

These financial statements are translated from the traditional Chinese version and are unaudited by a CPA.

Stock Code : 1536

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the years ended December 31,
2025 and 2024 with Independent Auditors' Report

Address: No. 115 Rd. Ren Hua, Dali District, Taichung

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Independent Auditors' Report

To: Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Opinion

We have audited accompanying parent company only financial statements of Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company, which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audit results and other auditors' report (Please refer to Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Cut-off of revenue from exporting sales

The operating revenue of Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 amounted to NT\$4,390,387 thousand. Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries primarily acquire operating revenue from the manufacturing and trading of related products for vehicle transmission parts. Sales contracts include various terms and conditions. However, the Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries recognize sales revenue immediately after shipment, and reverse the sales revenue at the end of each period for the portion that ownership of the products has not been transferred to the buyer due to the failure of fulfilling the agreed trading conditions which resulting in control of the product not yet being transferred to the buyer. As the data collection for the portion that does not meet the sales revenue recognition conditions involves a high degree of manual judgment and operation, we have included the cut-off of revenue from exporting sales as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures include (but are not limited to) obtaining an understanding and assessing the operational procedures and internal control of sales transactions of Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries, and testing the control; implementing cut-off test to the sales transactions during a certain period before and after the end of the reporting date, and randomly inspecting significant transactions, checking the transaction conditions in the contracts and verifying with relevant documents, to judge and determine the contractual obligation and the time point of fulfilling it and confirm whether revenue is recognized in the appropriate period.

We also consider the appropriateness of the disclosure of sales revenue in Note 5 and Note 6 in the parent company only financial statements.

Evaluation of allowances for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses

The net inventories of Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 amounted to NT\$2,162,105 thousand, accounting for 11% of total assets. Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries are primarily engaged in the manufacturing and trading of related products for vehicle transmission parts. Due to the fierce competition in the automotive transmission parts market, there is a higher risk of inventory valuation and obsolescence losses. Therefore, allowances for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses are provided based on the level of destocking for inventories with ages exceeding a specific period, and inventories individually identified obsolescent. As the determination of obsolescent inventories and the net realizable value adopted in valuation usually involve subjective judgement, there is high estimate uncertainty. In consideration of inventories and allowances for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses being material to the financial statements, we identified this is a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures include (but are not limited to) obtaining an understanding and assessing the operational procedures and internal control of evaluation and provision of allowances for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses, and testing the control; obtaining inventory aging report, randomly inspect inventory items and testing the correctness of the calculating logic of inventory aging and information; discussing with the management and obtaining supporting documents about net realizable values evaluated for inventory items, and evaluating the rationality of the provision of allowances for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses; obtaining the data of inventory quantity at the end of the period, and comparing with annual physical inventory list, to verify the existence and completeness of inventories at the end of the period; observing annual inventory count and obtaining an understanding to the status of inventories, to evaluate the appropriateness of loss allowances for obsolescent and damaged inventories.

We also consider the appropriateness of the disclosure of inventories in Note 5 and Note 6 in the parent company only financial statements.

Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audit(s) of Other Auditors

Part of the financial statements of the investees included in the parent company only financial statements were not audited by us, but by other auditors. Therefore, in the opinion we provided for the consolidated financial statements, the amounts associated with those investees were based on other auditors' audit report. As of December 31, 2025, investments accounted for using equity method of those investees amounted to NT\$13,785 thousand, accounting for 0.07% of total assets. For the year ended December 31, 2025, relevant share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures amounted to NT\$(861) thousand, accounting for 0.11% of net loss before tax, and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method amounted to NT\$(637) thousand, accounting for 0.80% of other comprehensive income.

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

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

In preparing the parent company only 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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Ernst & Young

Audit and attestation to the financial reports of public companies have been approved by the competent authorities

Reference Number of the Audit and Attestation: No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing - 1120349153

No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing - 1030025503

Huang, Jing-Ya

CPA :

Huang, Zi-Ping

March 12, 2026

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company Limited

Parent Company Only Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Assets			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Code	Accounting items	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6.1	\$423,883	2	\$580,730	3
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	4 and 6.3	44,449	-	50,041	-
1136	Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or	4 and 6.4	1,857	-	178,383	1
1150	Notes receivables, net	4	2,843	-	4,696	-
1170	Accounts receivables, net	4 and 6.5	1,705,863	9	2,124,039	11
1180	Accounts receivables - related parties, net	4 and 7	6,540	-	11,322	-
1200	Other receivables		274,626	1	18,678	-
130x	Inventories	4 and 6.6	2,557,781	13	2,879,201	14
1470	Other current assets		170,047	1	121,716	-
11xx	Total current assets		<u>5,187,889</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>5,968,806</u>	<u>29</u>
	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	4, 6.2, and 6.15	-	-	600	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-	4 and 6.3	133,149	1	167,881	1
1550	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current	4 and 6.4	313,106	2	-	-
1600	Investment accounted for using equity method	4, 6.7 and 8	1,241,292	6	1,417,073	7
1755	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6.8, and 8	12,291,702	62	12,603,183	61
1760	Right-of-use assets	4 and 6.21	208,016	1	218,446	1
1780	Investment properties, net	4 and 6.9	359,769	2	193,673	1
1840	Intangible assets	4	13,692	-	5,019	-
1900	Deferred tax assets	4 and 6.25	53,643	-	43,754	-
15xx	Other non-current assets	8	42,462	-	53,728	-
	Total non-current assets		<u>14,656,831</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>14,703,357</u>	<u>71</u>
1xxx	Total assets		<u>\$19,844,720</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$20,672,163</u>	<u>100</u>

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements.)

Chairman : Sheng, Chien-Chih

Manager : Chen, Jun-Zhi

Chief accountant : Li, Yuan-Ji

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company Limited

Parent Company Only Balance Sheets (Cont.)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Liabilities and equity			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Code	Accounting item	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	4 and 6.10	\$2,650,000	13	\$2,519,500	12
2110	Short-term notes payables	4 and 6.11	1,100,000	6	900,000	5
2150	Notes payables		404,531	2	453,720	2
2170	Accounts payables	4 and 7	331,605	2	227,040	1
2200	Other payables	6.12 and 7	286,476	1	268,972	1
2230	Current tax liabilities	4 and 6.25	-	-	-	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current	4 and 6.21	8,755	-	8,753	-
2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion	4 and 6.13	918,963	5	1,061,665	5
2399	Other current liabilities		13,061	-	10,441	-
21xx	Total current liabilities		5,713,391	29	5,450,091	26
	Non-current liabilities					
2500	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	4, 6.14, and 6.15	6,150	-	8,250	-
2530	Bond payables	4 and 6.15	1,446,672	7	1,414,657	7
2540	Long-term borrowings	4 and 6.13	4,679,394	24	4,669,466	23
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	4 and 6.25	32,945	-	49,783	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	4 and 6.21	210,892	1	219,827	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	4	76,720	-	96,665	-
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		6,452,773	32	6,458,648	31
2xxx	Total liabilities		12,166,164	61	11,908,739	57
	Equity					
31xx	Capital stock					
3100	Common stock	6.18	2,789,595	14	2,795,175	13
3200	Capital surplus	6.18	3,896,011	19	3,908,804	19
3300	Retained earnings	6.18				
3310	Legal reserve		842,781	4	836,334	4
3320	Special reserve		799	-	112,608	1
3350	Unappropriated earnings		237,904	2	1,111,301	6
	Total retained earnings		1,081,484	6	2,060,243	11
3400	Other equity		(88,534)	-	(798)	-
3xxx	Total equity		7,678,556	39	8,763,424	43
3x2x	Total liabilities and equity		\$19,844,720	100	\$20,672,163	100

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements.)

Chairman : Sheng, Chien-Chih

Manager : Chen, Jun-Zhi

Chief accountant : Li, Yuan-Ji

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company Limited
Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024□

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Code	Accounting items	Note	For the year ended December 31, 2025		For the year ended December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	4 and 6.19	\$4,435,360	100	\$4,531,992	100
5000	Operating costs	6.5 and 22	(4,284,235)	(97)	(3,987,312)	(88)
5900	Gross profit		151,125	3	544,680	12
5910	Realized gains on sales		1,689	-	4,322	-
5950	Gross profit, net		152,814	3	549,002	12
6000	Operating expenses					
6100	Sales and marketing expenses	6.22	(326,584)	(7)	(492,494)	(10)
6200	General and administrative expenses	6.22	(77,970)	(2)	(86,404)	(2)
6300	Research and development expenses	6.22	(77,817)	(2)	(88,369)	(2)
6450	Expected credit impairment losses	4 and 6.20	-	-	-	-
	Total operating expenses		(482,371)	(11)	(667,267)	(14)
6900	Net loss from operations		(329,557)	(8)	(118,265)	(2)
7000	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	4 and 6.23	12,673	-	8,830	-
7010	Other income	4 and 6.23	29,795	1	44,005	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6.23	(61,913)	(1)	213,704	5
7050	Finance costs	6.23	(193,304)	(5)	(169,461)	(4)
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6.7	(250,203)	(6)	182,288	4
	Total non-operating income and expenses		(462,952)	(11)	279,366	6
7900	Net income (loss) before income tax		(792,509)	(19)	161,101	4
7950	Income tax benefits (expenses)	4 and 6.25	29,216	1	(30,038)	(1)
8200	Net income (loss)		(763,293)	(18)	131,063	3
8300	Other comprehensive income					
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	4 and 6.24	10,928	-	325	-
8316	Unrealized valuation gains or losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other	4 and 6.24	(38,376)	(1)	18,831	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using	4 and 6.24	(24,411)	(1)	18,981	-
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	4 and 6.24	(2,186)	-	(65)	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	4 and 6.24	(4,051)	-	23,349	1
8367	Unrealized valuation gains or losses on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other	5 and 6.24	-	-	44,986	2
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using	6 and 6.24	(21,492)	-	6,998	-
8399	Income tax related to items that will be reclassified subsequently	6.25	-	-	-	-
	Other comprehensive income(net of tax)		(79,588)	(2)	113,405	3
8500	Total comprehensive income		\$(842,881)	(20)	\$244,468	6
	Earnings per share(NT\$)	4 and 6.26				
9750	Basic earnings per share		\$(2.74)		\$0.47	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		\$(2.74)		\$0.47	

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements.)

Chairman : Sheng, Chien-Chih

Manager : Chen, Jun-Zhi

Chief accountant : Li, Yuan-Ji

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company Limited
Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

		Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Other equity		Treasury stocks	Total equity
				Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized valuation gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
		3100	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3420	3500	3XXX
A1	Balance at January 1, 2024	\$2,795,175	\$3,833,804	\$789,267	\$95,158	\$1,322,676	\$(14,590)	\$(98,017)	\$ -	\$8,723,473
D1	Net income, 2024					131,063				131,063
D3	Other comprehensive income, 2024					1,596	30,347	81,462		113,405
D5	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	132,659	30,347	81,462	-	244,468
	Appropriation and distribution of earnings in 2023									
B1	Legal reserve			47,067		(47,067)				-
B3	Special reserve				17,450	(17,450)				-
B5	Cash dividends of common stock					(279,517)				(279,517)
	Other changes in capital surplus									-
C5	Equity components - stock options recognized for issue of convertible bonds		75,000							75,000
Z1	Balance at December 31, 2024	\$2,795,175	\$3,908,804	\$836,334	\$112,608	\$1,111,301	\$15,757	\$(16,555)	\$ -	\$8,763,424
A1	Balance at January 1, 2025	\$2,795,175	\$3,908,804	\$836,334	\$112,608	\$1,111,301	\$15,757	\$(16,555)	\$ -	\$8,763,424
D1	Net loss, 2025					(763,293)				(763,293)
D3	Other comprehensive income, 2025					8,148	(25,543)	(62,193)		(79,588)
D5	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(755,145)	(25,543)	(62,193)	-	(842,881)
	Appropriation and distribution of earnings in 2024									
B1	Legal reserve			6,447		(6,447)				-
B3	Reversal of special reserve				(111,809)	111,809				-
B5	Cash dividends of common stock					(223,614)				(223,614)
L1	Treasury stocks repurchase							(32,447)		(32,447)
L3	Cancellation of treasury stocks	(5,580)	(26,867)					32,447		-
	Other changes in capital surplus									
C7	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		14,074							14,074
Z1	Balance at December 31, 2025	\$2,789,595	\$3,896,011	\$842,781	\$799	\$237,904	\$(9,786)	\$(78,748)	\$ -	\$7,678,556

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements.)

Chairman : Sheng, Chien-Chih

Manager : Chen, Jun-Zhi

Chief accountant : Li, Yuan-Ji

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company Limited
Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Code	Item	For the year ended December 31, 2025	For the year ended December 31, 2024
	Cash flows from operating activities :		
A10000	Net income (loss) before tax	\$(792,509)	\$161,101
A20000	Adjustments for :		
A20010	Items of income and expenses :		
A20100	Depreciation expenses	660,676	653,879
A20200	Amortization expenses	4,372	4,903
A20400	Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,500)	(600)
A20900	Interest expenses	193,304	169,461
A21200	Interest income	(12,673)	(8,830)
A21300	Dividend income	(3,449)	(4,205)
A22400	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	250,203	(182,288)
A22500	Losses (gains) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(10)	12,356
A22700	Gains on disposal of investment properties	-	(46,906)
A23900	Realized gains on sales	(1,689)	(4,322)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
A31130	Notes receivables	1,853	5,408
A31150	Accounts receivables	422,958	443,453
A31180	Other receivables	(255,961)	65,832
A31200	Inventories	321,420	(275,683)
A31240	Other current assets	(47,692)	5,973
B06700	Other non-current assets	18,086	(16,501)
A32130	Notes payables	(49,189)	29,869
A32150	Accounts payables	104,565	(244,875)
A32180	Other payables	(10,726)	(183,757)
A32230	Other current liabilities	2,620	(607)
C04300	Other non-current liabilities	(7,431)	(9,310)
A33000	Cash generated from operations	797,228	574,351
A33100	Interests received	12,686	8,827
A33300	Interests paid	(149,935)	(141,951)
A33500	Income tax paid	(336)	(151,360)
AAAA	Net cash flows generated from operating activities	659,643	289,867

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements.)

Chairman : Shen, Chien-Tzu

Manager : Chen, Jun-Zhi

Chief accountant : Li, Yuan-Ji

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company Limited
Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows (Cont.)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Code	Item	For the year ended December 31, 2025	For the year ended December 31, 2024
	Cash flows from investing activities:		
B00010	Acquisitions of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income — non-current	-	(23,361)
B00030	Refund of payment for shares from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,948	6,939
B00040	Acquisitions of financial assets at amortized cost	(136,580)	(178,383)
B00050	Disposals of financial assets at amortized cost	-	7,991
B01800	Acquisitions of investments accounted for using equity method	(115,552)	(86,657)
B02700	Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(275,927)	(375,236)
B02800	Disposals of property, plant and equipment	449	22,262
B03700	Increase in guaranteed deposits paid	(15,605)	(1,660)
B04500	Acquisitions of intangible assets	(13,045)	(2,344)
B05400	Acquisitions of investment properties	(166,096)	(193,673)
B05500	Disposals of investment properties	-	77,293
B07100	Increase in prepayments for equipment	(26,793)	(123,916)
B07600	Dividends received	10,388	7,338
BBBB	Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(736,813)</u>	<u>(863,407)</u>
	Cash flows from financing activities :		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	13,415,696	12,329,500
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	(13,285,196)	(11,686,337)
C00500	Increase in short-term bills payables	9,000,000	4,842,836
C00600	Decrease in short-term bills payables	(8,800,000)	(4,942,836)
C01200	Issue of corporate bonds	-	1,485,452
C01600	Increase in long-term borrowings	8,017,506	3,760,032
C01700	Repayments of long-term borrowings	(8,156,429)	(4,982,740)
C03100	Decrease in guaranteed deposits received	(1,586)	(1,000)
C04020	Repayments of principal of lease liabilities	(13,607)	(15,615)
C04500	Cash dividends paid	(223,614)	(279,517)
C04900	Cost of treasury stocks repurchase	(32,447)	-
CCCC	Net cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>(79,677)</u>	<u>509,775</u>
EEEE	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(156,847)	(63,765)
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	580,730	644,495
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	<u>\$423,883</u>	<u>\$580,730</u>

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements.)

Chairman : Sheng, Chien-Chih

Manager : Chen, Jun-Zhi

Chief accountant : Li, Yuan-Ji

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(1) Company history

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company (hereinafter “the Company”) was incorporated in January 1973. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing and trading of gear wheels, shafts and various transmission parts like for automobiles, motorbike, agricultural machinery, tooling machinery, etc. In September 2001, the Company’s shares were listed in Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the parent company only financial statements

The parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 of the Company were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

1. Changes in accounting policies arising from first-time adoption of IFRSs:

The Company has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively “IFRS accounting standards”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (the “FSC”) since January 1, 2025, and the first-time adoption incurs no significant impact to the accounting policies of the Company.

2. As of the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company has not yet adopted the following new, revised, or amended standards or interpretations issued by the IASB and endorsed by the FSC

3.

No.	New, Revised, or Amended Standards or Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
1	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
2	“Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	January 1, 2026
3	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026
4	“Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity” (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	January 1, 2026

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

1) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfillment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

After the issuance of the Standard in May 2017, its amendments were issued in 2020 and 2021. In addition to extending the effective date by 2 years (that is, from the original January 1, 2021 to January 1, 2023) and providing additional exemptions in the transitional provisions, the amendments also simplified some provisions to reduce the cost of adopting the Standard and amended some of the provisions to make some of the circumstances easier to interpret. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard (IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts”)

2) “ Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The amendments include:

- a) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- b) Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and government (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- c) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instrument.
- d) Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments fair value through other comprehensive income.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

- 3) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
 - a) Amendments to IFRS 1
Amend the explanations on hedge accounting of first-time adoption of the standard, to improve their consistency with the requirements in IFRS 9
 - b) Amendments to IFRS 7
Amend to update an obsolete cross-reference associated with gain or loss on derecognition.
 - c) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
Amend to improve part of the wording in the Guidance on implementing, including introduction, disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price, and credit risk disclosures.
 - d) Amendments to IFRS 9
Amend to add cross-reference to clarify how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability, and the transaction price.
 - e) Amendments to IFRS 10
Amend to remove from paragraph B74 of the standard an inconsistency with paragraph B73.
 - f) Amendments to IAS 7
Amend to delete the cost method referred in paragraph 37 of the standard.

- 4) “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity” (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
The amendments include:
 - a) Clarify the application of the “own use” requirements.
 - b) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
 - c) Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effects of these contracts on an entity’s financial performance and cash flows.

The above newly issued and amended standards are effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2026. The Company assessed that there would no significant impact.

4. As of the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company has not yet adopted the following new, revised, or amended standards or interpretations issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	New, Revised, or Amended Standards or Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
1	Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
2	IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note)
3	Disclosure Initiative – “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability” (IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
4	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)	January 1, 2027

(Note) The FSC issued a press release on September 25, 2025 to declare that Taiwan will align with IFRS 18 since the fiscal year of 2028.

1) Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”

The objective of the project is to deal with the inconsistency between the rules in IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” about sale of subsidiary to its associates or joint venture and loss of control. According to IAS 28, the gain or loss resulting from the contribution of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture in exchange for an equity interest in that associate or joint venture shall be eliminated by the same way as a downstream transaction. According to IFRS 10, the gain or loss associated with the loss of control shall be recognized in full. The amendments limit the aforementioned rules of IAS 28. The gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution to an associate or a joint venture of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 is recognized in full.

The amendments also amended the rules in IFRS 10. The gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution to an associate or a joint venture of assets that do not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 shall be recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in that associate or joint venture.

2) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

The standard will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements.”

The primary changes are as follows:

- a) Increasing comparability of the income statements

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items in the statement of profit or loss will need to be classified into categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of income statements. The standard also requires entities to provide newly defined subtotals (including operating profit or loss). The standard improves the income statement's structure and newly defined subtotals, which makes companies' financial performance easier to compare and provides a consistent starting point for investors' analysis

b) Enhancing transparency of management performance measurement
Explanations on requiring entities to disclose specific indicators related to income statements (management-defined performance measures (MPM)).

c) Useful summary of financial information

The standard sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. The standard also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

3) Disclosure Initiative – “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability” (IFRS 19)

The new standard and amendments permit subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosure when applying IFRS accounting standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

4) Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)

The amendments include:

- a) Clarify that when the results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy are translated into a hyperinflationary presentation currency, all amounts are translated at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.
- b) Under the aforementioned condition, when the entity's presentation currency ceases to be hyperinflationary, the reporting entity shall not restate the amounts in prior financial statements.

An entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are both the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the reporting entity shall do

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

accounting treatments in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29.

The above are the standards or interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board but not endorsed by the FSC. The Company is assessing the potential impacts from new or amended standards or interpretations in 2), but temporarily unable to reasonably estimate the impacts from the abovementioned standards or standards. The other new or amended standards or interpretations have no significant impact on the Company.

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

1. Statement of compliance

The accompanying parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

2. Basis of preparation

The accompanying parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers. According to Article 21 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the profit or loss during the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss during the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis. Therefore, investments in subsidiaries are presented as "investments accounted for using equity method" on the parent company only financial statements and necessary valuation adjustments have been made.

The accompanying parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments at fair value. Except as indicated, the parent company only financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars.

3. Foreign currencies transactions

The parent company only financial statements are expressed in the Company's functional currency, "New Taiwan Dollar."

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated by the rate of exchange

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

prevailing at the dates of the transactions or measurement into the functional currency. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the closing rate; non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was measure; non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The exchange differences arising from the translation are recognized in the profit or loss.

Except the list below, the exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise :

- 1) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- 2) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- 3) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that is part of a reporting entity’s net investment in a foreign operation are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon disposal of such investment.

When the profit or loss arising from exchange differences arising on the non-monetary items are recognize in other comprehensive income, the exchange differences arising on the retranslation of such profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income. When the profit or loss arising from exchange differences arising on the non-monetary items are recognize in the profit or loss for the year, the exchange differences arising on the retranslation of such profit or loss are also recognized in the profit or loss.

4. Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

The foreign operations of the Company determine the functional currencies at their own discretion, and shall measure the financial statements by the functional currencies. When preparing the parent company only financial statements, assets and liabilities of foreign operations for each balance sheet shall be translated at the closing rate at the balance sheet date, income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income shall be translated at the average exchange rates of the period, and all resulting exchange differences shall be recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. When the partial disposal

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

involves the loss of control or significant influence of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation, the partial disposal is accounted for as disposal.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, which does not involve the loss of control, the entity shall re-attribute the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income to “investments accounted for using equity method,” instead of in profit or loss. On the partial disposal of an associate or jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, which does not involve loss of significant influence or joint control, the entity shall reclassify the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences in profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation shall be treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus, they shall be expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation.

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

An asset is classified as current under the conditions below. For those that are not current are classified as non-current. :

- 1) The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
- 2) The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
- 3) The Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after reporting period.
- 4) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under the conditions below. For those that are not current are classified as non-current. :

- 1) The Company expects to settle the liability in normal operating cycle.
- 2) The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
- 3) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- 4) The Company does not have the right at the balance sheet date to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period .

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, demand deposits, and highly

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

liquid short-term time deposits or investments (including time deposits due within three months) that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and with maturity dates that do not present significant risks of changes in value.

7. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and liabilities in the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” are initially recognized at fair values. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities (other than financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

1) Recognition and measurement of financial assets

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

The Company classifies financial assets as financial assets at amortized cost, financial asset at fair value through OCI, and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on :

- A. The Company’s business model for managing the asset
- B. The asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met, and recognized as notes receivable, accounts receivable, financial assets at amortized cost, and other receivables on the balance sheets :

- A. The business model for managing the asset : the objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- B. The asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics : the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

The amount at which the financial assets (not including those involved hedge relationships) is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance. At derecognition, amortization or recognition of impairment profit or loss, the profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Interest income shall be calculated by using the effective interest method. This shall be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for :

- A. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company shall apply the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- B. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company shall apply the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset at fair value through OCI

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met, and recognized as Financial asset at fair value through OCI on the balance sheets :

- A. The business model for managing the asset : the objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets.
- B. The asset's contractual cash flow characteristics : the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

The recognition of profit or loss related to the financial assets is explained as follows :

- A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial assets is derecognized or reclassified.
- B. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment.
- C. Interest income shall be calculated by using the effective interest method and recognized in profit or loss. This shall be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for :
 - (a) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company shall apply the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
 - (b) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company shall apply the

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

In addition, at initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss. (At disposal, the cumulative amount recognized in other components of equity shall be transferred to retained earnings.) And the investment shall be recognized as financial asset at fair value through OCI on the balance sheets. Dividends on such investments are recognized in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, and recognized as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on the balance sheets

The financial assets are measured at fair value. The remeasurement gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. The profit or loss recognized in profit or loss includes the dividends or interests received arising from the financial assets.

2) Impairment of financial assets

For investments in debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost, the Company recognizes and measure loss allowance by expected credit loss. The loss allowance of investments in debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income, and do not eliminate the carrying amount of the investments.

The measurement of expected credit losses of a financial instrument should reflect :

- A. An unbiased and probability-weighted amount of potential loss that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
- B. The time value of money
- C. Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Loss allowance is measured as follows :

- A. Equal to 12-month expected credit losses : If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, or financial assets are determined to be with low credit risk, the Company shall measure the loss allowance for that financial assets at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Besides, if the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions are no longer met, the Company shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses at the current reporting date.
- B. Equal to lifetime expected credit losses : If the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or financial assets are purchased or originated credit-impaired, the Company shall measure the loss allowance for that financial assets at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- C. The Company shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for accounts receivables or contract assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 15.
- D. The Company shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for lease receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16.

At each reporting date, the Company shall compare the risk of a default occurring on the financial instruments as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition to assess whether the credit risk on financial instruments have increased significantly since initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for the relevant information about credit risk.

3) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company shall derecognize the financial assets when :

- A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire.
- B. The Company transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets to others.
- C. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, but does not retain control of the financial assets.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

the carrying amount and the accumulative profit or loss arising from consideration received or receivable recognized in other comprehensive income shall be recognized in profit or loss.

4) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of liabilities or equity

The Company shall classify the liability and equity instrument as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract evidences a residual interest in the Company's asset after deducing all of its liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Company is recognized by the amount of the consideration received less any direct issue cost.

Compound instruments

The Company evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Company assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled. For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, Compound Instruments.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities in the scope of IFRS 9 are initially recognized as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities meet one of the conditions below, shall be classified as held for trading :

- A. Financial liabilities that are incurred with an intention to sell them in the near term.
- B. Financial liabilities that are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking at initial recognition ; or
- C. Derivative liabilities (that are not financial guarantee contracts or accounted for as hedging instruments)

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the Company may designate the entire hybrid contract as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ; the Company may, at initial recognition, designate a financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss, when doing so results in more relevant information, because either :

- A. It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency ; or
- B. A group of financial assets or financial liabilities, or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel.

The remeasurement gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. The

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

profit or loss recognized in profit or loss include the interests paid for the financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The financial liabilities at amortized cost initially include payables, loans, etc., are measured by effective interest rate method subsequently. When derecognizing or amortizing the financial liabilities by effective interest rate method, the related profit or loss and amortized amount are recognized in profit or loss.

The calculation of the cost after amortized shall consider the discount or premium, and transaction cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company shall remove a financial liability from its statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

An exchange between the Company and the lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms or a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) shall be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognized in profit or loss.

5) Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset only when the Company has a current and legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and when there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

8. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either :

- 1) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- 2) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The entity must have access to the principal or most advantageous market to

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

participate in the transactions.

An entity shall measure the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing the assets or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company shall use the valuation techniques that is appropriate for relevant circumstances and with enough information and maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to meet the objective of a fair value measurement.

9. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and the condition available for sale or production :

Materials — cost of purchase, by FIFO.

Finished goods and work in process — including direct materials, labour, and fixed manufacturing expenses allocated by normal capacity, excluding costs of borrowings.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

Service shall be treated in accordance with IFRS 15, no in the scope of inventories.

10. Investments accounted for using equity method

The investments in subsidiaries have been adjusted in valuation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers. According to Article 21 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the profit or loss during the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss during the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent

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Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

company only financial reports shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis. Those adjustments primarily consider the treatment of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS10 and the differences in adopting IFRSs by different level of reporting entities, and are debited or credited in accounting items, such as “investments accounted for using equity method,” “share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using equity method,” or “share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using equity method.”

The Company uses equity method to recognize the investment in associates, except those classified as held-for-sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have right to the net assets of the arrangement.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company’s share in the changes in equity of the associate. After the carrying amount and other relevant long-term interest of an associate is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Unrealized profit or losses on transactions with associates shall be eliminated by the share of equity of the associates.

If the changes in equity of associates not due to profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and the changes have no influence to the Company’s percentage of ownership to the associates, the Company shall recognize the relevant changes in equity by percentage of ownership, and the capital surplus recognized accordingly shall be transferred to profit or loss by the percentage of disposal at disposal of associate subsequently.

When the Company subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company’s proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to “capital surplus,” and “investments accounted for using equity method.” If the Company’s ownership interest in an associate is reduced, the Company shall reclassify to profit or loss or other appropriate account the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognized in other comprehensive income. The aforementioned capital surplus shall be transferred to profit or loss by the percentage of disposal at disposal of associates subsequently.

The associates shall prepare financial statements by the same reporting

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

period as the Company, and make adjustment to use uniform accounting policies with the Company.

The Company shall confirm whether there is objective evidence of impairment on the investments in associates according to IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.” If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company shall calculate the impairment amount by the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount, and recognize the difference as the profit or loss on the investment in the associates according to IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets.” If the recoverable amount is the value in use of the investments, the Company estimates the relevant value in use based on :

- 1) its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds from the ultimate disposal of the investment ; or
- 2) the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the net investment in an associate is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets.”

When the Company loses significant influence over associates, the Company shall measure and recognize the retained interests at fair value. The Company shall recognize in profit or loss any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate. In addition, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Company continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

11. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized by acquisition cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the disassembly, removal, and recovery of the item of property, plant and equipment or borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. 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 shall be depreciated separately. The carrying value of the replaced items shall be derecognized based on IAS 16 “Property, Plant, and Equipment.” When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant, and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Other fix and maintenance cost are recognized in profit

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

or loss.

Straight-line method is used to allocate the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Buildings and structures	5 – 50 years
Machinery equipment	3 – 26 years
Other equipment	2 – 25 years

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment or any significant component shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

The residual value and the useful life of an item of property, plant, and equipment shall be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate value.

12. Investment properties

An investment property shall be measured initially at its cost. Transaction costs shall be included in the initial measurement. The carrying amounts of investment properties include the costs which meet the recognition principle and the cost incurred to service or add to current investment properties. However, the Company does not recognize in the carrying amount of an investment property the costs of the day-to-day servicing of such a property. After initial recognition, the Company shall measure investment property by cost model in accordance with IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment,” except the property meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or is included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.” If a property is held by a lessee as a right-of-use asset and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, it shall be measured in accordance with IFRS 16.

An investment property shall be derecognized on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The gains or losses on derecognition shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The Company determines to transfer an asset to, or from investment property based on the actual usage of the asset.

The Company shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

and there is evidence of the change in use.

13. Lease

At the commencement date, the Company shall assess whether the contract is (or contains) a lease. If a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company shall assess whether throughout the period of use, the Company has both of the following :

- 1) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset ; and
- 2) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company shall account for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company shall allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge an entity for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company shall estimate the stand-alone price, maximizing the use of observable information.

The Company as the lessee

When the Company is the lessee under a lease contract, the Company shall recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, unless the lease contract is a short-term lease or the underlying asset of the lease is of low value,

At the commencement date, the Company shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date :

- 1) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable ;
- 2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate (initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date) ;
- 3) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees ;

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

- 4) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option ; and
- 5) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company shall measure the lease liabilities on the basis of amortized cost, by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made by effective interest rate method.

At the commencement date, the Company shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost, which shall comprise :

- 1) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability ;
- 2) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received ;
- 3) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee ; and
- 4) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset applying a cost model. The Company shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying assets to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company shall apply IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Unless the lease contract is a short-term lease or the underlying assets of the lease if of low value, the Company shall state right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheets, and depreciation expenses and interest expenses related to lease on the statements of comprehensive income.

The Company shall recognize the lease payments associated with short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

The Company as the lessor

The Company shall classify each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a financial lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidentally to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Company shall recognize assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheets and present them as lease payments receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company shall allocate the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Company shall recognize lease payments from operating leases as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate shall be recognized as rental income at occurrence.

14. Intangible assets

A separately acquired intangible asset shall be measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. An item generated internally which does not meet the conditions to be recognized as intangible assets shall not be capitalized, and shall be recognized as an expense when it is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are finite

An intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be amortized over its useful life, and if there is an indication that an intangible asset may be impaired, impairment test shall be conducted. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be reviewed at least at each financial year-end. If the expected useful life of the assets is different from previous estimates or there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the amortization method or amortization period shall be changed. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimate values.

The gains or losses on the derecognition of intangible assets shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

The accounting policies related to intangible assets are summarized as follows:

	Cost of computer software
	<hr/>
Useful life	1~3 years
Amortization method	Amortize by straight-line method
Generated internally or acquired	Acquired

15. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset, which applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets,” may be impaired. If any indication is present, the Company is required to conduct impairment tests for the asset each year on regular basis. The Company conducts the test by the cash-generating unit to which the individual asset or assets belong. Based on the impairment test, if the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, impairment loss shall be recognized. Recoverable amount is the higher of the cash-generating unit’s net fair value and its value in use.

The Company shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the Company shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. If the recoverable amount increases for the increase in the estimated service potential of an asset, the impairment loss shall be reversed. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash-generating unit or group of units to which goodwill has been allocated shall be tested for impairment annually, no matter there is indication of impairment or not. The impairment loss shall be allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit in the following order. First, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit; and then, to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill shall not be reversed in a subsequent period for any reason.

Impairment losses and reversals of continuing operations shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

16. Provisions

A provision shall be recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be discounted by a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognized as borrowing cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

Provisions for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs

Provisions for decommissioning arising from dismantling and removing property, plant and equipment, and restoring the site shall be measured by the discounted cash flows expected to settle the obligation, and the decommissioning costs shall be recognized as part of the asset costs. Cash flows shall be discounted by a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The amortization of discount on provisions shall be recognized as borrowing costs as incurred. Estimated future decommissioning costs shall be evaluated and adjusted appropriately at the end of each reporting period. Changes in estimate values of future decommissioning costs or discount rates shall increase or decrease relatively to the relevant asset costs.

17. Treasury stocks

Shares of the parent company acquired by the Company are recognized at acquisition cost as deductions to equity. Differences in price of treasury share transactions are recognized under equity.

18. Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue after identifying performances obligations in the contracts with customers, allocating the transaction prices into each performance obligation, and each performance obligation being fulfilled.

Sales of goods

The Company primarily manufactures gears, shafts, and various transmission parts, and sells to automobile plants. Revenue is recognized when goods are transferred to a customer, the customer obtains control of that asset (control of an asset refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

of the remaining benefits from, the asset.), and the goods are accepted and confirmed by the customer.

The credit periods for transactions of sales of goods are 30 ~ 180 days. In most of the contracts, accounts receivables are recognized when control of goods is transferred and the Company has the unconditional right to the consideration. The accounts receivables are usually short-term and without significant financial component. However, in part of the contract, as part of the consideration is collected from the customer when signing the contract, and the Company is obligated to offer services subsequently, contract liabilities shall be recognized.

19. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset shall be capitalized as part of the costs of the assets. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period of occurrence. Borrowing costs include interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

20. Government grants

Government grants shall be recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them, and that the grants will be received. Government grants related to assets shall be recognized as deferred revenue and recognized as gains over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets. Government grants shall be recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related cost for which the grants are intended to compensate.

21. Post-employment plans

The pension plan of the Company is applicable to all the officially hired employees of the Company and domestic subsidiaries. The employee pension fund is deposited in a special account of the pension fund, and managed by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. Since the pension fund is deposited in the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee, and totally separated from the Company and domestic subsidiaries, the fund is not stated in the accompanying financial statements. The pension plans of foreign subsidiaries and branches are implemented in accordance with local regulations.

For defined contribution retirement plans, payments contributed to the benefit plan by the Company and domestic subsidiaries, which shall not be lower than the 6% of salaries or wages of the employees, are recognized as an expense when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Payments to the benefit plan by the foreign subsidiaries and branches are contributed based on local rate and recognized as an expense in the current period.

For defined benefit plans, the defined benefit costs shall be recognized by using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the end of each reporting date based on actuaries' report. The remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, and reflected in retained earnings immediately, comprising return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), and actuarial gains and losses. The Company shall recognize past service cost as an expense at the earlier of the following dates :

- 1) when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs ; and
- 2) when the Company recognizes related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

The Company shall determine net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate, which shall be determined at the start of the annual reporting period, and take into account any changes in net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period resulting from contributions or benefit payments.

22. Income tax

The tax expense (gain) for the period comprises current and deferred income tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period and prior periods are measure using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity rather than profit or loss.

An additional tax on unappropriated earnings is recognized as income tax expenses on unappropriated earnings in the year the shareholders' meeting approves the distribution of earnings based on the actual distribution.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is determined by the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements at the reporting date.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

A deferred tax liability shall be recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from :

- 1) the initial recognition of goodwill ; or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss) ;
- 2) investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements; the parent, investor, joint venture or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized, unless the deferred tax assets arises from :

- 1) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss) ;
- 2) the deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements. The deferred tax asset shall be recognized to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future, and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside from profit or loss is not recognized in profit or loss but rather in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets shall be reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities may offset each other, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities, and the deferred taxes related to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

According to the temporary mandatory exception introduced in “International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12),” the deferred taxes and liabilities arising from the Pillar Two model rules shall not be recognized and the relevant information shall not be disclosed.

(5) Major sources of uncertainty arising from significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

When preparing the Company’s parent company only financial statements, the management has made judgments to determine the account policies adopted, and make accounting estimates and assumptions, which affect the disclosure of reporting amount of revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities and contingent liabilities. However, these estimates and assumptions could result in risks that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the future.

Estimates and assumptions

Information on major sources of uncertainty arising from significant accounting estimates and assumptions which could result in risks that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year is explained as follows:

(1) Fair value of financial instruments

If the fair value of financial assets recognized in balance sheets cannot be derived in an active market, the fair value shall be determined by valuation techniques, including income approach (e.g. discounted cash flow model) or market approach. The changes in the assumptions used in the models would affect the fair value of the financial instruments reported. Please refer to Note 12 for details.

(2) Receivables — estimates on impairment losses

The Company shall measure the impairment losses for accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The present value of the differences between the contractual cash flow receivables (carrying amount) and the cash flows expected to be received (evaluating forward-looking information) shall be recognized as credit losses. However, since the effect of discounting is immaterial to short-term receivables, the credit loss shall be measured by the undiscounted amounts. If the actual cash flows in the future are less than expected, significant impairment losses may occur. Please refer to Note 6 for details.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(3) Inventory

The estimates of the net realizable values of inventories take into account the circumstances of damage; obsolesce of part or all of the inventories, or the decline in prices, based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realize. Please refer to Note 6 for details.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	\$340	\$340
Bank deposits	423,543	580,390
Total	<u>\$423,883</u>	<u>\$580,730</u>

The cash and cash equivalent held by the Company were not pledged as collaterals.

2. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items: Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss: Derivative financial instruments – corporate bonds	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$600</u>

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held by the Company were not pledged as collateral.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

3. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items:		
Stocks of listed companies	\$51,870	\$51,870
Valuation adjustment	(7,421)	(1,829)
Total	<u>\$44,449</u>	<u>\$50,041</u>
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Stocks of listed companies and stocks in emerging market	\$188,420	\$190,368
Valuation adjustment	(55,271)	(22,487)
Total	<u>\$133,149</u>	<u>\$167,881</u>

The Company elected to classify interests in strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair values of those investments are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>\$177,598</u>	<u>\$217,922</u>

BMB Venture Capital Investment Corporation held by the Company refunded the payment for shares of NT\$1,948 thousand and NT\$6,939 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The profit or loss and other comprehensive income recognized arising from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
Changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$(38,377)</u>	<u>\$18,831</u>

Without considering collaterals held or other credit enhancements, the amounts most representing the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are NT\$177,598 thousand and NT\$217,922 thousand, respectively.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to Note 12.4 and 9 for relevant information on price risks and fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

4. Financial assets at amortized cost

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items:		
Time deposits (over 3 months)	<u>\$1,857</u>	<u>\$178,383</u>
Non-current items:		
Time deposits	<u>\$313,106</u>	<u>\$-</u>

Without considering collaterals held or other credit enhancements, the amounts most representing the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets at amortized cost as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are NT\$314,963 thousand and NT\$178,383 thousand, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for the bank deposits pledged as collaterals.

5. Accounts receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivables	<u>\$1,731,294</u>	<u>\$2,169,525</u>
Less : loss allowance	<u>(25,431)</u>	<u>(45,486)</u>
Total	<u>\$1,705,863</u>	<u>\$2,124,039</u>

The Company signed accounts receivables factoring contracts without right of recourse with O-Bank. As of December 31, 2024, the accounts receivables expected to be factored (included in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income) amounted to NT\$0 thousand.

The amount measured in fair value through other comprehensive income were NT\$0 thousand and NT\$44,986 thousand, and the other comprehensive income reclassified to profit or loss amounted to NT\$0 thousand and NT\$10,095 thousand, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Accounts receivables of the Company are not pledged as collaterals.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

6. Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	\$375,368	\$435,827
Work in process	1,125,491	1,211,838
Finished goods	1,056,922	1,231,536
Total	<u>\$2,557,781</u>	<u>\$2,879,201</u>

The inventory costs recognized as costs of goods sold amounted to NT\$4,284,235 thousand and NT\$3,987,312 thousand, including inventory valuation losses of NT\$70,841 thousand and NT\$0 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

7. Investments accounted for using equity method

The details of investments accounted for using equity method are as follows:

Name of investee company	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Percent age of owners hip	Amount	Percent age of owners hip
Investments in subsidiaries:				
Hozuan Investment Company				
Limited	\$290,592	100%	\$314,085	100%
CAPTAIN HOLDING CO., LTD.	152,192	100%	237,143	100%
Howin Precision Company				
Limited	73,147	61.05%	79,986	61.05%
HOTATECH, INC	421,756	100%	483,670	100%
HOTA USA INC.	24,731	100%	24,172	100%
Juda Intelligent Technology	109,455	100%	140,343	100%
Hefu Construction Co., Ltd	68,193	50%	69,815	50%
Helun Precision Co., Ltd.	5,088	100%	5,053	100%
Core Technology Co., Ltd.	35,366	43.96%	-	-%
Investments in associates:				
KAO FONG MACHINERY CO.,				
LTD.	13,785	0.77%	15,201	0.78%
TAIWAN PYROLYSIS & ENERGY REGENERATION CORP.				
	3,736	25%	3,736	25%
TAKAWASEIKI, INC.				
	3,380	40%	3,155	40%
LING WEI CO., LTD.				
	43,607	45%	44,450	45%
Subtotal	<u>1,245,028</u>		<u>1,420,809</u>	
Less: accumulated impairment	<u>(3,736)</u>		<u>(3,736)</u>	
Total	<u>\$1,241,292</u>		<u>\$1,417,073</u>	

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

- 1) The share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures income accounted for using equity method, exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations, unrealized valuation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, and actuarial gains (losses) of defined benefit plans for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

(A) 2025:

Investee company	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures income accounted for using equity method	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Actuarial gains (losses) of defined benefit plans
Hozuan Investment Company Limited	\$(13,658)	\$(102)	\$(21,266)	\$351
CAPTAIN HOLDING CO., LTD.	(157,697)	(3,944)	-	-
Howin Precision Company Limited	(3,975)	-	(1,901)	(963)
HOTATECH, INC	(42,089)	(20,377)	-	-
HOTA USA INC.	1,546	(987)	-	-
Juda Intelligent Technology	(30,888)	-	-	-
Hefu Construction Co., Ltd	12	-	-	-
Helun Precision Co., Ltd.	35	-	-	-
Core Technology Co., Ltd.	(4,680)	-	-	-
KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD.	(861)	(5)	(650)	18
TAKAWASEIKI, INC.	352	(128)	-	-
LING WEI CO., LTD.	1,700	-	-	-
Total	\$(250,203)	\$(25,543)	\$(23,817)	\$(594)

(B) 2024:

Investee company	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures income accounted for using equity method	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Actuarial gains (losses) of defined benefit plans
Hozuan Investment Company Limited	\$21,224	\$999	\$15,239	\$891
CAPTAIN HOLDING CO., LTD.	(17,875)	5,942	-	-
Howin Precision Company Limited	(3,604)	6	2,016	400
HOTATECH, INC	197,885	22,090	-	-
HOTA USA INC.	95	1,055	-	-
Juda Intelligent Technology	(21,369)	-	-	-
Hefu Construction Co., Ltd	3,197	-	-	-
Helun Precision Co., Ltd.	34	-	-	-
KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD.	882	51	390	45
TAKAWASEIKI, INC.	(85)	204	-	-
LING WEI CO., LTD.	1,904	-	-	-
Total	\$182,288	\$30,347	\$17,645	\$1,336

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

2) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are presented as “investments accounted for using equity method” in the parent company only financial statements, and valuation adjustments have been made, as appropriate.

In order to coordinate with group’s operating strategies, the Company resolved by the board of directors in November 2024 to establish Core Technology Co., Ltd. The Company acquired 43.96% of the equity of Core Technology Co., Ltd. by cash amounting to NT\$40,000 thousand. Although the percentage of ownership of the Company does not reach 50%, as the Company is the largest shareholder, and acquired a board seat, and the chairman of the company is the chairman of the Company, it is presumed that the Company substantively controls the company. Therefore, it is included in one of the Company’s subsidiaries.

3) Investments in associates

Although the Company’s percentage of ownership to KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD. is less than 20%, as the Company is able to affect the financial and operating policies, KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD. is one of the associates of the Company.

The investments in KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD. are with public quoted prices. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value amounted to NT\$32,968 thousand and NT\$40,979 thousand, respectively.

The Company assessed that as TAIWAN PYROLYSIS & ENERGY REGENERATION CORP. has suspended business and there is no substantive operation, the investments are recognized as impairment losses entirely by the amount of NT\$3,736 thousand.

The aforementioned shares of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method are based on the valuation in the financial assets of investees audited by auditors in the same period.

8. Property, plant and equipment

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment for self-use	\$12,234,165	\$12,540,581
Property, plant and equipment for operating lease	57,537	62,602
Total	<u>\$12,291,702</u>	<u>\$12,603,183</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

1) Property, plant and equipment for self-use

		Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment pending acceptance	Total
Cost:							
January 1, 2025		\$1,953,000	\$4,556,980	\$9,098,204	\$1,046,926	\$1,164,756	\$17,819,866
Additions		-	3,131	154,106	87,764	30,926	275,927
Disposals		-	-	(36,837)	(118,532)	-	(155,369)
Transfers		-	-	237,687	18,380	(192,790)	63,277
December 31, 2025		\$1,953,000	\$4,560,111	\$9,453,160	\$1,034,538	\$1,002,892	\$18,003,701
January 1, 2024		\$1,953,000	\$4,293,496	\$9,156,326	\$1,050,673	\$1,137,822	\$17,591,317
Additions		-	7,559	56,189	129,413	182,075	375,236
Disposals		-	-	(156,678)	(137,490)	-	(294,168)
Transfers		-	255,925	42,367	4,330	(155,141)	147,481
December 31, 2024		\$1,953,000	\$4,556,980	\$9,098,204	\$1,046,926	\$1,164,756	\$17,819,866
Depreciation and impairment:							
January 1, 2025		\$-	\$1,145,610	\$3,591,912	\$541,763	\$-	\$5,279,285
Depreciation		-	116,248	368,435	160,498	-	645,181
Disposals		-	-	(36,466)	(118,464)	-	(154,930)
December 31, 2025		\$-	\$1,261,858	\$3,923,881	\$583,797	\$-	\$5,769,536
January 1, 2024		\$-	\$1,034,785	\$3,354,557	\$515,220	\$-	\$4,904,562
Depreciation		-	110,825	361,201	164,033	-	636,059
Disposals		-	-	(122,060)	(137,490)	-	(259,550)
Transfers		-	-	(1,786)	-	-	(1,786)
December 31, 2024		\$-	\$1,145,610	\$3,591,912	\$541,763	\$-	\$5,279,285
Net carrying amount:							
December 31, 2025		\$1,953,000	\$3,298,253	\$5,529,279	\$450,741	\$1,002,892	\$12,234,165
December 31, 2024		\$1,953,000	\$3,411,370	\$5,506,292	\$505,163	\$1,164,756	\$12,540,581

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

2) Property, plant and equipment for operating lease

	Buildings and structures	Machinery equipment	Total
Cost:			
January 1, 2025	\$58,494	\$21,846	\$80,340
Transfers	-	-	-
December 31, 2025	<u>\$58,494</u>	<u>\$21,846</u>	<u>\$80,340</u>
January 1, 2024	\$58,494	\$18,150	\$76,644
Transfers	-	3,696	3,696
December 31, 2024	<u>\$58,494</u>	<u>\$21,846</u>	<u>\$80,340</u>
Depreciation and impairment:			
January 1, 2025	\$9,327	\$8,411	\$17,738
Depreciation	1,791	3,274	5,065
December 31, 2025	<u>\$11,118</u>	<u>\$11,685</u>	<u>\$22,803</u>
January 1, 2024	\$7,536	\$3,225	\$10,761
Depreciation	1,791	3,400	5,191
Transfers	-	1,786	1,786
December 31, 2024	<u>\$9,327</u>	<u>\$8,411</u>	<u>\$17,738</u>
Net carrying amount:			
December 31, 2025	<u>\$47,376</u>	<u>\$10,161</u>	<u>\$57,537</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>\$49,167</u>	<u>\$13,435</u>	<u>\$62,602</u>

The significant components of building are the main buildings, and the freight elevators, etc., which are depreciated over the useful lives of 50 years and 6 years, respectively.

Amounts and interest rate intervals of capitalized borrowings costs of property, plant and equipment:

	2025	2024
Capitalized amount	<u>\$34,908</u>	<u>\$38,674</u>
Capitalized interest rate interval	<u>2.19%</u>	<u>2.04%</u>

Please refer to Note 8 for the property, plant and equipment held by the Company pledge as collaterals.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

9. Investment properties

	<u>Land</u>
Cost:	
January 1, 2025	\$193,673
Additions	<u>166,096</u>
December 31, 2025	<u><u>\$359,769</u></u>
Cost:	
January 1, 2024	\$30,387
Additions	193,673
Disposals	<u>(30,387)</u>
December 31, 2024	<u><u>\$193,673</u></u>
Net carrying amount:	
December 31, 2025	<u><u>\$359,769</u></u>
December 31, 2024	<u><u>\$193,673</u></u>

The investment properties held by the Company did not incur rent revenue and direct operating expenses.

As the investment properties held by the Company are not measured at fair value, only fair value information is disclosed. The fair value hierarchy is level 3. The fair values of the investment properties held by the Company amounted to NT\$234,388 thousand and NT\$198,232 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The aforementioned fair values were evaluated by external independent appraisers designated by the Company, and referred to the deal price in the similar underlying targets on the website of Inquiry of Actual Price Registration of Real Estate Transactions by Ministry of the Interior. The valuation methods are the sales comparison approach and land development analysis approach. The primary input is the price per ping.

The investment properties held by the Company were not pledged as collaterals.

10. Short-term borrowings

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Unsecured bank loans	\$2,250,000	\$2,119,500
Secured bank loans	<u>400,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>
Total	<u><u>\$2,650,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,519,500</u></u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the unused credit lines for short-term borrowings amounted to NT\$100,000 thousand and NT\$300,000 thousand, respectively.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Interest rate interval	2025	2024
Unsecured bank loans	1.87%~2.224%	1.87%~2.239%
Secured bank loans	1.875%~1.996%	1.875%~1.99%

Please refer to Note 8 for the collaterals pledged for short-term borrowings.

11. Short-term bills payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
China Bills	\$640,000	\$500,000
Mega Bills	460,000	400,000
Total	<u>\$1,100,000</u>	<u>\$900,000</u>
	2025	2024
Interest rate interval	2.058%~2.338%	1.68%~1.988%

12. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payroll payables	\$48,989	\$61,503
Employees' bonus and directors' remuneration payables	113	6,293
Payables for equipment	21,152	32,943
Freight payables	83,326	52,994
Others	132,896	115,239
Total	<u>\$286,476</u>	<u>\$268,972</u>

13. Long-term borrowings

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the details of long-term borrowings are as follows:

Type of borrowing	December 31, 2025	Interest rate	Repayment period and method
Syndicated secured loan – Land Bank of Taiwan	\$1,350,000	2.377%~2.451 %	The loan shall be repaid from December 24, 2028 in every six months, until December 24, 2029.
Secured bank loans	2,849,600	0.725%~2.220 %	Successively due by June 2039 (repay in installments)
Unsecured bank loans	1,418,398	0.725%~2.070 %	Successively due by June 2033 (repay in installments)
Subtotal	<u>5,617,998</u>		
Less: current portion	(918,963)		

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type of borrowing	December 31, 2025	Interest rate	Repayment period and method
Less: discounts from government grant	(19,641)		
Net amount	<u>\$4,679,394</u>		

Type of borrowing	December 31, 2024	Interest rate	Repayment period and method
Syndicated secured loan – Land Bank of Taiwan	\$1,260,000	2.4489%	The loan shall be repaid from March 24, 2024 in every six months, until March 24, 2026.
Secured bank loans	3,175,669	0.725%~2.22%	Successively due by June 2039 (repay in installments)
Unsecured bank loans	1,321,251	0.725%~2.09%	Successively due by June 2033 (repay in installments)
Subtotal	<u>\$5,756,920</u>		
Less: current portion	(1,061,665)		
Less: discounts from government grant	(25,789)		
Net amount	<u>\$4,669,466</u>		

- (1) The Company signed a “syndicated secured loan contract,” amounting to NT\$5,000,000 thousand, with the Company of syndicated loan banks, including Land Bank of Taiwan, and E.SUN BANK, arranged and organized by Land Bank of Taiwan on March 24, 2021. The purposes of the loans are repayments of borrowings from financial institutions and enhancement of mid-term operating capital. As of December 31, 2025, the actual usage amount is NT\$2,150,000 thousand, and the amount not used is NT\$2,850,000 thousand.

Aside from the relevant regulations in the syndicated secured loan contract, there are limitations as follows: in the duration of the syndicated loans before full repayment, the financial ratios shall be maintained as follows, and the ratios shall be calculated by the financial statements audited by CPA once a year:

- A. Current ratio [current assets/current liabilities deducting the amount of the loan due within one year and the short-term bills payables guaranteed by the loan]: it shall be maintained at least 100% (included)
- B. Financial liability ratio [short-term borrowings short-term bills payables current portion of long-term borrowings corporate bonds long-term borrowings /tangible net worth]: it shall be maintained

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

lower than 200% (included)

- C. Tangible net worth (net worth deducting intangible assets): it shall not be lower than NT\$4,000,000 thousand.

In accordance with the loan contract, in the duration of the loans, the Company shall abide by requirements of specific financial ratios, including current ratio, financial liability ratio, and tangible net worth (net worth deducting intangible assets). As of December 31, 2025, the Company did not violate the aforementioned terms of regulations.

- (2) On July 18 and December 13, 2019, the Company signed a loan contract at low-interest rate with First Commercial Bank to enrich mid-term operating capital and for payments of machinery equipment purchases. The loan interest is calculated and paid monthly at the floating interest rate of two-year Postal Time Deposit, with an annual interest rate of 0.1%, and will be adjusted when the pricing interest rate is changed.

14. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Held for trading:		
Derivative financial instruments – corporate bonds	\$6,150	\$8,250

The financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss held by the Company were not pledged as collaterals.

15. Bond payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equity components		
Par value of domestic convertible bond payables	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Discounts on domestic convertible bond payables	(53,328)	(85,343)
Subtotal	1,446,672	1,414,657
Less: current portion	-	-
Net amount	\$1,446,672	\$1,414,657
Embedded derivative financial instruments	\$6,150	\$7,650
Equity components	\$75,000	\$75,000

The Company issued the fourth domestic unsecured convertible bonds with coupon rate of 0% on August 12, 2024. Based on the terms of the contract,

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

the components of the convertible bonds include: principal debt, embedded derivative financial instruments (redemption rights of the issuer and the options of the holders to request the issuer to redeem), and equity components (options of the holders to request to convert into the issuer's ordinary shares). Primary terms of the issue are as follows:

Total amount issued: NT\$1,500,000 thousand, at 100% of the par value. The total amount raised is NT\$1,500,000 thousand.

Issue period: August 12, 2024 to August 12, 2027.

Significant redemption terms:

- A. From the day following the three-month period after the issuance of the convertible bonds (November 13, 2024) to 40 days before the expiry of the issuance period (July 3, 2027), when the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares in TWSE exceeds the current conversion price by 30% (inclusive) for 30 consecutive business days, the Company may, within the next 30 business days, inform the holders that the Company will redeem the bonds in full prior to maturity by the par value of bonds ("the redemption price prior to maturity").
- B. From the day following the three-month period after the issuance of the convertible bonds (November 13, 2024) to 40 days before the expiry of the issuance period (July 3, 2027), when the outstanding balance of the convertible bonds is lower than 10% of the original total issued amount, the Company may redeem the bonds in full prior to maturity by the redemption price prior to maturity .
- C. If the creditor fails to reply in writing to the Company's stock transfer agent before the bond redemption base date as stated in the "Bond Redemption Notice" (it will take effect immediately upon delivery, and the postmark date shall be used as the basis for the post mails), the Company will redeem the convertible bonds in cash at the bond par value within five business days after the bond redemption base date.

Significant terms of selling back:

- A. The day following the two-year period after the issuance of the convertible bonds (August 12, 2026) is the base date of bond holders to sell the bonds

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

back prior to maturity. Bond holders may request the Company to redeem the bonds in cash at the bond par value within 40 days before the base date of selling back.

Conversion procedures:

- A. Conversion target: ordinary shares of the Company.
- B. Conversion period: during November 13, 2024 to August 12, 2027, the bond holders may request the conversion of the convertible bonds into the Company's ordinary shares, in replacement of repayments in cash.
- C. Conversion price and adjustment: the conversion price is set to be NT\$72.26 per share. Once the matter regarding ordinary shares of the company resulting in adjustment in conversion price occurs in accordance with the terms of issue, the conversion price shall be adjusted by the formula stipulated in the terms of issue.
- D. Redemption at maturity: the bonds at maturity that are not settled shall be repaid in cash at the bond par value by a lump-sum payment.

As of December 31, 2025, the corporate bonds are not converted.

The aforementioned financial instruments are compound financial instruments based on the analysis in accordance with IFRS 9. Therefore, the redemption price is allocated to liability components and equity components. The amount of fair value of the compound financial instruments less the amount of liability components separately measured is allocated to the equity components. The differences between the amount allocated to the liability components and the carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. The differences between the amount allocated to the equity components and the carrying amount are recognized in "capital surplus – stock options." As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of the convertible bonds amounted to NT\$600 thousand and NT\$600 thousand, respectively.

16. Government grants

The Company acquired loans with preferential interest rate by "Welcome Taiwanese Companies Abroad to Invest in Taiwan Action Plan" offered by the government from TAIWAN BUSINESS BANK, First Commercial Bank, Taiwan Cooperative Bank. As of December 31, 2025, the total amount is NT\$3,128,783 thousand, for the purposes of operating turnover, procurement

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

of machinery equipment and establishment of plants. The loans shall be repaid from November 2029 to May 2033. The fair value of the loan estimated by the market interest rate at the time of acquiring the loans, which is 0.725%~2.025%, is NT\$3,090,422 thousand. The difference between the amount acquired and the fair value of the loan amounted to NT\$38,361 thousand, which is regarded as low interest rate subsidized by the government, and recognized as deferred revenue (presented as “other non-current liabilities”). The deferred revenue shall be transferred to other revenue by straight-line method over the period of the loan contracts.

17. Pension

Defined contribution plan

The pension plan of the Company implemented in accordance with “Labor Pension Act.” is defined contribution plan. According to the regulation, the Company and domestic subsidiaries shall make monthly contributions of at least 6% based on each individual employee’s salary or wage to employees’ pension accounts for employees. The Company and domestic subsidiaries have made monthly contributions of 6% based on each individual employee’s salary or wage to employees’ pension accounts for employees.

The pension expenses of defined contribution plan amounted to NT\$18,234 thousand and NT\$20,599 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards 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 contribute 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 Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve Fund (the “Fund”). Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the aforementioned Fund. If the balance in the Fund is inadequate to pay the pension of employees who are eligible for retirement in the following year by the aforementioned method, the Company and domestic subsidiaries are required to fund the deficit in one appropriation before the end of next March.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house and under mandating, based on a passive-

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate management flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure to risk. With regard to utilization of pension funds, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company has no right to participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, the Company is unable to disclose the classification of fair value of the plan assets based on PAR 142 of IAS 19. As of December 31, 2025, the Company expects to make a contribution of NT\$1,500 thousand to the defined benefit plan in the next year.

As of December 31, 2025, the defined benefit plan is expected to be due after 9.8 years.

The costs of defined benefit plan recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	2025	2024
Current service cost	\$2,855	\$1,169
Net interest of net defined benefit liabilities	641	483
Total	<u>\$3,496</u>	<u>\$1,652</u>

Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$145,044	\$148,891
Fair value of plan assets	(113,219)	(108,100)
Other non-current liabilities — the carrying amount of net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$31,825</u>	<u>\$40,791</u>

Reconciliation of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
January 1, 2024	\$146,859	\$(105,865)	\$40,994
Current service cost	1,169	-	1,169
Interest expenses (revenue)	1,758	(1,275)	483
Subtotal	<u>149,786</u>	<u>(107,140)</u>	<u>42,646</u>
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities/ assets :			
Actuarial gains and losses on changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses on changes in	<u>(5,217)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,217)</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
financial assumptions			
Experience adjustment	14,902	-	14,902
Remeasurement of defined benefit assets	-	(10,011)	(10,011)
Subtotal	<u>9,685</u>	<u>(10,011)</u>	<u>(326)</u>
Benefits paid	(10,580)	10,580	-
Funding by employers	-	(1,529)	(1,529)
December 31, 2024	<u>148,891</u>	<u>(108,100)</u>	<u>40,791</u>
Current service cost	2,855	-	2,855
Interest expenses (revenue)	2,382	(1,741)	641
Subtotal	<u>154,128</u>	<u>(109,841)</u>	<u>44,287</u>
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities/ assets :			
Actuarial gains and losses on changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses on changes in financial assumptions	2,803	-	2,803
Experience adjustment	(6,119)	-	(6,119)
Remeasurement of defined benefit assets	-	(7,611)	(7,611)
Subtotal	<u>(3,316)</u>	<u>(7,611)</u>	<u>(10,927)</u>
Benefits paid	(5,768)	5,768	-
Funding by employers	-	(1,535)	(1,535)
December 31, 2025	<u>\$145,044</u>	<u>\$(113,219)</u>	<u>\$31,825</u>

The principle underlying actuarial assumptions related to pension are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.40%	1.60%
Rate of expected future salary increase	3.00%	3.00%

The sensitivity analysis of each significant actuarial assumption:

	2025		2024	
	Defined benefit obligation increase	Defined benefit obligation decrease	Defined benefit obligation increase	Defined benefit obligation decrease
Discount rate increase by 0.25%	\$-	\$3,484	\$-	\$3,038

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	3,688	-	3,207	-
Expected future salary increase by 0.25%	3,380	-	2,925	-
Expected future salary decrease by 0.25%	-	3,215	-	2,785

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the effects on the net defined obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key actuarial assumptions (e.g. discount rate, or expected future salary) occurring at the end of the reporting period. Practically, as the changes of assumptions may be correlated, there are some limitations in the analysis. The method and assumptions used in the sensitivity analysis in the current period is the same as what used in the prior period.

18. Equity

(1) Common stocks

As of January 1, 2024, the authorized capital is NT\$3,500,000, each share at par value of NT\$10, divided into 350,000 thousand shares. The number of shares issued is 279,518 thousand, and the paid-in capital is NT\$2,795,175 thousand.

The Company has resolved by the board of directors on August 7, 2025 to cancel 558 thousand shares of treasury stocks. The base date of the capital reduction is August 8, 2025, and the registration for changes has been completed on September 12, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the authorized capital is NT\$2,789,595 thousand, and the paid-in capital is NT\$2,789,595 thousand, each share at par value of NT\$10, divided into 278,960 thousand shares.

(2) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Additional paid-in capital	\$3,777,666	\$3,804,533
Changes in interests in ownership of subsidiaries recognized	19,741	5,667
Gains on disposals of assets	309	309
Employee stock options	23,295	23,295
Stock options	75,000	75,000
Total	\$3,896,011	\$3,908,804

According to the regulations, the capital surplus shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. Where a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium, and the income from endowments received by the company, by

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

issuing new shares which shall be distributable as dividend shares to its original shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them or by cash.

(3) Treasury stocks

In order to maintain the Company's credit and shareholders' equity, the Company resolved by the board of directors in April 2025 to repurchase stocks of the Company. As of December 31, 2025, 558 thousand shares have been repurchased. The repurchase prices range from NT\$40.00 to NT\$70.00. The average price of actual repurchase is NT\$58.15 per share. Total amount of the repurchase is NT\$32,447 thousand.

The Company has resolved by the board of directors on August 7, 2025 to cancel 558 thousand shares of treasury stocks, with total amount of NT\$32,447 thousand. The registration for changes has been completed on September 12, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the Company does not hold treasury stocks.

(4) Profits distribution and dividend policies

According to the Articles of Incorporation, if there is any net profit after closing of a fiscal year, the profits shall be distributed in the following order:

- A. payment of all taxes and dues;
- B. offsetting losses in prior years;
- C. setting aside a legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over;
- D. setting aside or rotating special reserve according to the rule set out by the government authority in charge;
- E. payment of dividends to shareholders of preferred stock, with accumulated undistributed dividends;
- F. setting aside employees' remuneration at no less than 2% of the profit (of which, no lower than 35% shall be non-executive employees' remuneration.), and directors' remuneration at no higher than 5% of the profit. The board of directors would draw up and resolve the earnings distribution proposal for the residual profit, and report to the shareholders meeting.

In addition, according to Article of Incorporation of the Company, the surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting proposal may be proposed at the close of each half fiscal year. The surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting proposals for the first half fiscal year, and the business report with the financial statements shall be forwarded to the audit committee before resolution by the board of directors.

According to the Company Act., legal reserve shall be set aside until the total amount reaches the paid-in-capital. The legal reserve may be used to make good the deficit of the company and being distributed by cash, for the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

When distributing distributable profits, the Company shall set aside special reserve for the difference between the balance of special reserve at first-time adoption of IFRS and the net debit elements of other components of equity according to regulations. If any of the net debit elements under other components of equity is reversed, the special reserve in the amount equal to the reversal may be reversed for profits distribution.

According to the approval letter with reference number Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022 issued on March 31, 2021, on the Company's first-time adoption of IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the Company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards," the Company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. When the Company uses, disposes, or reclassifies related assets, the special reserve in proportion to the appropriation may be reversed for profits distribution.

The appropriation and distribution of earnings and dividends per share for 2025, the first half fiscal year of 2025, 2024, and the first half fiscal year of 2024 were resolved by the board of directors as follows:

	2025 (Note)	First half fiscal year of 2025 (Note)	2024 (Note)	First half fiscal year of 2024 (Note)
Date of board of directors' resolution	March 12, 2026	August 7, 2025	March 13, 2025	August 8, 2024
Cash dividend of common stocks	\$-	\$-	\$223,614	\$-
Legal reserve	-	-	19,666	13,218
Provision (reversal) of special reserve	87,735	99,435	(111,809)	-
Dividend per share (NT\$)	-	-	0.8	-

Note: The board of directors of the Company are authorized by the Articles of Incorporation to approve the earnings distribution proposals for 2025, the first half fiscal year of 2025, 2024, the first half fiscal year of 2024 by special resolution on March 12, 2026, August 7, 2025, March 13, 2025, and August 8, 2024, respectively.

The Company has resolved the appropriation and distribution of earnings for 2024 and 2023 by the regular shareholders meeting on June 10, 2025 and June 13, 2024 as follows:

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Appropriation and distribution of earnings	
	2024	2023
Cash dividend of common stocks	\$223,614	\$279,517
Legal reserve	19,666	33,849
(Reversal) of special reserve	(111,809)	17,450
Dividend per share (NT\$)	0.8	1.00

Please refer to Note 6.22 for the information on the estimation basis and recognized amounts of employees' and directors' remuneration.

19. Operating revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sales of goods	\$4,435,360	\$4,531,992

The relevant information on revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

1) Classification of revenue

2025

	USA	China	Taiwan	Europe	Other areas	Total
Revenue from sales of goods	\$2,588,560	\$82,125	\$70,015	\$1,351,600	\$343,060	\$4,435,360

2024

	USA	China	Taiwan	Europe	Other areas	Total
Revenue from sales of goods	\$2,735,029	\$73,847	\$106,404	\$1,212,755	\$403,957	\$4,531,992

The revenue of the Company is recognized at a point of time.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

20. Expected credit loss

	2025	2024
Operating expenses — expected credit losses		
Accounts receivables	\$-	\$-

Please refer to Note 12 for the information relevant to credit risks.

As financial assets at amortized cost held by the Company are assessed to be with low credit risk as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (the assessment result is the same as that on January 1, 2024), the Company measures loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss. As the correspondent banks of the Company have a good credit rating, no loss allowance is provided.

The Company recognizes the loss allowance for accounts receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss. The lifetime expected credit loss is calculated by provision matrix and evaluated based on past default experience of customers and the current financial position of the debtor, and the economic situation of the industry, and the industry outlook. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the customer groups are not further differentiated, and the expected credit loss rate is determined only by the overdue days of receivables.

The information on loss allowances estimated for accounts receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Undue (Note)	Days overdue			Total	
		0-120 days	121-240 days	241-361 days		Over 361 days
Total carrying amount	\$1,155,744	\$434,254	\$99,211	\$48,348	\$3,120	\$1,740,677
Loss rate	-%	-%	0.84%	44.42%	100%	
Life-time expected credit	-	-	(836)	(21,475)	(3,120)	(25,431)
Carrying amount	\$1,155,744	\$434,254	\$98,375	\$26,873	\$-	\$1,715,246

Note: Notes receivables held by the Company are all undue.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2024

	Undue (Note)	Days overdue				Total
		0-120 days	121-240 days	241-361 days	Over 361 days	
Total carrying amount	\$1,260,681	\$659,841	\$121,137	\$37,390	\$106,494	\$2,185,543
Loss rate	- %	- %	- %	- %	42.71%	
Life-time expected credit	-	-	-	-	(45,486)	(45,486)
Carrying amount	\$1,260,681	\$659,841	\$121,137	\$37,390	\$61,008	\$2,140,057

Note: Notes receivables held by the Company are all undue.

The information on changes in loss allowances for accounts receivables for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Notes receivables	Accounts receivables
January 1, 2025	\$-	\$45,486
Amount increased in current period	-	-
Amount written off due to uncollectibility	-	(20,055)
December 31, 2025	\$-	\$25,431
January 1, 2024	\$-	\$45,486
Amount increased in current period	-	-
Amount written off due to uncollectibility	-	-
December 31, 2024	\$-	\$45,486

21. Lease

1) The Company as the lessee

The underlying assets rent by the Company include land, buildings, and business cars, etc. The terms of the lease contracts are usually 1~38 years. The lease contracts are negotiated individually and include various terms and conditions. Except for the underlying assets of leases shall not be pledged as collaterals, there is no other restriction.

The impacts on the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows by lease are explained as follows:

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheets

a. Right-of-use assets

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Land	\$201,848	\$208,359
Buildings and structures	2,885	4,615
Transportation equipment	3,283	5,472
Total	<u>\$208,016</u>	<u>\$218,446</u>

The additions in right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT\$0 thousand and NT\$6,566 thousand, respectively. °

b. Lease liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current	\$8,755	\$8,753
Non-current	210,892	219,827
Total	<u>\$219,647</u>	<u>\$228,580</u>

Please refer to Note 6.23(4), finance costs, for the interest expenses arising from lease liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Please refer to Note 12.6, liquidity risk management, for the maturity analysis of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

B. Amounts recognized in statements of comprehensive income

Depreciation of right-of-use assets

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Land	\$6,511	\$6,511
Buildings and structures	1,731	5,024
Transportation equipment	2,188	1,094
Total	<u>\$10,430</u>	<u>\$12,629</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

C. Income and expenses related to lease activities as a lessee

	2025	2024
Expenses of short-term lease	<u>\$6,260</u>	<u>\$6,235</u>

D. Cash outflows related to lease activities as a lessee

The total cash outflows arising from lease for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT\$19,867 thousand and NT\$21,850 thousand, respectively.

2) The Company as the lessor

The underlying assets rent out include machinery equipment. The terms of the lease contracts are usually 3~20 years. The lease contracts are negotiated individually and include various terms and conditions. As the Company transferred substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying assets, the leases shall be classified as operating leases.

The gains recognized arising from operating lease contracts for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Relevant gains from fixed lease payments and variable lease payments depending on an index or a rate	<u>\$10,627</u>	<u>\$13,334</u>

The Company has signed operating lease contracts. The undiscounted lease payments receivables and the total amounts in the residual years are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Within 1 year	\$605	\$959
Over 1 year but within 2 years	302	353
Over 2 years but within 3 years	155	50
Over 3 years but within 4 years	50	50
Over 4 years but within 5 years	50	50
Over 5 years	300	350
Total	<u>\$1,462</u>	<u>\$1,812</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

22. Employee Benefits, depreciation, and amortization expenses categorized by function are as follows:

By nature \ By function	2025			2024		
	Recognize d in operating costs	Recognize d in operating expenses	Total	Recognize d in operating costs	Recognize d in operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Payroll expenses	\$442,759	\$87,305	\$530,064	\$479,275	\$99,694	\$578,969
Labor and health insurance	60,915	11,006	\$71,921	52,500	8,583	61,083
Employee benefits	17,223	4,507	21,730	17,720	4,531	22,251
Directors' remuneration	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
Other employee benefits expenses	26,630	2,871	29,501	35,367	3,775	39,142
Depreciation expenses	637,751	22,925	660,676	631,344	22,535	653,879
Amortization expenses	3,264	1,108	4,372	3,019	1,884	4,903

The average numbers of employees are 848 and 952 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Among them, the numbers of directors not serving as employees are both 10.

The average employee benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT\$779 and NT\$750, respectively.

The average payroll expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT\$632 and NT\$615, respectively. The average payroll expenses were adjusted by 2.76% .

As the Company has set up the Audit Committee in replacement of supervisors, supervisors' remuneration is not recognized.

The payroll and remuneration policies including, assessing and reviewing directors' and managers' payroll and remuneration by the Remuneration Committee on a regular basis, and reviewing employees' payroll level on a regular basis, to offer employees competitive payroll.

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall allocate remuneration to employees at the rate no less than 2% of annual profits (of which, no lower than 35% shall be non-executive employees' remuneration.), and to directors at the rate of no higher than 5% of annual profits during the period; provided, however, that when the Company has accumulated losses, the profits shall be preserved to make up for losses, before distributing to employees and directors. The employees' remuneration shall be distributed in stock or cash. The resolution shall be made by a majority vote at a meeting of the board of directors attended by two-thirds of

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

the total number of directors, and reported to the shareholders meeting. The information about the employees' and directors' remuneration resolved by the board of directors is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

The Company accrued remuneration to employees and directors based on profit status, recognized under payroll expenses as follows:

	2025	2024
Employees' remuneration	\$-	\$5,000
Directors' remuneration	-	1,200

The board of directors has resolved to pay the employees' and directors' remuneration amounting to NT\$5,000 thousand and NT\$1,200 thousand, respectively, in cash on March 13, 2025. The amount is not significantly different from the expenses recognized in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

23. Non-operating income and expenses

1) Interest income

	2025	2024
Interest from bank deposits	\$4,090	\$6,212
Financial assets at amortized cost	6,386	1,956
Other interest income	2,197	662
Total	\$12,673	\$8,830

2) Other income

	2025	2024
Rent income	\$10,627	\$13,334
Revenue from government grants	8,186	12,333
Dividend income	3,449	4,205
Other income—others	7,533	14,133
Total	\$29,795	\$44,005

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

3) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Foreign exchange net gains (losses)	\$(61,838)	\$180,501
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10	(12,356)
Gains on disposal of investment properties	-	46,906
Gains (losses) on disposal of investments	1,500	600
Other income	-	9
Total	<u>\$(60,328)</u>	<u>\$215,660</u>

4) Finance costs

	2025	2024
Interests arising from bank loans	\$156,615	\$152,216
Interests arising from bond payables	32,015	12,455
Interests arising from lease liabilities	4,674	4,790
Total	<u>\$193,304</u>	<u>\$169,461</u>

24. Other comprehensive income

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Arising in current period	Reclassification in current period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefits (expenses)	Amount net of tax
Items not to be reclassified into profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$10,928	\$-	\$10,928	\$(2,186)	\$8,742
Unrealized valuation gains or losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(38,376)	-	(38,376)	-	(38,376)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(24,411)	-	(24,411)	-	(24,411)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(4,051)	-	(4,051)	-	(4,051)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(21,492)	-	(21,492)	-	(21,492)
Total	<u>\$(77,402)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(77,402)</u>	<u>\$(2,186)</u>	<u>\$(79,588)</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Arising in current period	Reclassifica tion in current period	Other comprehen sive income	Income tax benefits (expenses)	Amount net of tax
Items not to be reclassified into profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$325	\$-	\$325	\$(65)	\$260
Unrealized valuation gains or losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,831	-	18,831	-	18,831
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	18,981	-	18,981	-	18,981
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	23,349	-	23,349	-	23,349
Unrealized valuation losses on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	44,986	-	44,986	-	44,986
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6,998	-	6,998	-	6,998
Total	<u>\$113,470</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$113,470</u>	<u>\$(65)</u>	<u>\$113,405</u>

25. Income tax

The major components of income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	2025	2024
Current income tax expenses :		
Current income tax payables	\$-	\$-
Underestimation (overestimation) to income tax in prior years	(303)	1,631
Deferred income tax expenses (benefits):		
Deferred income tax expenses (benefits) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(28,913)	28,407
Income tax expenses (benefits)	<u>\$(29,216)</u>	<u>\$30,038</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax expenses :		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>\$2,186</u>	<u>\$65</u>

A reconciliation between tax expenses and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$(792,509)</u>	<u>\$161,101</u>
Tax payables at the enacted tax rate of 20%	\$-	\$45,020
Tax effect of tax-exempt income	9,988	(10,408)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	902	310
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(28,913)	28,407
Adjustments in current period relating to current income tax in prior years	(303)	1,631
Tax effect of other adjustments in accordance with tax laws	<u>(10,890)</u>	<u>(34,922)</u>
Total income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$(29,216)</u>	<u>\$30,038</u>

The balances of deferred tax assets (liabilities) are related to the items as follows:

2025

	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Recognized in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognized in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
Temporary differences				
Inventory valuation and obsolescence losses	\$21,440	\$14,168	\$-	\$35,608
Unrealized exchange losses (gains)	(22,327)	20,838	-	(1,489)
Unrealized transactions among the entities in within the Company	1,668	(338)	-	1,330
Allowance for doubtful debts	3,772	(2,985)	-	787
Net defined benefit liabilities – non-current	2,428	-	(2,186)	242
Book-tax difference in depreciation	(22,091)	(4,000)	-	(26,091)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(3,948)	-	-	(3,948)
Gains and losses from investments accounted for using equity method	14,446	-	-	14,446
Land Value Increment Tax	(1,417)	-	-	(1,417)
Put options of corporate bonds	-	1,230	-	1,230
Deferred income tax benefit (expenses)		<u>\$28,913</u>	<u>\$(2,186)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$(6,029)</u>			<u>\$20,698</u>
Information presented in balance sheets is as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$43,754</u>			<u>\$53,643</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$49,783</u>			<u>\$32,945</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

2024

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Inventory valuation and obsolescence losses	\$21,440	\$-	\$-	\$21,440
Unrealized exchange losses (gains)	12,989	(35,316)	-	(22,327)
Unrealized transactions among the entities in within the Company	2,532	(864)	-	1,668
Allowance for doubtful debts	3,812	(40)	-	3,772
Unrealized employees' bonus	187	(187)	-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities – non-current	2,493	-	(65)	2,428
Book-tax difference in depreciation	(30,091)	8,000	-	(22,091)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(3,948)	-	-	(3,948)
Gains and losses from investments accounted for using equity method	14,446	-	-	14,446
Land Value Increment Tax	(1,417)	-	-	(1,417)
Deferred income tax benefit (expenses)		<u>\$(28,407)</u>	<u>\$(65)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$22,443</u>			<u>\$(6,029)</u>
Information presented in balance sheets is as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$44,723</u>			<u>\$43,754</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$22,280</u>			<u>\$49,783</u>

Declaration and verification of income tax

As of December 31, 2025, the declaration and verification of the Company's income tax are as follows:

	Declaration and verification of income tax
The Company	<u>Verified until 2023</u>

26. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income for the year attributable to common stocks shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to common stocks shareholders of the Company (after adjusting interests of convertible bonds) by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of common stocks that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential common stocks into common stocks.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
1) Basic earnings per share		
Net income (loss) for the year attributable to common stocks shareholders (NT\$ thousand)	<u>\$(763,293)</u>	<u>\$131,063</u>
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding of basic earnings per share (thousands of shares)	<u>279,203</u>	<u>279,518</u>
Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	<u>\$(2.74)</u>	<u>\$0.47</u>
2) Diluted earnings per share		
Net income (loss) for the year attributable to common stocks shareholders after adjusting dilutive effects (NT\$ thousand)	<u>\$(763,293)</u>	<u>\$131,063</u>
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding of basic earnings per share (thousands of shares)	279,203	279,518
Dilutive effect		
Employees' remuneration—stock (thousands of shares) (Note)	<u>-</u>	<u>105</u>
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding of basic earnings per share after adjusting dilutive effects (thousands of shares)	<u>279,203</u>	<u>279,623</u>
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	<u>\$(2.74)</u>	<u>\$0.47</u>

Note: When calculating the diluted earnings per share, assume the employees' remunerations to be paid in stock, and add the diluted potential ordinary shares into the calculation of diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to calculate the diluted earnings per share.

After the reporting period and before the financial statements being authorized for issue, there is no other transaction resulting in the changes in the number of outstanding common stocks or potential common stock at the end of the period.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(7) Related party transactions

The related parties have transactions with the Company during the reporting period are as follows:

Names and relationship of related parties

Name of the related party	Relationship with the Company
Howin Precision Company Limited (Howin Precision)	Subsidiary directly held
HOTATECH, INC. (HOTATECH)	Subsidiary directly held
Juda Intelligent Technology (Juda Intelligent)	Subsidiary directly held
Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited (Howon)	Sub-subsidiary indirectly held
HOTA USA INC.(HOTA USA)	Subsidiary directly held
KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD. (KAO FONG MACHINERY)	Associate
GLOBAL TECHNOS LTD. (GLOBAL)	Other related party

1. Operating revenue

	2025	2024
Subsidiary		
HOTATECH	\$6,930	\$8,119
Howon	5,838	2,130
Subtotal	12,768	10,249
Associate		
KAO FONG MACHINERY	-	1,078
Total	\$12,768	\$11,327

The Company sells to the aforementioned related parties based on general sales prices and conditions. The payment terms are 30~180 days, but the payment terms for general customers are 90~180 days.

2. Manufacturing expenses

	2025	2024
Subsidiary		
Howin Precision	\$77,869	\$72,636
Juda Intelligent	9,847	7,355
Howon	-	5
Subtotal	87,716	79,996
Associate		
KAO FONG MACHINERY	61,203	63,989
Other related parties	185	224
Total	\$149,104	\$144,209

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Processing costs are based on general processing prices and conditions, and paid within 60~120 days after inspection.

3. Lease—related parties

Rent expenditures

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Associate		
KAO FONG MACHINERY	<u>\$1,800</u>	<u>\$1,800</u>

The rents of the underlying assets of the aforementioned lease are determined by the rent in the neighborhood at the commence date and the size of the area rent. Rents are paid monthly.

Rent income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidiary		
Juda Intelligent	\$5,763	\$6,432
Howin Precision	504	2,521
Subtotal	<u>6,267</u>	<u>8,953</u>
Associate		
KAO FONG MACHINERY	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>
Total	<u>\$6,867</u>	<u>\$9,553</u>

The rents of the underlying assets of the aforementioned lease are determined by the rent in the neighborhood at the commence date and the size of the area rent. Rents are collected every 30 days.

4. Property transactions

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidiary		
Juda Intelligent	\$16,468	\$21,175
Associate		
KAO FONG MACHINERY	<u>1,517</u>	<u>3,445</u>
Total	<u>\$17,985</u>	<u>\$24,620</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Sales of properties

The Company and the subsidiary, Hefu Construction Co., Ltd, jointly constructed and sold in partitions in the Chiayi Dachi construction project. In 2024, the land and building sold to the related party, Shen, Chien-Yu amounted to NT\$1,102 thousand. The sales to related parties are based on general sales prices and conditions.

5. Receivables from related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivables		
Subsidiary		
HOTATECH	\$1,879	\$672
Howon	4,661	10,191
Subtotal	<u>6,540</u>	<u>10,863</u>
Associate		
KAO FONG MACHINERY	-	459
Total	<u><u>\$6,540</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,322</u></u>
Other receivables		
Subsidiary		
Juda Intelligent	\$-	\$563
Howin Precision	257,726	-
HOTA USA	7,360	-
Total	<u><u>\$265,086</u></u>	<u><u>\$563</u></u>

6. Payables to related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts payables		
Subsidiary		
Howin Precision	<u><u>\$29,662</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,325</u></u>
Other payables		
Subsidiary		
Juda Intelligent	\$1,575	\$4,136
Juda Intelligent	117	74
Howon	5	5
Subtotal	<u>1,697</u>	<u>4,215</u>
Associate		
KAO FONG MACHINERY	3,247	10,388
Other related parties	<u>\$4,944</u>	<u>\$14,603</u>
Total	<u><u>\$29,662</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,325</u></u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

7. Key management personnel compensation of the Company

		2025	2024
Short-term	employee	\$35,746	\$37,180
benefits			
Post-employments	benefits	1,699	1,597
Total		<u>\$37,445</u>	<u>\$38,777</u>

(8) Pledged assets

The assets held by the Company were pledged as collateral to banks or lease companies for acquiring credit lines as follows:

Item	Carrying amount		Purpose of pledge
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Property, plant and equipment	\$4,721,762	\$6,245,252	Long-term and short-term borrowings Guaranteed deposits for projects, issuing letter of credit
Financial assets at amortized cost	314,226	174,112	
Total	<u>\$5,035,988</u>	<u>\$6,419,364</u>	

(9) Significant contingencies and unrecognized contract commitments

- As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the issued but unused letters of credit for purchasing raw materials and machinery equipment amounted to NT\$4,785 thousand and NT\$105,735 thousand, respectively.
- Significant contract commitments — purchase amount that the performance obligations are not completed

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials and property, plant and equipment	<u>\$542,815</u>	<u>\$584,969</u>

(10) Losses due to major disasters

None.

(11) Significant subsequent events

None.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(12) Others

1. Capital management

The Company's managing capital is based on industry scale of operating business, taking into consideration of the industry future growth and product developments, and sets up an appropriate market share, according to that, plans corresponding capital expenditure. In addition to calculate demanded working capital based on financial operating plans, and finally determine an appropriate cost structure by considering operating income and cash flow arising from product competitiveness.

The Company monitors working capital through regularly reviewing the ratio of liabilities to assets. The ratios of liabilities to assets of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total assets	\$19,844,720	\$20,672,163
Total liabilities	12,166,872	11,908,739
Ratio of liabilities to assets	61.31%	57.61%

2. Types of financial instruments

<u>Financial assets</u>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily to be measured through profit or loss	\$-	\$600
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investments in equity instruments elected to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	177,598	217,922
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	423,543	580,390
Financial assets at amortized cost	314,963	178,383
Notes receivables	2,843	4,696
Accounts receivables (including related parties)	1,712,403	2,135,361
Other receivables	274,626	18,678
Guaranteed deposits paid	29,909	14,304
Total	<u>\$2,935,885</u>	<u>\$3,150,334</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Financial liabilities</u>	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$2,650,000	\$2,519,500
Short-term bills payables	1,100,000	900,000
Notes payables	404,531	453,720
Accounts payables	331,605	227,040
Other payables	286,476	268,972
Bond payables (including current portion)	1,446,672	1,414,657
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	5,598,357	5,731,131
Lease liabilities	219,647	228,580
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,150	8,250
Total	<u>\$12,043,438</u>	<u>\$11,751,850</u>

3. Objective and policies of financial risk management

The Company's principal objective of financial risk management is to manage the market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Company identifies, measures, and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Company's policy and risk appetite.

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before the Company enters into significant financial activities, the board of directors and audit committee must carry out due approval process based on related protocols and internal control procedures. When implementing financial management activities, the Company shall comply with its financial risk management regulations strictly.

4. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market risks comprise foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk (e.g. equity instrument)

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable would change independently from other risk variables. There are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed as follows does not take into account the interdependence between risk variables.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expenses are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign operations.

Some of the receivables and payables are denominated in the same foreign currencies; thus, the positions would benefit from the natural hedging effect. The foreign currency risk of some of the payments denominated in foreign currencies is managed by forward exchange contracts. However, managing foreign currency risk by natural hedging and forward exchange contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting, hedge accounting was not used. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign operations are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Company.

The sensitivity analyses of the Company's foreign currency risk are mainly toward the effects on the Company's profit or loss and equity of related appreciation and depreciation of foreign currencies arising from the monetary items denominated in main foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period. The foreign currency risk is mainly affected by the fluctuations of the exchange rate of USD and EURO, and the results of the sensitivity analyses are as follows:

A strengthening/weakening of 1% of the NTD against the USD, would have decreased/increased the profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 by NT\$13,224 thousands and NT\$20,260 thousands, respectively.

A strengthening/weakening of 1% of the NTD against the EURO, would have decreased/increased the profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 by NT\$3,318 thousands and NT\$2,373 thousands, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument would fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the interest rate risk relates primarily to the Company's investments in debt instruments at floating rate, borrowings with fixed interest rates and borrowings with floating interest rates.

The Company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate combination of fixed and floating interest rate instruments, and utilizing interest rate swap contracts. However, as those methods do not qualify for hedge accounting, hedge accounting was not used.

The sensitivity analyses of interest rate risk are performed on borrowings at floating interest rates at the end of the reporting period, and assume holding them for a fiscal year. An increase/decrease of 0.1% of interest rate, would

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

have decrease/increase the profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 by NT\$9,348 thousands and NT\$9,151 thousands, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair values of the unlisted equity securities by the Company are susceptible to the investment targets' uncertainty about future value. The unlisted equity securities held by the Company are recognized in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company manages the price risk of equity securities by diversified investments and setting upper limit to investment in a single equity security and to the whole equity securities investments. The portfolio information of equity securities shall be provided to high level of management of the Company on a regular basis, and the decision of all the equity securities investments shall be reviewed and approved by the board of directors.

Please refer to Note 12.8 for the sensitivity analysis information on other equity instruments and derivative instruments linked with equity instruments, with fair value hierarchy of level 3.

5. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risks from operating activities (primarily accounts and notes receivables) and financial activities (primarily bank deposits and various financial instruments)

Each operating unit of the Company follows the credit risk policies, procedures and controls to manage the credit risk. The credit risk assessment is comprehensively based on the financial condition of counterparties, the credit rating, historical transaction experiences, current economic environment, and the Company's internal rating, etc. Additionally, the Company uses some credit enhancement instruments (e.g. advance sales receipts, etc.) to decrease the credit risk of specific counterparties.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's five largest customers accounted for 59.89% and 91.25% of accounts receivables, respectively. The Company considers the concentration of credit risk for the remaining accounts receivables not material.

The finance department of the Company manages the credit risk of bank deposits, fixed income securities, and other financial instruments based on the Company's policies. As the counterparties of transactions are determined by the internal control procedures, they are reputable banks and investment grade financial institutions, companies, and government agencies. There's no significant concern over the performance of contracts; thus, there's no material credit risk.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

6. Liquidity risk management

The Company maintains financial flexibility by cash and cash equivalents, security with high liquidity, bank loans, convertible bonds, and contracts, such as leases. The table below summarized the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the earliest maturity and the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The amounts include contractual interests. For the cash flows of floating rate interests, the undiscounted interests were derived by the yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
December 31, 2025					
Short-term borrowings	\$2,660,010	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$2,660,010
Short-term bills payables	1,100,000	-	-	-	1,100,000
Notes payables	404,531	-	-	-	404,531
Accounts payables	331,605	-	-	-	331,605
Other payables	286,476	-	-	-	286,476
Convertible bonds	-	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Lease liabilities	13,421	12,057	28,094	243,482	297,054
Long-term borrowings	1,007,456	1,536,843	2,454,367	1,069,757	6,068,423
December 31, 2024					
Short-term borrowings	\$2,527,708	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$2,527,708
Short-term bills payables	900,000	-	-	-	900,000
Notes payables	453,720	-	-	-	453,720
Accounts payables	227,040	-	-	-	227,040
Other payables	268,972	-	-	-	268,972
Convertible bonds	-	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Lease liabilities	13,422	13,421	30,422	252,846	310,111
Long-term borrowings	1,144,752	2,845,520	1,205,778	1,267,711	6,463,761

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

7. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation schedule of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term bills payables	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Bond payables	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2025	\$2,519,500	\$900,000	\$5,731,131	\$228,580	\$1,414,657	\$10,793,868
Cash flows	130,500	200,000	(138,923)	(13,607)	-	177,970
Non-cash changes	-	-	6,149	4,674	32,015	42,838
December 31, 2025	<u>\$2,650,000</u>	<u>\$1,100,000</u>	<u>\$5,598,357</u>	<u>\$219,647</u>	<u>\$1,446,672</u>	<u>\$11,014,676</u>

Reconciliation schedule of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term bills payables	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Bond payables	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2024	\$1,876,337	\$1,000,000	\$6,943,487	\$251,515	\$-	\$10,071,339
Cash flows	643,163	(100,000)	(1,222,708)	(15,615)	1,485,452	790,292
Non-cash changes	-	-	10,352	(7,320)	(70,795)	(67,763)
December 31, 2024	<u>\$2,519,500</u>	<u>\$900,000</u>	<u>\$5,731,131</u>	<u>\$228,580</u>	<u>\$1,414,657</u>	<u>\$10,793,868</u>

8. Fair value of financial instruments

- 1) The valuation techniques and assumptions used to measure fair value
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The methods and assumptions used to measure or disclose the fair value of financial assets and liabilities are as follows:
 - A. All the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, and other current liabilities is the reasonable approximation of fair value, because the duration of the aforementioned instruments is short.
 - B. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities with standardized terms and conditions traded in an active market is determined by referring the market quoted prices (e.g. stocks of listed companies, beneficiary certificate, bonds, and futures, etc.)

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

- C. The fair value of equity instruments without active markets (e.g. private placement stocks of listed companies, stocks of public offering companies without active market, and stocks of non-public offering companies) is assessed by the market approach, which uses prices and other relevant information (inputs such as discount for lack of marketability analysis, the P/E ratio of comparable companies, and P/B ratio of comparable companies, etc.) generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable equity instruments.
- D. The fair values of bank loans and other non-current liabilities without active market quotations are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses discounted cash flow method as a basis, and the assumptions, such as the interest rate and discount rate, are primarily based on relevant information of similar instruments (e.g. yield curves published by Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.).
- E. The fair values of derivative financial instruments, which are not options, are determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis by the yield curve applicable in the duration. For derivative financial instruments, which are not options, the fair values are determined based on the counterparty prices, appropriate option pricing models (e.g. Monte Carlo Simulation), or other valuation methods.

2) Fair value of financial instruments at amortized cost

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are close to fair value of the instruments.

3) Relevant information on fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12.9 for the information on fair value hierarchy of financial instruments.

9. Fair value hierarchy

1) Definition of fair value hierarchy

Measuring and disclosing all of the assets and liabilities is to categorize the fair value hierarchy by the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The inputs of each level are as follows:

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Level 1 : quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.

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 assets or liabilities.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

2) The information of fair value hierarchy

The Company does not hold assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The information on the fair value hierarchy for the assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Redemption rights of corporate bonds	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	44,449	-	133,149	177,598
Total	<u>\$44,449</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$133,149</u>	<u>\$177,598</u>
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Put options of corporate bonds	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$6,150</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$6,150</u>

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Redemption rights of corporate bonds	\$-	\$600	\$-	\$600
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	50,041	-	167,881	217,922
Total	<u>\$50,041</u>	<u>\$600</u>	<u>\$167,881</u>	<u>\$218,522</u>
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Put options of corporate bonds	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$8,250</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$8,250</u>

The methods and assumptions used to measure fair value are explained as follows:

The instruments using market quoted price as the inputs of fair value (level 1) are listed below based on the characteristics:

	Stocks of listed companies	Open-ended funds
Market quoted price	Closing prices at the valuation date	Net worth at the valuation date

Transfers between fair value hierarchy of level 1 and level 2

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is no transfers between the fair value hierarchy of level 1 and level 2 in assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Changes in level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Beginning balance	\$167,881	\$134,882
Increases and decreases in the current period	(1,948)	14,469
Gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(32,784)	18,530
Ending balance	<u>\$133,149</u>	<u>\$167,881</u>

Valuation procedures of level 3 fair value measurement

The finance department of the Company is responsible for verification of fair value, which ensure the rationality of the valuation results by making the valuation results to be close to the market condition by data from independent sources, confirming the sources of data are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and representative to exercisable prices, and analyzing the changes in values of assets and liabilities that have to be remeasured or revaluated in accordance with the accounting policies of the Company at each reporting date.

- 3) The information of fair value hierarchy for the assets not measured at fair value which shall be disclosed is as follows

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets whose fair value shall only be disclosed:				
Investment properties (Please refer to Note 6.8)	\$-	\$-	\$234,388	\$234,388
December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets whose fair value shall only be disclosed:				
Investment properties (Please refer to Note 6.8)	\$-	\$-	\$198,232	\$198,232

10. Information on significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The information on significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is as follows:

	Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars					
	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD:NTD	\$43,295	31.43	\$1,360,747	\$61,940	32.79	\$2,031,013

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
EUR:NTD	9,054	36.90	334,105	6,925	34.14	237,444
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD:NTD	\$1,224	31.43	\$38,470	\$145	32.79	\$4,754
EUR:NTD	63	36.90	2,325	4	34.14	137

As there were various functional currencies of each entity of the Company, the Company was unable to disclose foreign exchange gains or losses towards each foreign currency with significant impact. The Company recognized net exchange net gains (losses) amounted to NT\$(61,838) thousand and NT\$180,501 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The aforementioned information is disclosed based on the carrying amounts of foreign currencies (after being converted into functional currency).

(13) Other disclosures

1. Information on significant transactions

- (1) Loans to others : Table 1
- (2) Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others : Table 2
- (3) Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period : Table 3
- (4) Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more : None.
- (5) Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more : None.
- (6) Others : Business relationships among the parent company and subsidiaries, and significant intercompany transactions (amount reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more) : None.

2. Information on investees : Table 4

3. Information on Investees in Mainland China

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

- 1) The Company reinvested in investees in Mainland China by Captain Holding Co., Ltd. : Please refer to Table 5.
 - 2) Significant transactions directly or indirectly through the third region with the investees in Mainland China, and the prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains and losses : The amount of purchases by the Company from the investees in Mainland China does not reach 10% of the total purchases for the years ended December 31, 2025. The prices are based on general purchase prices, and payments are made in advance.
4. Information on major shareholders :

Information on major shareholders : No individual shareholder holds over 5% of the shares.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Table 1 : Loans to others

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

(Except as indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account	Related party	Highest balance during the period	Ending balance (Note 6)	Actual usage amount	Interest rate interval	Nature of the financing (Note 4)	Transaction amount	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits (Note 3)	Maximum limit of fund financing (Note 2)	Note
													Name	Value			
0	Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited	Other receivables	Y	\$274,698	\$274,698	\$257,726	2.5	2	-	Operating turnover	\$-	None	\$-	\$1,535,711	\$3,071,422	0
0	Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	YUNG-CHIN DEVELOP FORGING CO., LTD.	Other receivables	N	7,200	4,800	2,400	2.75	2	\$-	Procurement of equipment	-	None	-	1,535,711	3,071,422	0

Note 1 : The "No." column shall be filled as follows :

(1) The issuer is 0.

(2) The investees are sequentially numbered from 1.

Note 2 : The Company regulates that the maximum limit of fund financing shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of the Company.

Note 3 : The Company regulates that the individual funding loan limit shall not exceed 20% of the net worth of the Company.

Note 4 : (1) The Company has business relations with the company. (2) In need of short-term financing.

Note 5 : Ending balance is the same as the fund financing amount approved by the board of directors.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Table 2 : Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

(Except as indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Name of endorser and guarantor	Guarantee and endorsee		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise (Note 3)	Highest balance for guarantee and endorsements during the period (Note 4)	Balance of guarantees and endorsements, end of the period (Note 5)	Actual usage amount (Note 6)	Amount of property pledged for guarantee and endorsement	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements (Note 3)	Parent company endorsements/guarantees to subsidiary (Note 7)	Subsidiary endorsement s/guarantees to the parent company (Note 7)	Endorsement s/guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China (Note 7)	Note
		Company name	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited	2	\$1,535,711	\$255,212	\$255,212	\$212,184	\$-	3.32%	\$3,071,422	Y	N	Y	Note 7
0	Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited	2	1,535,711	88,004	88,004	88,004	-	1.15%	3,071,422	Y	N	Y	Note 8
0	Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited	2	1,535,711	157,150	157,150	157,150	-	2.04%	3,071,422	Y	N	Y	Note 9
0	Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited	2	1,535,711	94,290	94,290	94,290	-	1.23%	3,071,422	Y	N	Y	Note 10
0	Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited	2	1,535,711	247,280	247,280	170,848	-	3.21%	3,071,422	Y	N	Y	Note 10

Note 1 : The “No.” column shall be filled as follows :

- (1). The issuer is 0.
- (2). The investees are sequentially numbered from 1.

Note 2 : There are 7 types of relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guarantee. Only numbers of types shall be indicated: :

- (1). Entities have business relations with the Company
- (2). The Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of voting shares of the entity.
- (3). Entity directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of voting shares of the Company.
- (4). The parent directly or indirectly through subsidiaries holds more than 50% of voting shares of the entity.
- (5). The Company fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(6). All capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/ guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.

(7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other

Note 3 : The endorsement provided for an individual enterprise shall not exceed 20% of the net worth, and the total endorsement provided shall not exceed 40% of the net worth.

Note 4 : The maximum balance amount for guarantees and endorsements in current year.

Note 5 : Actual usage amount within the limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements

Note 6 : Fill in Y, under the circumstances of parent company endorsements/guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary, subsidiary endorsements/guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company, or endorsements/guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China.

Note 7 : Ending balance of endorsement provided for Howon Automobile Components is USD8,120 thousand, which is translated by the exchange rate of USD:NTD 31.43 : 1 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 8 : Ending balance of endorsement provided for Howon Automobile Components is USD2,800 thousand, which is translated by the exchange rate of USD:NTD 31.43 : 1 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 9 : Ending balance of endorsement provided for Howon Automobile Components is USD5,000 thousand, which is translated by the exchange rate of USD:NTD 31.43 : 1 as of December 31, 2025.

Note 10 : Ending balance of endorsement provided for Howon Automobile Components is USD3,000 thousand and CNY55,000 thousand, which is translated by the exchange rate of USD:NTD 31.43 : 1 and CNY:NTD 4.496:1 as of December 31, 2025.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (cont.)
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Table 3 : Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

(Except as indicated)

Holding company	Type of the security	Name of the security	Relationship with the issuer	Account	End of the period				Note
					Number of shares	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership	Fair value	
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Stock	World Known MFG (Cayman) Limited	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	335,000	\$17,320	0.99	\$17,320	
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Stock	Hwa Fong Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.(2109)	Director of the Company is the chairman of the company.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,814,679	27,129	0.65	27,129	
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Stock	BMB Venture Capital Investment Corporation	Director of the Company is the chairman of the company.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	2,240,007	12,770	9.08	12,770	
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Stock	WORLD KNOWN PRECISION INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	689,189	12,224	4.05	12,224	
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Stock	MAIN DRIVE CORPORATION	The Company is the director of the company.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	4,778,000	62,255	10.73	62,255	
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Stock	Research Innovation Capital Corporation	The Company is the director of the company.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	6,000,000	30,000	13.73	30,000	
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Club membership certificate	TAICHUNG INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	-	15,900	0.09	15,900	

Note 1: The securities mentioned in this table refer to the stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and securities derived from the above items that fall within the scope of the International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9 “Financial Instruments.”

Note 2: If the securities issuer is not a related party, this column is not required.

Note 3 : If measured at fair value, please fill in the carrying amount of column B after fair value evaluation adjustments and deduct accumulated impairment; if it is not measured at fair value, please fill in the original acquisition cost or amortized cost after deduction of accumulated impairment in the book value column by the book balance. °

Note 4 : The listed securities have users who are restricted due to the provision of guarantees, pledged loans, or other agreed upon agreement. The Note column should indicate the number of guarantees or pledged shares, the amount of guarantees or pledges, and the circumstances of restricted use.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Table 4 : Information on investees

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

(Except as indicated)

Name of the investor company	Name of the investee company	Location	Main business	Original investment amount		Holding at end of the period			Profit or loss of investees in the current period	Gains or losses on investments recognized in the current period	Note
				End of the period	End of prior period	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount			
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Hozuan Investment Company Limited	Taiwan	Investment activities	\$167,190	\$167,190	27,396,000	100.00	\$290,592	\$(13,658)	\$(13,658)	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	.Captain Holding Co., Ltd.	Seychelles	Holding company	466,285	390,733	21,000,000	100.00	152,192	(157,697)	(157,697)	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	HOTATECH, INC.	USA	Sales of various precision gears and shafts of automobiles	173,638	173,638	530,200	100.00	421,756	(42,089)	(42,089)	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Hota USA Inc.	USA	Holding company	25,222	25,222	1,000,000	100.00	24,731	1,546	1,546	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Howin Precision Company Limited	Taiwan	Manufacturing of internal combustion engines and piston rings for automobiles and motorbikes, and wholesale and retail sale of hardware parts and metal parts	41,450	41,450	7,305,147	61.05	73,147	(6,511)	(3,975)	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Juda Intelligent Technology	Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of various precision gears for automobiles and motorbikes	159,741	159,741	15,974,146	100.00	109,455	(28,485)	(30,888)	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Hefu Construction Co., Ltd	Taiwan	Construction and investment development of residences, apartments and mixed residential office buildings	68,000	68,000	6,800,000	50.00	68,193	24	12	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Helun Precision Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of machinery equipment, manufacturing of electronic components, and wholesale of electronic devices and equipment	5,000	5,000	500,000	100.00	5,088	35	35	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	Core Technology Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of various precision gears for automobiles and motorbikes	5,000	5,000	500,000	100.00	5,088	35	35	Subsidiary of the Company
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and trading of various machine tools, plastic injection molding machines, hand tools and mechanical equipment, etc.	11,400	11,400	838,878	0.77	13,785	(110,884)	(861)	Investee accounted for using equity method (Note 3)
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	TAIWAN PYROLYSIS & ENERGY REGENERATION CORP.	Taiwan	Removal, storage and treatment of general and hazardous industrial waste	12,500	12,500	375,000	25.00	-	-	-	Investee accounted for using equity method (Note 1)
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	TAKAWA SEIKI, INC.	USA	Machinery traders and agents	3,607	3,607	120,000	40.00	3,380	881	352	Investee accounted for using equity method

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Table 4 (cont.) : Information on investees

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

(Except as indicated)

Name of the investor company	Name of the investee company	Location	Main business	Original investment amount		Holding at end of the period			Profit or loss of investees in the current period	Gains or losses on investments recognized in the current period	Note
				End of the period	End of prior period	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount			
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	LING WEI CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Hardware wholesale industry	\$36,338	\$36,338	3,633,750	45.00	\$43,607	\$4,670	\$1,700	Investee accounted for using equity method
Hozuan Investment Company Limited	KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and trading of various machine tools, plastic injection molding machines, hand tools and mechanical equipment, etc.	189,626	187,141	16,562,826	15.20	230,986	(110,884)	(16,954)	Investee accounted for using equity method (Note 2, 3)
Hota USA Inc.	Hota Industries, LLC	USA	Investments in plants and equipment	USD735 thousand	USD735 thousand	-	100.00	23,091	(3)	(3)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 2)
Hota USA Inc.	Hota Manufacturing, Inc.	USA	Manufacturing and selling various precision gears for automobiles and motorbikes	USD1 thousand	USD1 thousand	100,000	100.00	(16)	(48)	(48)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 2)

Note 1 : The carrying amount of the long-term investment is the balance after the impairment loss of NT\$3,736 thousand has been recognized.

Note 2 : Gains or losses on investments are recognized through subsidiaries.

Note 3 : KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD. is jointly held by Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company, and Hozuan Investment Company Limited.

The total percentage of ownership is 15.97%, and the losses on investments recognized by the Group amounted to NT\$17,815 thousand.

Note 4 : Gains on investments in investees include the gains or losses on investments resulting from upstream transactions.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Table 5 : Information on investees in Mainland China

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

(Except as indicated)

Names of investee in Mainland China	Main business	Paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated outward remittance for investment from Taiwan, beginning of the period	Remittance of funds in the current period		Accumulated outward remittance for investment from Taiwan, end of the period	Profit or loss of investees in the current period	Direct and indirect percentage of ownership	Gains or losses on investments recognized in the current period	Ending carrying amount of the investment	Accumulated repatriation of gain on investment as of end of the period	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited	Manufacturing and selling of automobile gearboxes and gears	\$645,364 (USD21,000 thousand)	2	\$569,812 (USD18,600 thousand)	\$75,552 (USD2,400 thousand)	-	\$645,364 (USD21,000 thousand)	\$(153,927)	100%	\$(153,927)	\$159,522	\$-	Note 2, 3

Company name	Accumulated outward remittance for investment in Mainland China as of end of the period	Investment amount authorized by investment commission, MOEA	Upper limit on the amount of investment stipulated by investment commission, MOEA
Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company	\$645,364	\$645,364	\$4,607,134

Note 1 : There are two methods of investment. Please indicate the number of methods :

- (1) Directly invest in Mainland China
- (2) Indirectly invest in Mainland China through a company set up in the third region.
- (3) Other ways

The Company invested in investees in Mainland China through the subsidiary, CAPTAIN HOLDING CO.,LTD.

Note 2 : The aforementioned gains or losses on investments are based on the financial statements audited by the CPA of the parent company in Taiwan.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Notes to the parent company only financial statements (cont.)
(Except as indicated, expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Note 3 : According to the limit stipulated in the letter No.006130 of the Securities and Futures Commission (90) of the SFC of the Ministry of Finance of the Ministry of Finance on November 16, 2001.
Please refer to Note 13.1 and 2 for the information on the significant transactions between the Company and the investees in Mainland China and the prices, payments for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
Statement of significant accounting items
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Item	No. / Index
Statements of cash and cash equivalents	1
Statements of accounts receivables	2
Statements of inventories	3
Statements of changes in investments in long-term equity accounted for using equity method	4
Statements of changes in property, plant and equipment	Note 6.8
Statements of changes in accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	Note 6.8
Statements of short-term borrowings	5
Statements of short-term notes payables	Note 6.11
Statements of notes payables	6
Statements of accounts payables	7
Statements of other payables	8
Statements of corporate bonds payables	Note 6.14
Statements of long-term borrowings (including current portion)	9
Statements of operating revenue	10
Statements of operating costs	11
Statements of manufacturing expenses	12
Statements of operating expenses	13
Current employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization expenses categorized by function	Note 6.21
Statements of non-operating income and expenses	Note 6.22

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

1.Statements of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Cash on hand		\$340	
Bank deposits			
Demand deposits		259,870	
Deposits in foreign currencies	Primarily include : USD2,549 thousand EURO650 thousand JPY105,284 thousand CNY7,372 thousand THB5,284 thousand, etc.		
		163,673	
Total		<u>\$423,883</u>	

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

2.Statements of accounts receivables

December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name of customer	Summary	Amount	Note
Non-related parties			
Company A		\$ 976,682	
Company B		200,811	
Company C		177,210	
Company D		75,439	
Others (Note)		242,984	
Subtotal		<u>1,673,126</u>	
Less: allowances for exchange loss		58,168	
Less: loss allowances		(25,431)	
Accounts receivables, net		<u><u>\$1,705,863</u></u>	

(Note) Customers with balances not exceeding 5% of the total account balance are presented together.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

3.Statements of inventories

December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Summary	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw materials		\$396,405	\$375,368	Please refer to Note 4.9 for the determination of net realizable value.
Work in process		1,173,895	1,125,491	
Finished goods		1,165,524	1,056,922	
Total		<u>2,735,824</u>	<u>\$2,557,781</u>	
Less: allowances for inventory valuation loss		(178,043)		
Net amount		<u><u>\$2,557,781</u></u>		

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

4. Statements of changes in investments accounted for using equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of shares; thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name	Beginning balance		Additions		Reductions		Amount increased (decreased) accounted for using equity method (Note 1)	Ending balance			Collateral or guarantee provided	Note
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount		Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Amount		
Associates												
KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD.	839	\$15,201	-	\$-	-	\$-	\$(1,416)	839	0.77%	\$13,785	None	
LING WEI CO., LTD.	3,634	44,450	-	-	-	-	(843)	3,634	45%	43,607	None	
TAKAWA SEIKI, INC.	120	3,155	-	-	-	-	225	120	40%	3,380	None	
TAIWAN PYROLYSIS & ENERGY REGENERATION CORP.	375	3,736	-	-	-	-	-	375	25%	3,736	None	
Accumulated impairment		(3,736)		-		-	-			(3,736)		
Subtotal		62,806		-		-	(2,034)			60,772		
Subsidiaries												
Howin Precision Company Limited	7,305	79,986	-	-	-	-	(6,839)	7,305	61.05%	73,147	None	
Juda Intelligent Technology	15,974	140,343	-	-	-	-	(30,888)	15,974	100%	109,455	None	
Hefu Construction Co., Ltd	6,800	69,815	-	-	-	-	(1,622)	6,800	50%	68,193	None	
Helun Precision Co., Ltd.	500	5,053	-	-	-	-	35	500	100%	5,088	None	
Hozuan Investment Company Limited	27,396	314,085	-	-	-	-	(23,493)	27,396	100%	290,592	None	
Core Technology Co., Ltd.	-	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	(4,634)	40,000	43.96%	35,366	None	
HOTATECH, INC	530	483,670	-	-	-	-	(61,914)	530	100%	421,756	None	
HOTA USA INC.	1,000	24,172	-	-	-	-	559	1,000	100%	24,731	None	
CAPTAIN HOLDINGS., LTD.	18,600	237,143	2,400	75,552	-	-	(160,503)	21,000	100%	152,192	None	
Subtotal		1,354,267		115,552		-	(289,299)			1,180,520		
Total		\$1,417,073		\$115,552		\$-	\$(291,333)			\$1,241,292		

Note 1: Including shares of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method, and cash dividends paid by investee companies, etc.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

5.Statements of short-term borrowings

December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Type of borrowing	Description	Ending balance	Contract period	Interest rate interval	Credit line	Collateral or guarantee	Note
Unsecured loans	First Commercial Bank	\$10,000	2025/10/9~2026/1/9	1.8750%	\$10,000	None	
Unsecured loans	E.SUN BANK	180,000	2025/12/12~2026/3/12	1.9300%	180,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Bank of Taiwan	70,000	2025/9/11~2026/3/10	2.0000%	70,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Mega Bank	100,000	2025/10/21~2026/1/19	1.9870%	100,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Bangkok Bank	60,000	2025/12/17~2026/1/16	1.9800%	60,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Bangkok Bank	80,000	2025/12/19~2026/1/19	1.9800%	80,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Cathay United Bank	200,000	2025/10/30~2026/4/30	2.1300%	200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Yuanta Commercial Bank	200,000	2025/11/14~2026/2/12	1.9500%	200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Entie Commercial Bank	200,000	2025/11/14~2026/1/8	2.2240%	200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	100,000	2025/5/9~2026/5/9	1.9750%	200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	250,000	2025/11/24~2026/5/23	1.9450%	250,000	None	
Unsecured loans	CTBC Bank	100,000	2025/7/30~2026/1/30	2.1000%	100,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Shin Kong Bank	200,000	2025/10/13~2026/1/13	1.9400%	200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	KGI Bank	200,000	2025/12/19~2026/3/19	2.2000%	200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Bank SinoPac	300,000	2025/12/26~2026/2/26	2.1700%	300,000	None	
Secured loans	First Commercial Bank	120,000	2025/10/9~2026/1/9	1.8750%	120,000	Land and plant	
Secured loans	Hua Nan Commercial Bank	280,000	2025/12/1~2026/1/30	1.9957%	280,000	Land and plant	
Total		<u>\$2,650,000</u>					

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

6.Statements of notes payables

December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name of supplier	Summary	Amount	Note
Company A	Payment for goods	\$404,531	

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

7.Statements of accounts payables

December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name of supplier	Summary	Amount	Note
Non-related parties			
Company A		\$47,584	
Company B		24,044	
Company C		17,205	
Others (Note)		213,110	
Accounts payables-non-related parties		301,943	
Related parties			
Howin Precision Company Limited		29,662	
Accounts payables, net		\$331,605	

(Note) Suppliers with balances not exceeding 5% of the total account balance are presented combinedly.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

8.Statements of other payables

December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Account	Summary	Amount
Non-related parties		
Payroll and bonus payables		\$48,989
Payables on equipment		21,152
Employees' bonus and directors' remuneration payables		113
Freight payables		83,326
Others		127,952
Other payables – non-related parties		281,532
Related parties		
KAO FONG MACHINERY CO., LTD.		3,247
Howon (Whaian) Automobile Components Company Limited		5
Juda Intelligent Technology		1,575
Howin Precision Company Limited		117
Other payables-related parties		4,944
Other payables, net		\$286,476

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
9. Statements of long-term borrowings (including current portion)
December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Creditor	Summary	Loan amount	Contract period	Interest rate	Collateral or guarantee	Note
Syndicated loan by Land Bank of Taiwan	Syndicated mortgage loan	\$1,350,000	2025/12/24~2030/12/24	2.377%~2.451%	Property, plant and equipment	
TAIWAN BUSINESS BANK	Mortgage loan	1,113,736	2017/11/28~121/11/28	0.825%~2.220%	Property, plant and equipment	
First Commercial Bank	Mortgage loan	306,289	2019/12/13~2030/12/15	0.725%~2.125%	Equipment	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Mortgage loan	47,852	2021/9/28~2031/7/5	1.725%~2.060%	Equipment	
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	Mortgage loan	588,477	2021/8/31~2037/8/31	1.725%~2.028%	Land	
Land Bank of Taiwan	Mortgage loan	546,458	2018/9/25~2038/9/27	2.220%	Land and plant	
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	Mortgage loan	236,765	2019/5/30~2039/5/30	1.975%	Land and buildings	
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	Mortgage loan	10,023	2023/9/23~2030/9/25	1.920%	Equipment	
TAIWAN BUSINESS BANK	Unsecured loan	216,665	2019/5/28~2032/8/15	0.825%~1.875%		
First Commercial Bank	Unsecured loan	110,900	2019/7/18~2033/5/15	0.725%~1.850%		
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	Unsecured loan	13,333	2019/8/15~2026/8/15	2.025%		
Yuanta Commercial Bank	Unsecured loan	175,000	2023/7/25~2026/7/25	1.950%		
Mizuho Bank	Unsecured loan	600,000	2025/10/17~2026/3/31	2.070%		
Agricultural Bank of Taiwan	Unsecured loan	300,000	2025/10/23~2026/10/23	1.920%		
Mega Bank	Unsecured loan	2,500	2023/12/27~2030/12/27	1.882%		
	Subtotal	5,617,998				
	Less: current portion	(918,963)				
	Less: discounts from government grants	(19,641)				
	Total	\$4,679,394				

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

10.Statements of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of pieces; thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Quantity	Amount	Note
Gear and shaft for motorcycles	332	\$460,175	
Gear and shaft for automobiles	6,716	3,880,821	
Gear and shaft for others	340	94,364	
Operating revenue, net		<u>\$4,435,360</u>	

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company

11.Statements of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Amount	Note
I. Costs of self-produced goods sold		
Direct raw materials: beginning materials	\$450,854	
Add: purchases of materials, net	1,115,383	
Less: raw materials sold	(4,783)	
Transferred to expenses	(3,135)	
Ending raw materials	(396,405)	
Raw materials consumed	1,161,914	
Direct labor	339,114	
Manufacturing expenses (Statement 12)	2,574,197	
Manufacturing costs	4,075,225	
Add: beginning work in process	1,242,762	
Transferred from finished goods	1,793,488	
Less; ending work in process	(1,173,895)	
Costs of work in process	5,937,580	
Add: beginning work in process	1,292,787	
Finished goods purchased	(2,356)	
Less: transferred to costs of finished goods	(1,793,488)	
Transferred to expenses	(14,427)	
Adjusting materials	(24)	
Ending finished goods	(1,165,524)	
Costs of self-produced goods sold	4,254,548	
II. Raw materials sold	4,783	
III. Revenue from sales of tailings	(45,961)	
Loss for inventory valuation and obsolescence	70,841	
Others	24	
Total operating costs	\$4,284,235	

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
12.Statements of manufacturing expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Amount	Note
Processing costs	\$957,517	
Depreciation	637,751	
Water, electricity and gas expenses	304,463	
Payroll expenses	120,869	
Other expenses (Note)	553,597	
Total	\$2,574,197	

Note: the balance of each item does not exceed 5% of total amount of the account balance.

Hota Industrial Manufacturing Company
13.Statements of operating expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Sales and marketing expenses	General and administrative expenses	Research and development expenses	Expected credit impairment losses	Total
Payroll expenses	\$22,231	\$40,932	\$28,649	\$91,812	
Freight	162,850	-	31	162,881	
Water, electricity and gas expenses	5,555	4,461	7,567	17,583	
Depreciation	3,898	9,251	9,776	22,925	
Commission expenses	35,498	-	-	35,498	
Importing and exporting expenses	34,669	-	-	34,669	
Contracted research expenses	-	-	2,590	2,590	
Tools expenses	-	-	5,773	5,773	
Others (Note)	61,883	23,326	23,431	108,640	
Total	\$326,584	\$77,970	\$77,817	\$482,371	

Note: the balance of each item does not exceed 5% of total amount of the account balance.