012,014)</u>	<u>(\$ 64,991)</u>	<u>\$ 35,444</u>	<u>\$ 23,845</u>	<u>(\$ 4,497)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,022,213)</u>
	<u>\$ 384,701</u>					<u>\$ 380,412</u>

Year ended December 31, 2024

	<u>At January 1</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Net exchange differences</u>	<u>At December 31</u>
Cost						
Buildings and structures	\$ 808,822	\$ 4,441	(\$ 876)	(\$ 68,103)	\$ 30,261	\$ 774,545
Molding equipment	223,905	15,662	(2,152)	1,259	7,892	246,566
Machinery and equipment	194,183	7,815	(12,312)	4,123	6,772	200,581
Leasehold improvements	43,990	1,743	(375)	-	1,526	46,884
Research and development equipment	25,528	330	(47)	190	893	26,894
Transportation equipment	16,576	-	(2,539)	520	568	15,125
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	383	-	-	(394)	11	-
Others	87,343	4,390	(9,708)	1,145	2,950	86,120
	<u>\$ 1,400,730</u>	<u>\$ 34,381</u>	<u>(\$ 28,009)</u>	<u>(\$ 61,260)</u>	<u>\$ 50,873</u>	<u>\$ 1,396,715</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings and structures	(\$ 452,594)	(\$ 36,138)	\$ 877	\$ 18,552	(\$ 15,960)	(\$ 485,263)
Molding equipment	(206,623)	(13,250)	2,152	-	(7,269)	(224,990)
Machinery and equipment	(142,601)	(12,211)	10,033	163	(4,985)	(149,601)
Leasehold improvements	(40,626)	(816)	375	-	(1,414)	(42,481)
Research and development equipment	(22,965)	(1,034)	47	-	(807)	(24,759)
Transportation equipment	(12,457)	(1,089)	2,539	-	(427)	(11,434)
Others	(75,427)	(4,978)	9,500	-	(2,581)	(73,486)
	<u>(\$ 953,293)</u>	<u>(\$ 69,516)</u>	<u>\$ 25,523</u>	<u>\$ 18,715</u>	<u>(\$ 33,443)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,012,014)</u>
	<u>\$ 447,437</u>					<u>\$ 384,701</u>

1. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of buildings and structures that was transferred to investment properties from property, plant and equipment was \$20,438 thousand and \$49,551 thousand, respectively, the amount that was transferred to intangible assets from unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance was \$0 thousand and \$394 thousand, respectively, and the others were transferred from prepayments for business facilities.
2. The aforementioned property, plant and equipment were all for its own use.
3. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has no property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral.
4. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group had no capitalized interests.

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(8) Leasing arrangements — lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including land and buildings and structures. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 50 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Land	\$ 74,462	\$ 84,134
Buildings and structures	2,122	10,523
	<u>\$ 76,584</u>	<u>\$ 94,657</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Land	\$ 4,965	\$ 5,342
Buildings and structures	8,371	5,299
	<u>\$ 13,336</u>	<u>\$ 10,641</u>

C. The movements of right-of-use assets of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1	\$ 84,134	\$ 10,523	\$ 94,657
Transfers	(4,780)	-	(4,780)
Depreciation expense	(4,965)	(8,371)	(13,336)
Net exchange differences	73	(30)	43
At December 31	<u>\$ 74,462</u>	<u>\$ 2,122</u>	<u>\$ 76,584</u>
	<u>2024</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1	\$ 87,769	\$ 15,361	\$ 103,130
Additions	-	3,436	3,436
Depreciation expense	(5,342)	(8,299)	(13,641)
Net exchange differences	1,707	25	1,732
At December 31	<u>\$ 84,134</u>	<u>\$ 10,523</u>	<u>\$ 94,657</u>

D. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets amounted to \$0 thousand and \$3,436 thousand, respectively.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of right-of-use assets that was transferred to investment properties was \$4,780 thousand and \$__ thousand, respectively.

F. The information on income and expense accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 149	\$ 289

G. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's total cash outflow for leases amounted to \$8,632 thousand and \$8,664 thousand, respectively.

(9) Leasing arrangements – lessor

A. The Group leases various assets including land and buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 and 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. To protect the lessor's ownership rights on the leased assets, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes, or a residual value guarantee was required.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognised rent income in the amounts of \$17,522 thousand and \$___ thousand, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

C. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
2025	\$ -	\$ 17,913
2026	17,645	11,909
2027	14,198	7,862
2028	8,025	6,258
2029	4,649	-
2030	4,374	-
	<u>\$ 48,891</u>	<u>\$ 43,942</u>

(10) Investment property

	2025		
	Buildings	Right-of-use assets	Total
At January 1			
Cost	\$ 251,827	\$ 10,147	\$ 261,974
Accumulated depreciation	(98,461)	(1,711)	(100,172)
	<u>\$ 153,366</u>	<u>\$ 8,436</u>	<u>\$ 161,802</u>
At January 1	\$ 153,366	\$ 8,436	\$ 161,802
Disposals	(43,450)	-	(43,450)
Transfers	20,438	4,780	25,218
Depreciation expense	(8,752)	(983)	(9,735)
Net exchange differences	(162)	81	(81)
At December 31	<u>\$ 121,440</u>	<u>\$ 12,314</u>	<u>\$ 133,754</u>
At December 31			
Cost	\$ 231,042	\$ 16,055	\$ 247,097
Accumulated depreciation	(109,602)	(3,741)	(113,343)
	<u>\$ 121,440</u>	<u>\$ 12,314</u>	<u>\$ 133,754</u>

	2024		
	Buildings	Right-of-use assets	Total
At January 1			
Cost	\$ 175,634	\$ 9,994	\$ 185,628
Accumulated depreciation	(68,645)	(1,027)	(69,672)
	<u>\$ 106,989</u>	<u>\$ 8,967</u>	<u>\$ 115,956</u>
At January 1	\$ 106,989	\$ 8,967	\$ 115,956
Transfers	49,551	-	49,551
Depreciation expense	(8,681)	(648)	(9,329)
Net exchange differences	5,507	117	5,624
At December 31	<u>\$ 153,366</u>	<u>\$ 8,436</u>	<u>\$ 161,802</u>
At December 31			
Cost	\$ 251,714	\$ 9,109	\$ 260,823
Accumulated depreciation	(98,348)	(673)	(99,021)
	<u>\$ 153,366</u>	<u>\$ 8,436</u>	<u>\$ 161,802</u>

- A. The right-of-use assets of the investment property includes land use rights located in Wujiang District, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province, China.
- B. The Group entered into a commercial property lease contract for its investment properties, with lease terms ranging from 3 to 5 years, and the lease contract includes provisions for annual rental adjustments based on market conditions.
- C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of buildings and structures that was transferred to investment properties from property, plant and equipment was \$20,438 thousand and \$49,551 thousand, respectively; For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount transferred to investment properties from right-of-use assets was \$4,780 thousand and \$___ thousand, respectively.
- D. In order to meet the management needs and increase working capital, the Group disposed the investment property for the year ended December 31, 2025. The carrying amount was \$43,450 thousand, and the disposal proceeds were \$31,328 thousand. The Group recognised losses on disposals of investment property amounting to \$12,122 thousand (shown as “other gains and losses”).
- E. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Rental income from investment property	<u>\$ 24,752</u>	<u>\$ 23,130</u>
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the period	<u>\$ 21,328</u>	<u>\$ 20,160</u>

The Group does not measure investment property at fair value and only discloses information about its fair value, which is classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investment properties held by the Group amounted to \$184,544 thousand and \$213,282 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The fair value was evaluated by a commissioned independent external appraiser using the replacement cost method and market approach.

(11) Other non-current assets

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Prepayments for business facilities	\$ 5,791	\$ 6,571
Guarantee deposits paid	5,209	7,736
Other non-current assets	680	978
	<u>\$ 11,680</u>	<u>\$ 15,285</u>

Information about the guarantee deposits paid that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(12) Short-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Liabilities of discounted notes receivable	\$ 1,071	\$ 79,845
Interest rate range	<u>1.35%</u>	<u>0.86%~1.8%</u>

(13) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Salary and bonus payable	\$ 41,284	\$ 46,872
Insurance and pension expense payable	38,598	51,143
Payable for consumables and expenses	12,024	15,444
Service fees payable	6,095	6,994
Payable on machinery and equipment and software fee	1,056	4,902
Others	7,345	10,804
	<u>\$ 106,402</u>	<u>\$ 136,159</u>

(14) Pensions

A. (a) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 13,407	\$ 13,751
Fair value of plan assets	(6,434)	(5,897)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 6,973</u>	<u>\$ 7,854</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit obligation</u>
Year ended December 31, 2025			
Balance at January 1	\$ 13,751	(\$ 5,897)	\$ 7,854
Interest income	127	-	127
	<u>13,878</u>	<u>(5,897)</u>	<u>7,981</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	69	-	69
Experience adjustments	704	(515)	189
	<u>773</u>	<u>(515)</u>	<u>258</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	-	-
Paid pension	(1,244)	(22)	(1,266)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 13,407</u>	<u>(\$ 6,434)</u>	<u>\$ 6,973</u>

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit obligation</u>
Year ended December 31, 2024			
Balance at January 1	\$ 13,973	(\$ 5,293)	\$ 8,680
Interest income	191	(72)	119
	<u>14,164</u>	<u>(5,365)</u>	<u>8,799</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	(171)	-	(171)
Experience adjustments	(242)	(498)	(740)
	<u>(413)</u>	<u>(498)</u>	<u>(911)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(34)	(34)
Paid pension	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 13,751</u>	<u>(\$ 5,897)</u>	<u>\$ 7,854</u>

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation 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 securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation 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 authorised by the Regulator. 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 Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate	<u>1.50%</u>	<u>1.63%</u>
Future salary increases	<u>3.00%</u>	<u>3.00%</u>

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit	<u>(\$ 138)</u>	<u>\$ 140</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>(\$ 129)</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit	<u>(\$ 168)</u>	<u>\$ 171</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>	<u>(\$ 160)</u>

The sensitivity analysis above is based on other conditions that are unchanged but only one assumption is changed. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once.

- (f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to \$___ thousand.
- (g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 16 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

1-5 years	\$	5,528
Over 5 years		<u>8,705</u>
	\$	<u>14,233</u>

- B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (b) Titan Lighting Co. Ltd. and Zhongshan Tons Lighting Co. Ltd. have a defined contribution plan. Monthly contribution to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are based on a certain percentage of employees’ monthly salaries and wages. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, abovementioned contribution percentage was 16% and 15%~16%, respectively. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.
- (d) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$24,354 thousand and \$26,151 thousand, respectively.

(15) Share-based payment

A. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (in thousands)	Contract period	Vesting conditions	Actual turnover rate on December 31, 2025	Actual turnover rate on December 31, 2024	Estimated future employee turnover rate
Seventh employee stock options	2022.10.31	600	5 years	2-4 years' service	16.67%	2.70%	0.00%
Eight employee stock options	2024.12.23	600	5 years	2-4 years' service	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Note : The actual turnover rate for the year ended December 31, 2025 included 2 retirees from 2023, whose stock options expired in 2025 under the Employee Stock Option Plan.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

(a) Seventh employee stock options

	2025		2024	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	554	\$ 27.70	558	\$ 28.40
Options forfeited (Note)	(45)	26.80	(4)	27.70
Options outstanding at December 31,	<u>509</u>	26.80	<u>554</u>	27.70
Options exercisable at December 31,	<u>382</u>		<u>277</u>	

Note: Price was adjusted due to the ex-dividend. In addition, 25 thousand shares and 20 thousand shares of employee stock option were expired in the year as a result of resignation and retirement, respectively.

(b) Eight employee stock options

	2025		2024	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	560	\$ 23.45	-	\$ -
Options forfeited (Note)	(29)	22.70	-	-
Options outstanding at December 31,	<u>531</u>	<u>22.70</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Options exercisable at December 31,	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: Price was adjusted due to the ex-dividend.

C. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

	Expiry date	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		No. of options (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
Seventh employee stock options	2027.10.30	509	\$ 26.80	554	\$ 27.70
Eight employee stock options	2029.12.22	531	22.70	560	23.45

D. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility (Note 1)	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk- free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee share options	2022.10.31	30.00	30.00	17.76%	5 years	-	1.32%	5.08
Employee share options	2024.12.23	23.45	23.45	11.65%	5 years	-	1.45%	3.00

Note 1: Expected price volatility rate was estimated by using the stock prices of the most recent period with length of this period approximate to the length of the stock options' expected life, and the standard deviation of return on the stock during this period.

E. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Equity-settled - Employee stock options	\$ 901	\$ 978

(16) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized capital was \$800 million, consisting of 80,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 8 million shares reserved for employee stock options). The paid-in capital was \$568,886 thousand with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. The total share capital was \$568,886 thousand.

B. The Company purchased 112 thousand common shares on November 1, 2023. The acquisition price was NT\$20.9 (in dollars) per share. In addition, on December 20, 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to set the effective date of issuance of new shares on December 25, 2023 and the registration of changes had been completed on February 7, 2024. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

(Unit: shares in thousands)

	2025	2024
At January 1	57,497	57,497
Purchase of treasury shares	(1,108)	-
At December 31	<u>56,389</u>	<u>57,497</u>

C. Treasury shares

(a) Reason for share reacquisition and movements in the number of the Company's treasury shares are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025			
	No. of shares at beginning of the period	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	No. of shares at end of the period
Reason for reacquisition				
Reissued to employees	500	500	(500)	500
Enhancing the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity	-	608	(608)	-
	<u>500</u>	<u>1,108</u>	<u>(1,108)</u>	<u>500</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2024			
	No. of shares at beginning of the period	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	No. of shares at end of the period
Reason for reacquisition				
Reissued to employees	500	-	-	500

- (b) In order to encourage employees and strengthen coherence of the Company, on April 15, 2025, the Board of Directors during its special meeting resolved the fifth repurchase of treasury shares which will be transferred to employees. The number of shares repurchased was 500 thousand shares. The repurchase price ranged between NT\$15 and NT\$25 (in dollars) per share. The estimated repurchase period was from April 16, 2025 to June 15, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, 500 thousand shares were all repurchased, totaling \$ 11,008 thousand. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of treasury shares after repurchases and transfers to employees were \$ 11,008 thousand and \$14,372 thousand, respectively.
- (c) In order to encourage employees and strengthen coherence of the Company, on January 17, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved the fourth repurchase of treasury shares which will be transferred to employees. The number of shares repurchased was 1,000 thousand shares. The repurchase price ranged between NT\$18 and NT\$28 (in dollars) per share. The original estimated repurchase period was from January 20, 2025 to March 19, 2025. However, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Question 59 in the “FAQs about the Compilation version of Treasury Stock”, the Company shall not repurchase the Company’s shares in the period between the ex-dividend date to two days before the book closure date, and thus the last exercise date to repurchase shares was advanced to February 26, 2025. The Company purchased a total of 608 thousand shares amounting to \$15,321 thousand. On April 30, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to change the purpose of the 4th repurchase of treasury shares amounting to 608 thousand shares from ‘Transferring shares to employees’ to ‘Enhancing the Company’s credit rating and the stockholders’ equity’, which was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission on May 8, 2025. In addition, the Board of Directors resolved the cancellation of treasury shares on May 23, 2025 and set June 2, 2025 as the effective date and the registration was completed on July 9, 2025.
- (d) The Company’s shares repurchased pursuant to the ‘Regulations Governing Transfer of the Company’s 2nd repurchased shares’ shall be reissued to employees in one time or several times within five years commencing from the completion date of share repurchase. If the untransferred shares were past due, these shares will be treated as shares yet to be issued and should be registered for cancellation according to regulations. On July 30, 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to transfer 500 thousand shares from the 2nd repurchased shares of 1,000 thousand shares to employees. The transfer price was NT\$28.74 (in dollars) per share based on the actual average repurchase price. The proceeds from the subscription were fully collected on August 11, 2021, and the transfer of treasury shares to employees was completed on August 25, 2021. On April 9, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to cancel the remaining 500 thousand shares from the 2nd repurchased treasury shares and set April 21, 2025 as the effective date and the registration was completed on May 12, 2025.

- (e) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realised capital surplus.
- (f) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.
- (g) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should be reissued to the employees within five years from the reacquisition date and shares not reissued within the five-year period are to be retired. Treasury shares to enhance the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity should be retired within six months of acquisition.

(17) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(18) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:
 - (a) Offset prior years' operating losses, if any.
 - (b) Set aside 10% of the remaining amount as legal reserve, and set aside or reverse special reserve when necessary.
 - (c) The remainder along with the unappropriated earnings of prior years is the accumulated distributable earnings. The appropriation of accumulated distributable earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and be resolved by the shareholders.

The Company is at the development stage. In line with current and future development plans and investment environment, and to respond to capital needs and domestic and foreign competition, as well as shareholders' benefits, balanced dividends and the Company's long-term financial plan, etc., the earnings shall be appropriated in compliance with the above regulations. The ratio of dividends to shareholders shall account for at least 50% of the accumulated distributable earnings, of which the ratio of cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed. However, the Board of Directors shall adjust the ratios based on current operating status and shall report to the shareholders for a resolution.

- B. Under a resolution made by the Board of Directors, at a meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the directors and adopted by a majority vote of the directors present, all or part of the distributable dividends and bonus, capital surplus or legal reserve will be distributed in the form of cash, and it will be reported to the shareholders. The regulation in relation to approval from the shareholders as abovementioned is not applicable.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

- D. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- (b) The amount previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be the same as the amount reclassified from accumulated translation adjustment under shareholders' equity to retained earnings for the exemptions elected by the Group. The increase in special reserve as a result of retained earnings arising from the adoption of IFRS was \$38,429 thousand.
- E. The appropriations of 2024 earnings and 2023 earnings as resolved by the shareholders on May 23, 2025 and May 29, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 95		\$ 3,268	
(Reversal of) special reserve	(48,604)		12,007	
Cash dividends	45,511	\$ 0.80	40,248	\$ 0.70
	<u>(\$ 2,998)</u>		<u>\$ 55,523</u>	

The above cash dividends have been resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors on February 27, 2025 and February 27, 2024, respectively.

(19) Other equity items

	2025		2024	
	Currency translation	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation
At January 1	(\$ 37,673)	(\$ 4,652)	(\$ 88,012)	(\$ 2,917)
Currency translation differences:				
–Group	(6,614)	-	50,339	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	(2,169)
Revaluation – tax	-	-	-	-
At December 31	<u>(\$ 44,287)</u>	<u>(\$ 4,652)</u>	<u>(\$ 37,673)</u>	<u>(\$ 5,086)</u>

(20) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Sales revenue	<u>\$ 932,892</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,401</u>

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time.

Year ended December 31, 2025

	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.				TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.				ZHONGSHAN TONS LIGHTING CO., LTD.	StrongLED Lighting Systems (Cayman) Co. Ltd.	Others	Total
	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Others	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Others	Asia	Asia	Asia	
	Revenue from contracts	<u>\$ 367,901</u>	<u>\$ 121,676</u>	<u>\$ 41,733</u>	<u>\$ 2,389</u>	<u>\$ 47,158</u>	<u>\$ 9,920</u>	<u>\$ 977</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 23,490</u>	<u>\$ 284,010</u>		$ 33,627	$ 932,892

Year ended December 31, 2024

	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.				TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.				ZHONGSHAN TONS LIGHTING CO., LTD.	StrongLED Lighting Systems (Cayman) Co. Ltd.	Others	Total
	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Others	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Others	Asia	Asia	Asia	
	Revenue from contracts	<u>\$ 418,438</u>	<u>\$ 148,845</u>	<u>\$ 50,856</u>	<u>\$ 1,334</u>	<u>\$ 40,658</u>	<u>\$ 11,477</u>	<u>\$ 692</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 63,208</u>	<u>\$ 444,872</u>		$ 35,960	$ 1,216,401

B. Contract liabilities

The Group has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities –			
advance sales receipts	\$ <u>50,287</u>	\$ <u>41,157</u>	\$ <u>48,503</u>
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:			
	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	\$ <u>31,452</u>	\$ <u>40,386</u>	
(21) <u>Interest income</u>			
	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ <u>19,954</u>	\$ <u>25,794</u>	
(22) <u>Other income</u>			
	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Rent income	\$ 24,800	\$ 22,477	
Grant revenues	3,754	8,629	
Other income - others	2,443	10,138	
	<u>\$ 30,997</u>	<u>\$ 41,244</u>	
(23) <u>Other gains and losses</u>			
	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(\$ 257)	(\$ 584)	
Loss on disposals of investment property	(12,122)	-	
Net currency exchange (loss) gain	(7,215)	18,300	
Net gain (loss) on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	2,105	(1,318)	
Compensation losses	(8,102)	(8,398)	
Other losses	(190)	(643)	
	<u>(\$ 25,781)</u>	<u>\$ 7,357</u>	
(24) <u>Finance costs</u>			
	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Interest expense:			
Borrowing interests	\$ 2,058	\$ 1,997	
Lease liabilities	149	289	
	<u>\$ 2,207</u>	<u>\$ 2,286</u>	

(25) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit expense	\$ 325,531	\$ 355,125
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	64,991	69,516
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	13,336	13,641
Depreciation expense on investment property	9,735	9,329
Amortisation charges	10,769	11,088

(26) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	\$ 267,899	\$ 287,918
Labour and health insurance fees	11,278	14,725
Pension costs	24,481	26,270
Directors' remunerations	3,867	2,381
Other employee benefit expenses	18,006	23,831
	<u>\$ 325,531</u>	<u>\$ 355,125</u>

Note: For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group had 676 and 785 employees, respectively, and had 6 non-employee directors for both periods.

- A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the current year's earnings, if profit, the Company shall appropriate 5% to 15% as the employees' compensation, including no lower than 40% of employees' compensation shall be appropriated for rank-and-file employees' compensation. In addition, shall not be higher than 2.5% for directors' remuneration; if loss, shall first reserve the offset amount.
- B. The Group incurred a net loss after tax and thus did not accrue employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Employees' compensation	\$ -	\$ 407
Directors' remuneration	-	65
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 472</u>

The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. The Group accrued expenses based on 9% and 1.5% of the pre-tax income that has not been accrued for employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2025 and 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2025 and 2024 financial statements. The employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(27) Income tax

A. Income tax (benefit) expense

(a) Components of income tax (benefit) expense:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 17,569	\$ 26,670
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	197	(251)
Effect from investment tax credits	-	(63)
Prior year income tax underestimation	1,628	21
Total current tax	19,394	26,377
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(16,463)	(14,489)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 2,931</u>	<u>\$ 11,888</u>

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Temporary differences:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 52)	\$ 182
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(434)
	<u>(\$ 52)</u>	<u>(\$ 252)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	(\$ 21,273)	\$ 1,886
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	22,629	11,127
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(250)	(832)
Prior year income tax overestimation	1,628	21
Effect from investment tax credits	-	(434)
Tax on undistributed earnings	197	(63)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 2,931</u>	<u>\$ 11,705</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences, tax losses and investment tax credits are as follows:

2025

	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Net exchange differences	December 31
Temporary differences:					
-Deferred tax assets:					
Overseas long-term investment loss	\$ 9,608	\$ 19,398	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,006
Allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses	3,447	251	-	12	3,710
Tax losses	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealised sales returns and discounts	123	(62)	-	-	61
Warranty liabilities	2,588	(2,022)	-	(66)	500
Unallocated amount of accrued pension expense	209	(125)	-	-	84
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	1,362	(84)	52	-	1,330
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,163	-	-	-	1,163
Allowance for bad debts	4,834	(478)	-	(3)	4,353
Unused compensated absences	433	(38)	-	-	395
Payable on social insurance charges	7,430	(1,798)	-	(38)	5,594
Book-tax difference on buildings and structures	8,919	(968)	-	-	7,951
Investment property-book-tax difference on buildings and structures	6,236	(735)	-	-	5,501
Other	5,244	(379)	-	4	4,869
Subtotal	<u>\$ 51,596</u>	<u>\$ 12,960</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>(\$ 91)</u>	<u>\$ 64,517</u>
-Deferred tax liabilities:					
(Gains) losses on foreign long-term investments	(\$ 30,072)	\$ 1,774	\$ -	(\$ 66)	(\$ 28,364)
Unrealised foreign exchange losses (gains)	(154)	(61)	-	-	(215)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Right-of-use assets-book-tax difference on land	(5,213)	536	-	-	(4,677)
Investment property-book-tax difference on land	(756)	614	-	-	(142)
Book-tax difference on intangible assets	(1,924)	659	-	-	(1,265)
Subtotal	<u>(38,119)</u>	<u>3,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(66)</u>	<u>(34,682)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13,477</u>	<u>\$ 16,463</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>(\$ 157)</u>	<u>\$ 29,835</u>

	<u>January 1</u>	<u>Business combination</u>	<u>Recognised in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Net exchange differences</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Temporary differences:						
-Deferred tax assets:						
Overseas long-term investment loss	\$ 876	\$ 8,732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,608
Allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses	4,790	(1,445)	-	-	102	3,447
Tax losses	2,344	(2,344)	-	-	-	-
Unrealised sales returns and discounts	106	17	-	-	-	123
Warranty liabilities	3,615	(1,144)	-	-	117	2,588
Unallocated amount of accrued pension expense	192	17	-	-	-	209
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	1,544	-	-	(182)	-	1,362
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	729	-	-	434	-	1,163
Allowance for bad debts	5,829	(1,169)	-	-	174	4,834
Unused compensated absences	399	34	-	-	-	433
Payable on social insurance charges	8,974	(1,847)	-	-	303	7,430
Book-tax difference on buildings and structures	9,964	(1,045)	-	-	-	8,919
Investment property-book-tax difference on buildings and structures	6,875	(639)	-	-	-	6,236
Other	6,566	(1,543)	-	-	221	5,244
Subtotal	<u>\$ 52,803</u>	<u>(\$ 2,376)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 252</u>	<u>\$ 917</u>	<u>\$ 51,596</u>
-Deferred tax liabilities:						
(Gains) losses on foreign long-term investments	(\$ 44,605)	\$ 15,084	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 551)	(\$ 30,072)
Unrealised foreign exchange losses (gains)	(443)	289	-	-	-	(154)
Right-of-use assets-book-tax difference on land	(5,792)	579	-	-	-	(5,213)
Investment property-book-tax difference on land	(840)	84	-	-	-	(756)
Book-tax difference on intangible assets	(2,753)	829	-	-	-	(1,924)
Subtotal	<u>(54,433)</u>	<u>16,865</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(551)</u>	<u>(38,119)</u>
Total	<u>(\$ 1,630)</u>	<u>\$ 14,489</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 252</u>	<u>\$ 366</u>	<u>\$ 13,477</u>

D. The Company has not recognised taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities were \$42,998 and \$56,308 thousand, respectively.

E. The income tax returns of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(28) (Losses) earnings per share

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Losses per share (in dollars)</u>
	<u>after tax</u>		
<u>Basic losses per share</u>			
Losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	(\$ 104,208)	56,626	(\$ 1.84)
<u>Diluted losses per share</u>			
Losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	(104,208)	56,626	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
-Employees' compensation	-	-	
-Employee stock options	-	-	
Losses attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	(\$ 104,208)	56,626	(\$ 1.84)

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 224	57,497	\$ 0.0039
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	224	57,497	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
-Employees' compensation	-	65	
-Employee stock options	-	-	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 224	57,562	\$ 0.0039

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

(29) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments :

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 77,810	\$ 34,381
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	2,925	1,373
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(1,056)	(2,925)
Cash paid during the period	\$ 79,679	\$ 32,829

(30) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	<u>Guarantee deposits received</u>	<u>Short-term borrowings</u>	<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>Dividends payable</u>	<u>Liabilities from financing activities-gross</u>
At January 1, 2025	\$ 3,419	\$ 79,845	\$ 10,484	\$ -	\$ 93,748
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(308)	(76,236)	(8,483)	(45,511)	(130,538)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	(5)	(2,538)	(31)	-	(2,574)
Changes in other non- cash items	-	-	-	45,511	45,511
At December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 3,106</u>	<u>\$ 1,071</u>	<u>\$ 1,970</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,147</u>
	<u>Guarantee deposits received</u>	<u>Short-term borrowings</u>	<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>Dividends payable</u>	<u>Liabilities from financing activities-gross</u>
At January 1, 2024	\$ 3,147	\$ 86,540	\$ 15,401	\$ -	\$ 105,088
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	200	(9,663)	(8,375)	(4,028)	(21,866)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	72	2,968	22	-	3,062
Changes in other non- cash items	-	-	-	4,028	4,028
At December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 3,419</u>	<u>\$ 79,845</u>	<u>\$ 7,048</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 90,312</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

None.

(2) Significant related party transactions

None.

(3) Key management compensation

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 25,627	\$ 24,541
Post-employment benefits	468	509
Share-based payments	251	415
	<u>\$ 26,346</u>	<u>\$ 25,465</u>

8. PLEGDED ASSETS

The Group's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

<u>Pledged asset</u>	<u>Book value</u>		<u>Purpose</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
Restricted time deposits (shown as 'financial assets at amortised cost')	\$ 8,007	\$ 8,717	Construction, forward foreign exchange contracts and guarantee of acceptance bill
Notes receivable	1,071	79,845	Discounted notes receivable
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as 'other non- current assets')	5,209	7,736	Construction and lease security deposits
	<u>\$ 14,287</u>	<u>\$ 96,298</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

Considering the Company's long-term development and operating demand, on May 23, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to purchase a factory office located in Tucheng. On August 4, 2025, the Company entered into a formal contract. As of December 31, 2025, the Company paid \$52,495 thousand (shown as unfinished construction under property, plant and equipment). The relevant information is as follows:

A. Counterparty: Xufeng Construction Co., Ltd.

B. Name of the construction project: Xufeng SKY16 Times Square

C. Object address: 11 F., No. 16, Chengtian Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City and parking spaces

D. Object area: 408.91 ping and 15 units of parking spaces

E. Expected amount: Approximately NT\$244,128 thousand

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders and issue new shares to reduce debt. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-asset ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2024, was to maintain the debt-to-asset ratio within 40%. The debt-to-asset ratios at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Total liabilities	\$ 378,631	\$ 557,881
Total assets	\$ 1,816,793	\$ 2,178,011
Gearing ratio	<u>21%</u>	<u>26%</u>

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 328	\$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,666	2,666
Cash and cash equivalents	371,852	465,153
Financial assets at amortised cost	379,174	432,499
Notes receivable	18,202	108,433
Accounts receivable	159,982	217,612
Other receivables	12,051	15,565
Guarantee deposits paid	5,209	7,736
	<u>\$ 949,464</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,664</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ -	\$ 1,849
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	1,071	79,845
Notes payable	34,997	64,043
Accounts payable	125,387	128,017
Other accounts payable	106,402	136,159
Guarantee deposits received	3,106	3,419
	<u>\$ 270,963</u>	<u>\$ 413,332</u>
Lease liability (including current portion)	<u>\$ 1,970</u>	<u>\$ 10,484</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. To minimize any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.
- (c) Information about derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk are provided in Note 6(2).

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii. The group companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Group treasury. Exchange rate risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable USD and RMB income and expenditures. Entities in the Group use natural hedge to decrease the risk exposure in the foreign currency, transacted with Group treasury.
- iii. The Group hedges foreign exchange rate by using forward exchange contracts. However, the Group does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Note 6(2).
- iv. The Group's risk management policy is to hedge anticipated cash flows (mainly from export sales and purchase of inventory) in each major foreign currency.
- v. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: USD and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations and analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation are as follows:

December 31, 2025							
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (In thousands of NTD)	Sensitivity analysis			
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)							
<u>Financial assets</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD:NTD	\$ 7,837	31.430	\$ 246,317	1%	\$ 2,463	\$ -	
EUR:NTD	383	36.900	14,133	1%	141	-	
RMB:NTD	6,523	4.496	29,327	1%	293	-	
RMB:USD	6,821	0.143	30,667	-1%	(307)	-	
USD:RMB	3,452	6.991	108,496	1%	1,085	-	
USD:RMB (Note)	1,800	6.988	328	1%	(566)	-	
<u>Non-monetary items</u>							
USD:NTD	\$ 81	32.785	\$ 2,666	1%	\$ -	\$ 27	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD:NTD	\$ 2,441	31.430	\$ 76,721	1%	(\$ 767)	\$ -	
RMB:NTD	7,793	4.496	35,037	1%	(350)	-	

Note: The Group's subsidiaries have forward foreign exchange contracts. Foreign currency amount is the notional principal. Exchange rate is forward exchange rate that is estimated to be settled at the balance sheet date, and the book value is the amount recognised.

December 31, 2024						
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (In thousands of NTD)	Sensitivity analysis		
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 7,646	32.785	\$ 250,674	1%	\$ 2,507	\$ -
EUR:NTD	505	34.140	17,241	1%	172	-
RMB:NTD	10,041	4.478	44,964	1%	450	-
RMB:USD	6,725	0.137	30,115	-1%	(301)	-
USD:RMB	3,916	7.321	128,386	1%	1,284	-
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 81	32.785	\$ 2,666	1%	\$ -	\$ 27
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 2,989	32.785	\$ 97,994	1%	(\$ 980)	\$ -
EUR:NTD	75	34.140	2,561	1%	(26)	-
RMB:NTD	8,208	4.478	36,755	1%	(368)	-
USD:RMB (Note)	1,800	7.209	1,849	1%	(581)	-

Note: The Group's subsidiaries have forward foreign exchange contracts. Foreign currency amount is the notional principal. Exchange rate is forward exchange rate that is estimated to be settled at the balance sheet date, and the book value is the amount recognised.

- vi. Total exchange (loss) gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to (\$7,215) thousand and \$18,300 thousand, respectively.

Price risk

- i. The Group's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- ii. The Group mainly invests in shares issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have decreased/increased by \$27 thousand and \$27 thousand, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Group's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings with fixed rates, which expose the Group to fair value risk. The Group manages its interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed interest rates, using interest rate swaps to achieve this when necessary. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's borrowings at fixed interest rates were mainly denominated in RMB.
- ii. The Group's borrowings are measured at amortised cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the notes receivables and accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost.

- ii. For banks and financial institutions, the Group transacts with a variety of banks and financial institutions, mainly domestic and overseas well-known financial institutions, to avoid concentration in any single counterparty and to minimise credit risk. The Group can only enter into the financial services and loan agreement provided by banks and financial institutions after being approved by the Board of Directors or authorised management according to the Group's delegation of authorisation policy. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- iii. The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 30 days.
- iv. The Group adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:
 - (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;
 - (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
 - (iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
 - (iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.
- vi. The Group classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with product types. The Group applies the simplified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.
- vii. The Group used the forecast ability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss rate methodology is as follows:

	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>Up to 30 days past due</u>	<u>31~120 days past due</u>	<u>Over 121 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2025</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	14.37%	97.65%	
Total book value	<u>\$ 143,745</u>	<u>\$ 9,321</u>	<u>\$ 7,298</u>	<u>\$ 28,440</u>	<u>\$ 188,804</u>
Loss allowance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 1,049)</u>	<u>(\$ 27,773)</u>	<u>(\$ 28,822)</u>
	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>Up to 30 days past due</u>	<u>31~120 days past due</u>	<u>Over 121 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	23.01%	98.37%	
Total book value	<u>\$ 198,699</u>	<u>\$ 11,508</u>	<u>\$ 8,973</u>	<u>\$ 30,557</u>	<u>\$ 249,737</u>
Loss allowance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 2,065)</u>	<u>(\$ 30,060)</u>	<u>(\$ 32,125)</u>

viii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	
At January 1	\$	32,125
Provision for impairment loss		1,549
Write-offs	(	4,837)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(	15)
At December 31	<u>\$</u>	<u>28,822</u>
	<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	
At January 1	\$	41,530
Reversal of impairment loss	(	6,971)
Write-offs	(	3,679)
Effect of exchange rate changes		1,245
At December 31	<u>\$</u>	<u>32,125</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.
- ii. The Group invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and money market deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

iii. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's undrawn borrowing facilities amounted to \$905,208 thousand and \$794,172 thousand, respectively.

iv. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Within 1	Between	Between	Between	Over 5
	year	1 and 2	2 and 3	3 and 5	year
December 31, 2025		year	year	year	year
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes and accounts payable	160,384	-	-	-	-
Other payables	106,402	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,705	302	-	-	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Within 1	Between	Between	Between	Over 5
	year	1 and 2	2 and 3	3 and 5	year
December 31, 2024		year	year	year	year
Short-term borrowings	\$ 79,845	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes and accounts payable	192,060	-	-	-	-
Other payables	136,159	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	8,671	1,700	301	-	-

(3) Fair value information

A. 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.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, notes payable, accounts payable, lease liabilities, other payables and guarantee deposits received) are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2025	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 328</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 328</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,666</u>	<u>\$ 2,666</u>
Liabilities				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,666</u>	<u>\$ 2,666</u>
Liabilities				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,849</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,849</u>

(b) The Group used market quoted prices as the fair values of the instruments in Level 1. Based on the characteristics, the closing prices are used for emerging shares.

(c) Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

D. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, movements on Level 3 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Equity instruments</u>	<u>Equity instruments</u>
At January 1	\$ 2,666	\$ 4,835
Loss recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(2,169)
At December 31	<u>\$ 2,666</u>	<u>\$ 2,666</u>

F. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

G. The Group's treasury department are in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

H. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 2,666	Market comparable companies	Price to book ratio	0.68	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value
	Fair value at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 2,666	Market comparable companies	Price to book ratio	0.68	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value

I. The Group has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value; therefore, the fair value measurement is reasonable. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in difference measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

		<u>December 31, 2025</u>	
		<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	
<u>Input</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Favourable change</u>	<u>Unfavourable change</u>
Financial assets			
Equity securities	Price to book ratio	± 5%	\$ 127 (\$ 127)

				December 31, 2024	
				<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	
		<u>Input</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Favourable change</u>	<u>Unfavourable change</u>
Financial assets					
Equity securities	Price to book ratio		± 5%	\$ 131	(\$ 131)

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.
- D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 2.
- E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 3.
- F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period: Please refer to table 4.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 5.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Please refer to table 6.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area:
Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area for the year ended December 31, 2025 are provided in Note 13(1) F.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision-Maker that are used to make strategic decisions. Business organisation is divided into Tons Lightology Inc., Titan Lighting Co., Ltd., Zhongshan Tons Lighting Co., Ltd. and StrongLED Lighting System (Cayman) Co., Ltd. based on the nature. The Group's revenue is mainly from manufacturing and trading of lighting equipment and lamps.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The operating gains and losses are measured by the amount before tax and used as basis for performance appraisal. This measurement excludes the effects of non-recurring expenditures from the operating segments, equity-settled share-based payments and unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets.

(3) Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

A. The segment information provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025				
	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.	ZHONGSHAN TONS LIGHTING CO., LTD.	StrongLED Lighting System (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 533,699	\$ 58,066	\$ 23,490	\$ 284,010	\$ 899,265
Inter-segment revenue	-	395,754	40,586	9,688	446,028
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 533,699</u>	<u>\$ 453,820</u>	<u>\$ 64,076</u>	<u>\$ 293,698</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,293</u>
Segment loss before tax	<u>\$ 36,536</u>	<u>(\$ 21,419)</u>	<u>(\$ 10,002)</u>	<u>(\$ 99,649)</u>	<u>(\$ 94,534)</u>
Segment income (loss) including:					
Depreciation and amortisation	\$ 10,506	\$ 35,378	\$ 3,164	\$ 47,280	\$ 96,328
Income tax expense	(2,843)	(630)	-	6,509	3,036
	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.	ZHONGSHAN TONS LIGHTING CO., LTD.	StrongLED Lighting System (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 619,473	\$ 52,888	\$ 63,208	\$ 444,872	\$ 1,180,441
Inter-segment revenue	-	460,818	42,586	13,111	516,515
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 619,473</u>	<u>\$ 513,706</u>	<u>\$ 105,794</u>	<u>\$ 457,983</u>	<u>\$ 1,696,956</u>
Segment loss before tax	<u>\$ 49,025</u>	<u>(\$ 1,729)</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>(\$ 31,183)</u>	<u>\$ 16,185</u>
Segment income (loss) including:					
Depreciation and amortisation	\$ 10,428	\$ 38,787	\$ 6,030	\$ 47,266	\$ 102,511
Income tax expense	3,830	-	2	7,730	11,562

B. The Group's reportable operating segments are the result of the organization divided by operating business.

C. The Group's revenue is mainly from manufacturing and trading of lighting equipment and lamps.

D. The Group did not allocate income tax expense to reportable segments. The reportable amounts are in agreement with the amount stated in the report to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker.

E. The accounting policies of the operating segments are in agreement with the significant accounting policies summarized in Note 4. The Group's segment profit (loss) is measured with the operating profit (loss) before tax, which is used as a basis for the Group in assessing the performance of the operating segment.

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

A. A reconciliation of total revenue after adjustment to the total revenue from continuing operating during the period is provided as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Reportable operating segments revenue after adjustment	\$ 1,345,293	\$ 1,696,956
Other operating segments revenue after adjustment	33,627	35,960
Total operating segments revenue	1,378,920	1,732,916
Elimination of intersegment loss	(446,028)	(516,515)
Total consolidated operating revenue	<u>\$ 932,892</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,401</u>

B. A reconciliation of income or loss before tax after adjustment to the income before tax from continuing operating during the period is provided as follows :

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Reportable operating segments (loss) profit before tax after adjustment	(\$ 94,534)	\$ 16,185
Other operating segments loss before tax after adjustment	(5,996)	(5,415)
Total operating segments (loss) profit	(100,530)	10,770
Elimination of intersegment (loss) income	(747)	1,342
(Loss) profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>(\$ 101,277)</u>	<u>\$ 12,112</u>

(5) Information on products and services

Revenue from external customers are mainly from manufacturing and sales of lighting equipment and lamps. Details of revenue are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Sales revenue	<u>\$ 932,892</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,401</u>

(6) Geographical information

Revenues were calculated based on the location of customers. Non-current assets, including property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, were categorised based on the location of the assets.

The geographical information is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Europe	\$ 415,059	\$ -	\$ 459,096	\$ -
Asia	472,723	611,609	704,362	665,718
Oceania	42,710	-	51,548	-
Others	2,400	-	1,395	-
	<u>\$ 932,892</u>	<u>\$ 611,609</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,401</u>	<u>\$ 665,718</u>

(7) Major customer information

The major customer information is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
A	\$ 136,811	StrongLED Lighting System (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	\$ 145,141	StrongLED Lighting System (Cayman) Co., Ltd.
B	-	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC and TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD	141,310	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC and TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD
	<u>\$ 136,811</u>		<u>\$ 286,451</u>	

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2025				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	Share ownership / TITAN AURORA INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,900	\$ 2,666	19.00	\$ 2,666	-
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	Shinhan Bank Social Bond	None	Financial assets at amortised cost - non- current	7,000	22,593	0.14	22,593	-

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities in accordance with IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction			Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions			Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.	Subsidiary of the Company	Purchases	\$ 395,894	93	90 days after monthly billing for purchases	Note 2	Note 1	(\$ 95,727)	(95)	Note 3

Note 1: Transaction amount is based on the transfer pricing policy of Tons Lightology Inc. The credit term is 90 days after monthly billing for purchases and payment is made timely according to the capital needs of subsidiaries.

Note 2: There are no purchases (sales) of the same products, thus, no third party transaction can be compared with.

Note 3: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date (Note 1)	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	Parent company	Accounts receivable \$95,727	3.69	\$ -	-	\$ 46,354	\$ -

Note 1: Subsequent collection is the amount of receivables collected from related parties as of February 26, 2026.

Note 2: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount (Note 4)	Transaction terms	
0	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.	(1)	(Purchases)	(\$ 395,894)	90 days after monthly billing for purchases	42.44
0	TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.	(1)	(Accounts payable)	(95,727)	90 days after monthly billing for purchases	5.27

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

- (1) Parent company is '0'.
- (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: Transaction amounts account for at least NT\$30 million.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	WORLD EXTEND HOLDING INC.	Samoa	Reinvestment company	\$ 522,272	\$ 545,972	17,533,402	100.00	\$ 736,441	(\$ 36,829)	(\$ 36,875)	Subsidiary (Notes 1, 3, 5)
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	HONG BO INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Reinvestment company	-	26,000	-	-	-	42	42	Subsidiary (Notes 3, 4)
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	StrongLED Lighting System (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Reinvestment company	600,337	600,337	37,010,000	100.00	543,796	(106,159)	(106,754)	Subsidiary (Notes 3)
StrongLED Lighting System (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Mentality International Corporation	British Virgin Islands	Reinvestment company	280,420	280,420	8,872,410	100.00	480,687	(97,121)	-	Indirect subsidiary (Notes 2, 3)
WORLD EXTEND HOLDING INC.	LUMINOUS HOLDING INCORPORATED	Samoa	Reinvestment company	100,590	100,590	3,250,000	100.00	60,440	(9,589)	-	Indirect subsidiary (Notes 2, 3)
WORLD EXTEND HOLDING INC.	GREATSUPER TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Reinvestment company	479,431	500,917	25,841	100.00	630,760	(29,019)	-	Indirect subsidiary (Notes 2, 3, 5)

Note 1: Including investment income (loss) used to offset against upstream transactions.

Note 2: The investees are the Company's second-tier subsidiaries and investee of such subsidiaries. Investment income (loss) is not disclosed.

Note 3: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Note 4: As Hong Bo Investment Co., Ltd. did not intend to continue the operating of business, the Board of Directors resolved to set the date of dissolution on December 31, 2024. The dissolution registration had been approved by the New Taipei City Government on January 15, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the liquidation is still ongoing.

Note 5: To meet the Group's working capital planning and consider the future maintenance expenses of GS and WORLD EXTEND, the Board of Directors resolved on December 24, 2025 to reduce GS's capital by USD 730,000 (1,825 shares) and remit the proceeds to WORLD EXTEND based on the investment structure. Subsequently, WORLD EXTEND reduced its capital by USD 800,000 (800,000 shares) and remit the funds back to the Company. The full amount was received on January 15, 2026.

TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
TITAN LIGHTING CO., LTD.	Design of products, manufacturing of hardware parts, and production and trading of lamps and accessories	\$ 385,096	(2)	\$ 368,845	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 368,845	(\$ 20,789)	100.00	(\$ 20,789)	\$ 515,496	\$ 268,695	Notes 1,2,3,4,5
TONS LIGHTING (ZHONGSHAN) CO., LTD.	Design of products, manufacturing of hardware parts, and production and trading of lamps and accessories	113,148	(2)	110,585	-	-	110,585	(10,002)	100.00	(10,002)	105,267	-	Notes 1,2,4,5,7
TONS LIGHTOLOGY (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.	Sales of various lighting products and accessories	100,576	(2)	42,842	-	-	42,842	(9,585)	100.00	(9,585)	59,018	-	Notes 1,2,4,5,6,7
StrongLED Lighting Systems(Suzhou) Co. Ltd.	Research, development, production and sales of LED semiconductor application and other products	552,571	(2)	43,299	-	-	43,299	(96,990)	100.00	(96,990)	496,975	510	Notes 1,2,4,5
Shanghai Grand Canyon LED Lighting Systems Co., Ltd.	Sales of LED semiconductor application and other products	-	(2)	901	-	-	901	662	-	662	-	-	Notes 1,2,4,5

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
- (2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China. (Titan Lighting Co., Ltd. and Zhongshan Tons Lighting Co., Ltd. and SHANGHAI TONS LIGHTOLOGY CO., LTD. reinvested through World Extend Holding Inc.; Shanghai Grand Canyon LED Lighting Systems Co., Ltd. and StrongLED Lighting Systems (Suzhou) Co. Ltd. reinvested through StrongLED Lighting System (Cayman) Co., Ltd.).
- (3) Others.

Note 2: Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 is based on financial statements audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 3: Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025, including \$34,945 thousand for the share ownership in Hong Bo Investment Co., Ltd., an investee company that has conducted a short-form merger in 2010.

Note 4: Paid-in capital of Titan Lighting Co., Ltd., Tons Lighting (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd., Tons Lightology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., StrongLED Lighting Systems (Suzhou) Co. Ltd. and Shanghai Grand Canyon LED Lighting Systems Co.,Ltd. of USD 12,253 thousand, USD 3,600 thousand, USD 3,200 thousand, USD 13,404 thousand and CYN 29,200 thousand, and CYN 7,278 thousand, respectively, was translated at the average buying and selling spot rate on December 31, 2025.

Note 5: Accumulated investment amount in Titan Lighting Co., Ltd., Tons Lighting (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd., Tons Lightology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., StrongLED Lighting Systems (Suzhou) Co. Ltd. and Shanghai Grand Canyon LED Lighting Systems Co.,Ltd. of USD 11,816 thousand, USD 3,577 thousand, USD 1,400 thousand, NT\$43,299 thousand and NT\$901 thousand, respectively, was translated at the exchange rate at the initial investment. The dissolution and liquidation procedures of Shanghai Grand Canyon LED Lighting Systems Co., Ltd. had been completed by the Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation on June 11, 2025.

Note 6: Tons Lightology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has USD 3,200 thousand paid-in capital, which was composed by reinvestment of the third party, WORLD EXTEND HOLDING INC, through LUMINOUS HOLDING INCORPORATED of USD 1,800 thousand, and the remittances from Taiwan through WORLD EXTEND HOLDING INC and LUMINOUS HOLDING INCORPORATED to reinvest USD 1,400 thousand.

Note 7: ZHONGSHAN TONS LIGHTING CO., LTD. was renamed as TONS LIGHTING (ZHONGSHAN) CO., LTD. on September 9, 2025;
SHANGHAI TONS LIGHTOLOGY CO., LTD. was renamed as TONS LIGHTOLOGY (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD. on October 23, 2025.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Investment amount approved by the Department of Investment Review of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Department of Investment Review of MOEA
		(Notes 2)	(Note 3)
TONS LIGHTOLOGY INC.	\$ 566,472	\$ 885,862	\$ 862,897

Note 1: Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of September 30, 2025 was USD 16,793 thousand and NT\$44,200 thousand, including USD 1,059 thousand for the share ownership in Hong Bo Investment Co., Ltd., an investee company that has conducted a short-form merger in 2010, the cash amounts of USD which was calculated at the actual exchange rate at outward remittance.

Note 2: Approved amount was USD 26,795 thousand and NT\$43,690 thousand (including own funds of the investee) and has been translated at the average buying and selling spot rate on December 31, 2025.

Note 3: Ceiling on investments was calculated based on the limit (60% of net assets) specified in "Regulations Governing Security Investment and Technical Cooperation in the Mainland Area" imposed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.