

**KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS with
Independent Auditors' Report**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Stock Code : 4527

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Notice to readers

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

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR25004512

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Kuen Ling Machinery Refrigerating Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Kuen Ling Machinery Refrigerating Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the *Other matter* section), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as at 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 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, 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 Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements. 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, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue

Description

Please refer to Note 4(23) of parent company only financial statement for accounting policies on revenue recognition, and Note 6(18) for details of operating revenue.

The Company's operating revenue arises from revenue from contracts with customers and mainly from customer acceptance and transfer of the products, such as condensers, chillers, chiller units and condensing units. Contract revenue is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. The transfer of control of the product to the customer and the fulfillment of performance obligations usually involve manual work and judgment, which may result in inappropriate timing of revenue recognition around the balance sheet date, and the aforementioned circumstances were also existing in the Company's subsidiaries which were accounted for using equity method. Therefore, we consider the appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue as one of the key audit matters for this year's audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

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

1. Obtained an understanding and assessed the accounting policies of revenue recognition.
2. Obtained an understanding, assessed and tested the effectiveness of the design and the execution of internal controls on revenue recognition.
3. Performed cut-off tests on contract revenue in a certain period around balance sheet date to ascertain that the revenue was recognised when control of goods has been transferred, and there is no performance obligation that could affect the customer acceptance of the products.

Accounts receivable impairment valuation

Description

Please refer to Note 4(6) of parent company only financial statements for accounting policy on accounts receivable, Note 5 for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to accounts receivable impairment valuation, Note 6(2) for details of accounts receivable and Note 12(2) for details of information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable.

The Company evaluates the lifetime expected credit loss amount of the accounts receivable and recognises loss allowance. The evaluation method used considers the historical transaction records, operation and current financial conditions of individual significant customers or customers of similar credit risk groups, and incorporates the effect of the time value of money. The identification of individual significant customers, the differentiation of similar credit risk groups and the aforementioned evaluation methods involve the subjective judgment of the management authority, which has a significant impact on the measurement of the expected credit loss of receivables, and the aforementioned circumstances were also existing in the Company's subsidiaries (shown as investments accounted for using equity method). Therefore, we consider the Company's and its subsidiaries' accounts receivable impairment valuation as one of the key audit matters for this year in our audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

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

1. Obtained an understanding of the Company's operation and sales customers. Assessed the reasonableness of policies and process applied in allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, including identifying individual significant customers, classifying the similar credit risk groups and objective evidence for determining expected credit losses.
2. Obtained an understanding of the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the internal control procedures over the Company's credit management and the assessment of lifetime expected credit losses of receivables.
3. Assessed the reasonableness of the amounts of significant expected credit losses individually assessed by management and the expected credit losses assessed based on similar credit risk groups.
4. Performed subsequent collection tests on accounts receivable for expected credit losses that occur simply to reflect the time value of money to assess the reasonableness of expected credit losses.

Other matter – Reference to the audits of other auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments accounted for using the equity method which were audited by other auditors. Therefore, our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in respect of these associates, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The balance of these investments accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT\$11,769 thousand and NT\$12,433 thousand, both constituting 1% of the total assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the comprehensive income recognised from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT\$1,497 thousand and NT\$2,473 thousand, both constituting 1% of the total comprehensive income for the years then ended.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the entity 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 of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Wang, Chun-Kai

Wu, Chien-Chih

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 11, 2026

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

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

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 217,877	8	\$ 115,438	5
1140	Current contract assets	6(18)	15,130	1	63,836	3
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(2)	20,182	1	29,634	1
1160	Notes receivable due from related parties, net	6(2) and 7	9,361	-	12,331	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(2)	236,431	9	174,359	7
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	6(2) and 7	420,634	16	278,822	11
1210	Other receivables due from related parties	7	9,260	-	7,961	-
130X	Inventories	6(3)	326,803	12	290,718	12
1410	Prepayments		20,237	1	103,240	4
1479	Other current assets, others	8	2,914	-	853	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>1,278,829</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>1,077,192</u>	<u>43</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	9,759	-	9,759	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(5)	912,386	35	989,583	39
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6), 7 and 8	374,691	14	371,931	15
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7) and 7	7,763	-	9,205	-
1780	Intangible assets		2,010	-	859	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(23)	34,373	1	25,154	1
1920	Guarantee deposits paid	8	14,013	1	10,512	1
1930	Long-term notes and accounts receivable	6(8)	-	-	258	-
1990	Other non-current assets, others	8	15,468	1	21,542	1
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>1,370,463</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>1,438,803</u>	<u>57</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 2,649,292</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,515,995</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(9) and 8	\$ 169,882	6	\$ 137,607	6
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(18)	20,164	1	34,887	1
2150	Notes payable	7	762	-	8,765	-
2170	Accounts payable	7	205,680	8	178,517	7
2200	Other payables	6(10) and 7	186,936	7	169,702	7
2230	Current tax liabilities		27,049	1	23,783	1
2250	Current provisions	6(11)	50,203	2	36,203	2
2280	Current lease liabilities	7	2,960	-	2,960	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others	6(12) and 8	10,819	-	759	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>674,455</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>593,183</u>	<u>24</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2570	Long term borrowing	6(12) and 8	70,000	3	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(23)	52,279	2	69,108	3
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	7	4,479	-	5,340	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current	6(13)	52,763	2	52,410	2
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>179,521</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>126,858</u>	<u>5</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities		<u>853,976</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>720,041</u>	<u>29</u>
Equity						
Share capital						
3110	Ordinary share	6(14)	761,524	29	761,524	30
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus	6(15)	128,616	5	128,616	5
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserve		325,850	12	293,365	11
3320	Special reserve		66,674	3	94,936	4
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		594,230	22	584,187	23
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest	6(17)	(81,578)	(3)	(66,674)	(2)
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,795,316</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>1,795,954</u>	<u>71</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments						
Significant Subsequent Events						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 2,649,292</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,515,995</u>	<u>100</u>

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

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31					
		2025		2024			
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%		
4000	Operating revenue	\$ 1,758,774	100	\$ 2,009,564	100		
5000	Operating costs	(1,460,624)	(83)	(1,699,995)	(84)		
5900	Gross profit	298,150	17	309,569	16		
5910	Unrealised profit from sales	1,915	-	(2,134)	-		
5950	Gross profit from operations	300,065	17	307,435	16		
	Operating expenses						
6100	Selling expenses	(41,828)	(2)	(46,900)	(2)		
6200	Administrative expenses	(124,136)	(7)	(122,458)	(6)		
6300	Research and development expenses	(40,513)	(2)	(38,804)	(2)		
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	(17,242)	(1)	6,465	-		
6000	Total operating expenses	(223,719)	(12)	(201,697)	(10)		
6900	Net operating loss	76,346	5	105,738	6		
	Non-operating income and expenses						
7100	Interest income	803	-	789	-		
7010	Other income	47,677	3	41,200	2		
7020	Other gains and losses	(302)	-	1,664	-		
7050	Finance costs	(4,049)	-	(3,668)	-		
7070	Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	151,753	8	205,448	10		
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	195,882	11	245,433	12		
7900	Profit before income tax	272,228	16	351,171	18		
7950	Income tax expense	(13,678)	(1)	(31,622)	(2)		
8200	Profit for the year	\$ 258,550	15	\$ 319,549	16		
	Other comprehensive income						
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
8311	Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(\$ 745)	-	\$ 6,617	-		
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	149	-	(1,323)	-		
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(596)	-	5,294	-		
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(14,904)	(1)	28,262	2		
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	(\$ 15,500)	(1)	\$ 33,556	2		
8500	Total comprehensive income	\$ 243,050	14	\$ 353,105	18		
	Earnings per share						
9750	Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.40		\$ 4.20			
9850	Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.36		\$ 4.14			

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

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Retained Earnings			Other equity interest		Total equity
				Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 761,524	\$ 128,616	\$ 267,856	\$ 81,442	\$ 481,113	(\$ 61,618)	(\$ 33,318)	\$ 1,625,615
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	319,549	-	-	319,549
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(17)	-	-	-	-	5,294	28,262	-	33,556
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	324,843	28,262	-	353,105
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	25,509	-	(25,509)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	13,494	(13,494)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(16)	-	-	-	-	(182,766)	-	-	(182,766)
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 761,524	\$ 128,616	\$ 293,365	\$ 94,936	\$ 584,187	(\$ 33,356)	(\$ 33,318)	\$ 1,795,954
<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 761,524	\$ 128,616	\$ 293,365	\$ 94,936	\$ 584,187	(\$ 33,356)	(\$ 33,318)	\$ 1,795,954
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	258,550	-	-	258,550
Other comprehensive income	6(17)	-	-	-	-	(596)	(14,904)	-	(15,500)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	257,954	(14,904)	-	243,050
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	32,485	-	(32,485)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(28,262)	28,262	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(16)	-	-	-	-	(243,688)	-	-	(243,688)
Balance at December 31, 2025		\$ 761,524	\$ 128,616	\$ 325,850	\$ 66,674	\$ 594,230	(\$ 48,260)	(\$ 33,318)	\$ 1,795,316

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

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 272,228	\$ 351,171
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Expected credit gain	12(2)	17,242	(6,465)
Depreciation expense (including amortisation of right-of-use assets)	6(6)(7)(21)	30,426	26,654
Amortisation charge	6(21)	960	1,831
Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(151,753)	(205,448)
Interest expense		4,049	3,668
Interest income		(803)	(789)
Dividend income	6(19)	(1,694)	(2,511)
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	6(20)	(141)	(603)
Unrealised profit (loss) from sales		(1,915)	2,134
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Current contract assets		48,706	22,019
Notes receivable		9,411	(21,695)
Notes receivable due from related parties		2,970	14,705
Accounts receivable (including long-term notes and accounts receivables)		(79,015)	(66,023)
Accounts receivable due from related parties		(141,812)	(6,781)
Other receivables due from related parties		(1,299)	1,302
Inventories		(36,085)	70,856
Prepayments		83,003	(63,234)
Other current assets, others		(2,077)	585
Changes in operating liabilities			
Current contract liabilities		(14,723)	3,045
Notes payable		(8,003)	(3,675)
Accounts payable		27,163	(68,792)
Other payables		22,436	44,360
Current provisions		14,000	-
Other current liabilities, others		60	113
Net defined benefit liability, non-current		(392)	(5,050)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations		92,942	91,377
Interest received		819	779
Dividends received		217,655	144,814
Interest paid		(4,027)	(3,567)
Income taxes paid		(36,311)	(21,422)
Net cash flows from operating activities		271,078	211,981

(Continued)

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6(25)	(\$ 26,596)	(\$ 68,681)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities		-	(3,373)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(25)	141	603
Intangible assets		(2,111)	(63)
Decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid		(3,501)	4,308
Increase in other non-current assets		(1,968)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(34,035)	(67,206)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	6(26)	32,275	27,766
Repayment of short-term borrowings	6(26)	80,000	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	6(26)	-	(15,000)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(26)	(3,191)	(3,157)
Cash dividends paid	6(16)	(243,688)	(182,766)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(134,604)	(173,157)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		102,439	(28,382)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	115,438	143,820
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	\$ 217,877	\$ 115,438

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

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

1. History and Organisation

KUEN LING REFRIGERATING CO., LTD. (the “Company”) was incorporated in April 1988 under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The Company is primarily engaged in the installation, maintenance, repair, manufacturing, processing, trading, domestic and foreign sales business and lease business of condensers, chillers, chiller units and condensing units.

The Company’ shares have been traded in the Taipei Exchange starting from September 2000.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2026.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

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

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial condition and financial performance, from January 1, 2025 :

- Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2025, would not have a significant impact on financial condition and financial performance:

<u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
IFRS 17 and IFRS 9-Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17)	January 1, 2023
IFRS Accounting Standards “Annual Improvements- Volume 11”	January 1, 2026

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

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”

Updating the irrevocable option to designate equity instruments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), the fair value for each category should be disclosed, but no need to disclose fair value information for each specific investment.

Additionally, the fair value gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income during the reporting period should be disclosed, distinguishing between the fair value gains or losses related to investments derecognized during the reporting period and those related to investments still held at the end of the reporting period. It is also necessary to disclose the cumulative gains or losses transferred to equity due to investments derecognized during the reporting period.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

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

<u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	Pending decision by the IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

Note: The FSC announced in its press release dated September 25, 2025, that publicly issued companies will adopt IFRS 18 starting from the 2028 fiscal year. Additionally, if enterprises have a need for early adoption of IFRS 18, they may apply the provisions of IFRS 18 early once the FSC has endorsed it.

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

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 and will update the structure of the statement of comprehensive income, adding disclosure requirements for management performance measures and enhancing the principles for aggregation and disaggregation applied to the primary financial statements and notes.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

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

- (a) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income measured at fair value.
- (b) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company’s functional and the Company’s presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

(a) Assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at spot exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

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

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

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

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

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

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

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction

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

(6) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(7) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost including accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component and lease receivables, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(8) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(9) Inventories

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

(10) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries and associates

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- B. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Company are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses proportionate to its ownership.
- D. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- E. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- F. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises the Company's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- G. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- H. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.
- I. Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

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

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	3~55 years
Machinery and equipment	2~15 years
Transportation equipment	5~6 years
Office equipment	4~10 years
Leasehold improvements	5~10 years
Other equipment	3~11 years

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessee) — right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the following:
 - (a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
 - (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there

are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

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

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

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

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

(13) Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly pertain to computer software which is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(15) Borrowings

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

(16) Accounts and notes payable

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

(17) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(18) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(19) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date.

(20) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds at the balance sheet date.
- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
- iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of

redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(21) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in which the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an

intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(22) Dividends

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

(23) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

- (a) The Company manufactures and sells condensers, chillers, chiller units and condensing units and related products. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (b) The Company's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognized as a provision.
- (c) A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.
- (d) Some contracts include multiple deliverables. In most cases, the installation is simple, does not include an integration service and could be performed by another party or supplier. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. In this case, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

B. Service revenue

Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

C. Engineering service revenue

- (a) Some contracts include sales, installation and integration services of equipment. The equipment, the installation and the integration services provided by the Company are not distinct and are identified to be one performance obligation satisfied over time since the installation and integration services involve significant customisation and modification. The Company recognizes revenue on the basis of costs incurred relative to the total expected costs.
- (b) The Company's estimate about revenue, costs and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management become aware of the changes in circumstances.
- (c) The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

D. Financing components

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

E. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Company recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred although the Company expects to recover those costs.

(24) Government grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

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

Impairment assessment of accounts receivable

When there is a significant increase in credit risk on the financial instrument since initial recognition, loss allowance of the financial instrument is measured by lifetime expected credit losses. After taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information, the Company recognize lifetime expected credit losses for all financial instruments for which there have significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition after considering all reasonable and supportable information. The measurement of expected credit losses considers the risk or probability that a credit loss occurs.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company recognized loss allowance amounting to \$25,295.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and revolving fund	\$ 581	\$ 326
Checking account and demand deposits	217,296	115,112
	<u>\$ 217,877</u>	<u>\$ 115,438</u>

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Notes and accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Note receivable	\$ 20,247	\$ 29,658
Less: Allowance for uncollectable accounts	(65)	(24)
	20,182	29,634
Note receivable from related parties (Note7)	9,361	12,331
	<u>\$ 29,543</u>	<u>\$ 41,965</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 261,661	\$ 182,388
Less: Allowance for uncollectable accounts	(25,230)	(8,029)
	236,431	174,359
Accounts receivable from related parties (Note7)	420,634	278,822
	<u>\$ 657,065</u>	<u>\$ 453,181</u>

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

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
Not past due	\$ 29,608	\$ 669,652	\$ 41,989	\$ 449,201
Past due :				
Up to 30 days	-	321	-	465
31 to 90 days	-	8,459	-	3,281
91 to 180 days	-	124	-	97
181 days to 1 years	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	34	-	1,718
Over 2 years	-	3,705	-	6,448
	<u>\$ 29,608</u>	<u>\$ 682,295</u>	<u>\$ 41,989</u>	<u>\$ 461,210</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

- B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, notes receivable and accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2024, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$422,898.
- C. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company does not hold any collateral as security for accounts receivable.
- D. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes and accounts receivable was \$686,608 and \$495,146, respectively.
- E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).
- F. Please refer to Note 6(8) for the information of long-term receivables.

(3) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Note book value
Materials and supplies	\$ 197,240	(\$ 30,290)	\$ 166,950
Work in progress	64,678	-	64,678
Finished goods	106,388	(15,229)	91,159
Merchandise	2,395	(1,791)	604
	<u>3,412</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,412</u>
	<u>\$ 374,113</u>	<u>(\$ 47,310)</u>	<u>\$ 326,803</u>

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Note book value
Materials and supplies	\$ 179,803	(\$ 20,933)	\$ 158,870
Work in progress	58,806	-	58,806
Finished goods	77,061	(6,412)	70,649
Merchandise	2,982	(2,611)	371
	<u>2,022</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,022</u>
	<u>\$ 320,674</u>	<u>(\$ 29,956)</u>	<u>\$ 290,718</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the year:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,213,876	\$ 1,335,593
Loss on decline in market value	17,354	4,996
Others	<u>229,394</u>	<u>359,406</u>
	<u>\$ 1,460,624</u>	<u>\$ 1,699,995</u>

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

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items :		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks		
Feng-Hou Crporation	\$ 5,720	\$ 5,720
KA LING INDUSTRIAL CORP.	<u>4,039</u>	<u>4,039</u>
FULL OCEAN TRADING LIMITED	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	9,759	9,759
Valuation adjustment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 9,759</u>	<u>\$ 9,759</u>

- A. The Company has elected to classify unlisted stocks investments that are considered to be strategic investments or steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments all amounted to \$9,759 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- B. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.

(5) Investments accounted for using equity method

Investee	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Shareholding ratio	Amount	Shareholding ratio
Subsidiaries:				
CHING CHI				
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	\$ 446,983	83%	\$ 539,993	83%
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING CO., LTD.	297,010	100%	291,680	100%
KLEAN AIR ENTERPRISE LTD.	146,890	100%	145,477	100%
I CHI INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	11,769	70%	12,433	70%
KUENLING AIR CONDITIONING (THAILAND) CO., LTD. (Note)	9,734	100%	-	-
Associates:				
STAR ROYAL CO., LTD.	-	23.5%	-	23.5%
	<u>\$ 912,386</u>		<u>\$ 989,583</u>	

Note: The Company resolved at the Board of Directors meeting on March 11, 2025 to expand into overseas markets and strengthen the Group's growth momentum by making a direct investment in Thailand, with a total investment amount of THB 10 million (approximately USD 300 thousand). The project is currently under preparation.

Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
<u>January 1, 2025</u>									
Cost	\$ 106,209	\$ 288,459	\$ 175,512	\$ 28,245	\$ 14,063	\$ 6,866	\$ 15,028	\$ 64,495	\$ 698,877
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	- (143,408)	(140,641)	(23,894)	(5,648)	(3,786)	(9,569)	-	(326,946)	
	<u>\$ 106,209</u>	<u>\$ 145,051</u>	<u>\$ 34,871</u>	<u>\$ 4,351</u>	<u>\$ 8,415</u>	<u>\$ 3,080</u>	<u>\$ 5,459</u>	<u>\$ 64,495</u>	<u>\$ 371,931</u>
<u>2025</u>									
January 1	\$ 106,209	\$ 145,051	\$ 34,871	\$ 4,351	\$ 8,415	\$ 3,080	\$ 5,459	\$ 64,495	\$ 371,931
Add	-	2,244	6,677	3,857	145	-	588	7,861	21,372
Prepayments for equipment transferred	-	41,868	15,781	-	-	-	315	(49,922)	8,042
Depreciation expense	- (10,531)	(10,444)	(1,700)	(1,581)	(547)	(1,851)	-	(26,654)	
Disposal - Cost	- (263)	(3,070)	(995)	-	-	(540)	-	(4,868)	
Disposal - Accumulated Depreciation	-	263	3,070	995	-	-	540	-	4,868
December 31	<u>\$ 106,209</u>	<u>\$ 178,632</u>	<u>\$ 46,885</u>	<u>\$ 6,508</u>	<u>\$ 6,979</u>	<u>\$ 2,533</u>	<u>\$ 4,511</u>	<u>\$ 22,434</u>	<u>\$ 374,691</u>
<u>December 31, 2025</u>									
Cost	\$ 106,209	\$ 332,308	\$ 194,900	\$ 31,107	\$ 14,208	\$ 6,866	\$ 15,391	\$ 22,434	\$ 723,423
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	- (153,676)	(148,015)	(24,599)	(7,229)	(4,333)	(10,880)	-	(348,732)	
	<u>\$ 106,209</u>	<u>\$ 178,632</u>	<u>\$ 46,885</u>	<u>\$ 6,508</u>	<u>\$ 6,979</u>	<u>\$ 2,533</u>	<u>\$ 4,511</u>	<u>\$ 22,434</u>	<u>\$ 374,691</u>

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
<u>January 1, 2024</u>									
Cost	\$ 106,209	\$ 291,496	\$ 166,642	\$ 30,696	\$ 12,987	\$ 6,623	\$ 12,548	\$ 10,018	\$ 637,219
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(138,713)	(133,395)	(26,157)	(4,159)	(3,130)	(8,121)	-	(313,675)
	<u>\$ 106,209</u>	<u>\$ 152,783</u>	<u>\$ 33,247</u>	<u>\$ 4,539</u>	<u>\$ 8,828</u>	<u>\$ 3,493</u>	<u>\$ 4,427</u>	<u>\$ 10,018</u>	<u>\$ 323,544</u>
<u>2024</u>									
January 1	\$ 106,209	\$ 152,783	\$ 33,247	\$ 4,539	\$ 8,828	\$ 3,493	\$ 4,427	\$ 10,018	\$ 323,544
Add	-	1,515	8,801	1,488	1,143	243	2,480	54,477	70,147
Prepayments for equipment transferred	-	-	1,140	-	-	-	-	-	1,140
Depreciation expense	-	(9,247)	(8,317)	(1,676)	(1,556)	(656)	(1,448)	-	(22,900)
Disposal - Cost	-	(4,552)	(1,071)	(3,939)	(67)	-	-	-	(9,629)
Disposal - Accumulated Depreciation	-	4,552	1,071	3,939	67	-	-	-	9,629
December 31	<u>\$ 106,209</u>	<u>\$ 145,051</u>	<u>\$ 34,871</u>	<u>\$ 4,351</u>	<u>\$ 8,415</u>	<u>\$ 3,080</u>	<u>\$ 5,459</u>	<u>\$ 64,495</u>	<u>\$ 371,931</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>									
Cost	\$ 106,209	\$ 288,459	\$ 175,512	\$ 28,245	\$ 14,063	\$ 6,866	\$ 15,028	\$ 64,495	\$ 698,877
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(143,408)	(140,641)	(23,894)	(5,648)	(3,786)	(9,569)	-	(326,946)
	<u>\$ 106,209</u>	<u>\$ 145,051</u>	<u>\$ 34,871</u>	<u>\$ 4,351</u>	<u>\$ 8,415</u>	<u>\$ 3,080</u>	<u>\$ 5,459</u>	<u>\$ 64,495</u>	<u>\$ 371,931</u>

- A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no interest expense was capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment.
- B. The significant components of buildings include main plants, elevators and decoration equipment, which are depreciated over 55, 15 and 3 years, respectively.
- C. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

(7) Leasing arrangements — lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including land and buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 5 to 8 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be subleased, lent or used in any way that may affect the ownership of the lessor.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u> <u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u> <u>Carrying amount</u>
Land	\$ 1,575	\$ 3,149
Buildings	6,188	6,056
	<u>\$ 7,763</u>	<u>\$ 9,205</u>

	<u>2025</u> <u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Depreciation charge</u>
<i>Land</i>	\$ 1,574	\$ 1,575
<i>Buildings</i>	2,198	2,179
	<u>\$ 3,772</u>	<u>\$ 3,754</u>

C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$2,330 and \$3,701, respectively.

D. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 152	\$ 151
Expense on leases of low value assets	403	409

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$3,746 and \$3,717, respectively.

F. Extension and termination options

(a) Extension options are included the Company's lease contracts pertaining to land.

(b) In determining the lease term, the Company takes into consideration all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option. The assessment of lease period is reviewed if a significant event occurs which affects the assessment.

(8) Long-term receivables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Total long term account receivable	\$	-	\$ 261
Less: unrealized interest revenue		-	(3)
	<u>\$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 258</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the circumstances of each year's expected recovery of the portion of the long-term accounts receivable collection period over one year due to installment payments sales are as follows:

Term	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Within 1 year	\$ -	\$ 258
Later than 1 year but not later than 2 years	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 258</u>

- A. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company does not hold any collateral as security for long-term accounts receivable.
- B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's long-term accounts receivable was \$0 and \$258, respectively.
- C. Information relating to credit risk of long-term receivables is provided in Note 12(2).

(9) Short-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowing</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Range of Interest Rate</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank Loans			
Unsecured Loans: None	\$ 160,000	1.80%~1.85%	None
Letter of Credit for Material Purchases	<u>9,882</u>	4.67%~4.75%	None
	<u>\$ 169,882</u>		
<u>Type of borrowing</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Range of Interest Rate</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank Loans			
Unsecured Loans: None	\$ 115,000	1.83%~2.10%	None
Letter of Credit for Material Purchases	<u>22,607</u>	5.48%~6.33%	None
	<u>\$ 137,607</u>		

- A. Interest expense recognized in profit or loss amounted to \$2,880 and \$3,434 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- B. Please refer to Note 8 for the details of collateral for the credit line for short-term borrowings.
- C. December 31, 2024, part of the Group's credit loans are processed in accordance with the Ministry of Economic Affairs' "Guidelines for Assisting SMEs in Low-Carbon and Smart Transformation Development and Infrastructure Optimization Projects for Regulated and Specific Factories." The interest subsidy rate is based on Chunghwa Post's 2 year time deposit floating rate. The maximum interest subsidy period for the loan is 1 year. December 31, 2025, no such event occurred.

(10) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Salaries and wages and year-end bonuses payable	\$ 66,157	\$ 62,680
Employees' compensation payable	28,146	34,190
Payable on construction	25,615	5,220
Commodity tax payable	23,674	22,918
Directors' remuneration payable	15,253	10,919
Business tax payable	9,074	11,706
Payable on equipment	1,073	1,051
Payable on technical service expense	1,070	6,294
Others	16,874	14,724
	<u>\$ 186,936</u>	<u>\$ 169,702</u>

(11) Current provisions

Warranty	2025	2024
January 1	\$ 36,203	\$ 36,203
Additional provisions for the current period	30,345	14,091
Used in the period	(16,345)	(14,091)
December 31	<u>\$ 50,203</u>	<u>\$ 36,203</u>

The Company gives warranties on products sold and services rendered in accordance with the contract agreement. Provision for warranty is estimated based on historical warranty experience. It is expected that provision for warranty will occur within the next year.

(12) Long-term borrowings/long-term liabilities, current portion

Type of borrowing	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2025
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from July 2025 to July 2030; principal is repayable in installments in accordance with the mutual agreement.	2.11%	Land, buildings and structures	\$ 80,000
Less: current portion				<u>(10,000)</u>
				<u>\$ 70,000</u>

There was no such incident as of December 31, 2024.

A. Interest expense recognized in profit or loss amounted to \$1,017 and \$83 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

B. Please refer to Note 8 for the details of collateral for long-term borrowing.

(13) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2.3% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the Labor Pension Reserve Supervisory Committee. In addition, before the end of each fiscal year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension reserve account. If the balance is insufficient to cover the estimated pension obligations for employees expected to meet retirement conditions in the following year, the Company will make up the shortfall in a lump sum before the end of March of the following year.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 102,191	\$ 100,833
Fair value of plan assets	(49,428)	(48,423)
	<u>\$ 52,763</u>	<u>\$ 52,410</u>

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

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligation</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
<u>2025</u>			
Balance on January 1	\$ 100,833	(\$ 48,423)	\$ 52,410
Service costs for the current period	308	-	308
Interest expense (income)	1,613	(774)	839
	<u>102,754</u>	<u>(49,197)</u>	<u>53,557</u>
Remeasurement amount:			
Actuarial benefits	-	(3,249)	(3,249)
Changes in financial assumptions	2,427	-	2,427
Experience Adjustment	1,567	-	1,567
	<u>3,994</u>	<u>(3,249)</u>	<u>745</u>
Contribute to retirement fund	-	(1,539)	(1,539)
Payment of pensions	(4,557)	4,557	-
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 102,191</u>	<u>(\$ 49,428)</u>	<u>\$ 52,763</u>

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2024</u>			
Balance on January 1	\$ 103,303	(\$ 39,226)	\$ 64,077
Service costs for the current period	514	-	514
Interest expense (income)	1,239	(471)	768
	<u>105,056</u>	<u>(39,697)</u>	<u>65,359</u>
Remeasurement amount:			
Actuarial benefits	-	(3,014)	(3,014)
Changes in financial assumptions	(3,533)	-	(3,533)
Experience Adjustment	(70)	-	(70)
	<u>(3,603)</u>	<u>(3,014)</u>	<u>(6,617)</u>
Contribute to retirement fund	-	(6,332)	(6,332)
Payment of pensions	(620)	620	-
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 100,833</u>	<u>(\$ 48,423)</u>	<u>\$ 52,410</u>

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

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate	<u>1.30%</u>	<u>1.60%</u>
Future salary increase rate	<u>2.50%</u>	<u>2.50%</u>

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

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Future salary increase rate</u>	
	<u>Increase by 0.25%</u>	<u>Reduce by 0.25%</u>	<u>Increase by 0.25%</u>	<u>Reduce by 0.25%</u>
Impact on the present value of the determined benefit obligation				
December 31, 2025	(\$ 2,028)	\$ 2,089	\$ 1,805	(\$ 1,765)
December 31, 2024	(\$ 2,121)	\$ 2,188	\$ 1,912	(\$ 1,867)

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

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to \$355.

(g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 8 years.

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$5,940 and \$5,750, respectively.

(14) Share capital

- A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorised capital was \$1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 20,000 thousand shares of convertible bonds), and the paid-in capital was \$761,524 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year was both 76,152 shares.
- C. Please also refer to Note 11 – Significant Subsequent Events for further details.

(15) Capital surplus

- A. Movements on the capital surplus for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Share premium	Treasury stock trading	Total
Balance on January 1 (i.e. December 31)	\$ 128,615	\$ 1	\$ 128,616

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

(16) Retained earnings

- A. The Company operates in a volatile industry environment and is in the stable growth stage. Considering the Company's future capital needs, long-term financial plans and to maximise shareholders' interests, and in accordance with the Company's dividend policy, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the amount of legal reserve is equal to the amount of total capital.

In accordance with laws, if the balance of the special reserve is insufficient compared to the total of the cumulative amount of net increase in fair value of investment property in a preceding period and the cumulative net amount of other deductions from equity in a preceding period, the Company shall first set aside an equivalent amount of special reserve from the undistributed earnings of the prior period before the appropriation of earnings. If there remains any insufficiency, it shall be set aside from the after-tax profit of the period plus items other than after-tax net profit of the period, that are included in the undistributed earnings of the period. After the provision or reversal of special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, the appropriation of the remaining earnings along with the unappropriated earnings of prior years shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders if dividends would

be distributed by issuing new shares.

The Board of Directors of the Company can distribute all or part of the distributable dividends and bonus, capital surplus and legal reserve in the form of cash as resolved by a majority vote at their meeting attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors and report to the shareholders.

The amount of distributable dividends and shareholders' bonuses shall not be less than 50% of the distributable earnings of the current year, and cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total distribution of the current year.

- B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- C. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- (b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.
- In accordance with the abovementioned rules, the special reserve appropriated as a result of the Company's choice of reclassifying cumulative translation adjustment to retained earnings as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were both \$4,607.
- D. (a) The Company's board of directors resolved on March 11, 2025, to approve the distribution of earnings for 2024, with a cash dividend of \$3.2 per ordinary share, totaling \$243,688. The distribution was reported to the shareholders' meeting on May 26, 2025. The Company's board of directors resolved on March 12, 2024, to approve the distribution of earnings for 2023, with a cash dividend of \$2.4 per common share, totaling \$182,766. The distribution was reported to the shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2024.
- (b) On March 11, 2026, the Board of Directors proposed that total dividends for the distribution of earnings for the year of 2025 was \$228,457 at \$3.0 (in dollars) per ordinary share.

(17) Other equity items

	2025		
	Currency translation	Unrealized gains (loses) on valuation	Total
January 1	(\$ 33,356)	(\$ 33,318)	(\$ 66,674)
Currency translation differences			
–Group	(14,904)	-	(14,904)
December 31	<u>(\$ 48,260)</u>	<u>(\$ 33,318)</u>	<u>(\$ 81,578)</u>
	2024		
	Currency translation	Unrealized gains (loses) on valuation	Total
January 1	(\$ 61,618)	(\$ 33,318)	(\$ 94,936)
Currency translation differences			
–Group	28,262	-	28,262
December 31	<u>(\$ 33,356)</u>	<u>(\$ 33,318)</u>	<u>(\$ 66,674)</u>

(18) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives operating revenue from contracts with customers and mainly from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product categories:

	2025		2024	
Equipment unit	\$	1,350,136	\$	1,502,232
System integration construction		237,265		336,791
Repair and maintenance		171,373		170,541
	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,758,774</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>2,009,564</u>
Timing of revenue recognition:				
At appoint in time	\$	1,350,136	\$	1,502,232
Over time		408,638		507,332
	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,758,774</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>2,009,564</u>

B. assets and liabilities

(a) The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract asset :			
System integration Construction Contract	\$ 15,130	\$ 63,836	\$ 85,855
Contract liabilities :			
Equipment unit contract	\$ 20,164	\$ 9,655	\$ 22,106
System integration Construction Contract	-	25,232	9,736
	\$ 20,164	\$ 34,887	\$ 31,842

(b) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year

	2025	2024
Equipment unit contract	\$ 9,655	\$ 20,098
System integration construction contract	25,232	9,736
	\$ 34,887	\$ 29,834

(c) As of December 31, 2025, the total transaction price allocated to unfulfilled performance obligations amounted to \$16,278. The Company recognised the revenue based on the stage of completion of the system integration construction contract over time. The construction was expected to be completed in 2026.

(19) Other income

	2025	2024
Management service income (note)	\$ 39,510	\$ 29,986
Dividend income	1,694	2,511
Other income (note)	6,473	8,703
	\$ 47,677	\$ 41,200

note: Details are provided in Note 7, Related party transactions.

(20) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Foreign exchange benefits	\$ 187	\$ 1,452
Disposal of interests in property, plant and equipment	141	603
Other	(630)	(391)
	(\$ 302)	\$ 1,664

(21) Expenses by nature

	2025	2024
Changes in finished goods and work-in-progress inventories	\$ 35,199	(\$ 52,680)
Raw materials consumed	979,479	994,843
Employee benefit expenses	228,266	237,364
Depreciation expense	30,426	26,654
Amortization expenses	960	1,831
Other expenses	410,013	693,680
Operating costs and operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,684,343</u>	<u>\$ 1,901,692</u>

(22) Employee benefit expense

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	\$ 181,922	\$ 189,579
Labor and health insurance fees	16,339	15,220
Pension costs	7,087	7,032
Directors' emoluments	11,961	14,639
Other personnel expenses	10,957	10,894
	<u>\$ 228,266</u>	<u>\$ 237,364</u>

- A. The Company shall allocate, at the rate of 3% to 7% of the Company's profit as employee's bonus, with no less than 2% of that distribution going to grassroot employees and not higher than 3% for directors. But the Company should make up the losses before the allocation. The employee's remuneration may be made by stock or cash and allocate to the employees who meets certain conditions. The annual profit stated above is referred to the annual pre-tax benefit before deduction of the distribution of staff and directors remuneration.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation was accrued at \$21,173 and \$27,313, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$9,074 and \$11,706, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 7% and 3% of distributable profit of current year for the year ended December 31, 2025. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors were \$21,173 and \$9,074, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2024 financial statements. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(23) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense

	2025	2024
Current income tax:		
Income tax on profits	\$ 37,885	\$ 30,430
Undistributed surplus earnings	3,847	1,667
Prior year income tax underestimation	(2,155)	(794)
Total income tax for the current portion	<u>39,577</u>	<u>31,303</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(25,899)	319
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 13,678</u>	<u>\$ 31,622</u>

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

	2025	2024
Remeasurement of benefit obligations	<u>(\$ 149)</u>	<u>\$ 1,323</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2025	2024
Net profit before tax calculated according to the statutory tax rate (note)	\$ 54,446	\$ 70,234
Impact amount of income tax exempt according to tax law	(42,460)	(39,485)
Undistributed earnings tax	3,847	1,667
Underestimation (overestimation) of income tax in previous years	(2,155)	(794)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 13,678</u>	<u>\$ 31,622</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

2025				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred tax assets:				
Recognition of pension costs	\$ 10,482	(\$ 79)	\$ 149	\$ 10,552
Product Service Guarantee	7,241	2,800	-	10,041
Allowance for inventory impairment losses	5,991	3,471	-	9,462
Allowance for doubtful debts	745	2,871	-	3,616
No vacation bonus	488	-	-	488
other	207	7	-	214
	<u>25,154</u>	<u>9,070</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>34,373</u>
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
Investment income	(69,108)	16,829	-	(52,279)
	<u>(\$ 43,954)</u>	<u>\$ 25,889</u>	<u>\$ 149</u>	<u>(\$ 17,906)</u>

2024				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred tax assets:				
Recognition of pension costs	\$ 12,815	(\$ 1,010)	(\$ 1,323)	\$ 10,482
Product Service Guarantee	7,241	-	-	7,241
Allowance for inventory impairment losses	5,601	390	-	5,991
Allowance for doubtful debts	1,885	(1,140)	-	745
No vacation bonus	488	-	-	488
other	759	(552)	-	207
	<u>28,789</u>	<u>(2,312)</u>	<u>(1,323)</u>	<u>25,154</u>

- Deferred tax liabilities:

Investment income	(71,101)	1,993	-	(69,108)
	(\$ 42,312)	(\$ 319)	(\$ 1,323)	(\$ 43,954)

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority. As of the report date, the Company has no significant administrative remedies for pending tax.

(24) Earnings per share

	<u>2025</u>		
	Earnings per share	Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	Earning per share
<u>Basic Earnings Per Share</u>			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	\$ 258,550	76,152	\$ 3.40
<u>Diluted Earnings Per Share</u>			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	\$ 258,550	76,152	
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:			
Employee compensation	-	903	
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company			
The effect of potential ordinary shares	\$ 258,550	77,055	\$ 3.36
	<u>2024</u>		
	Earnings per share	Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	Earning per share
<u>Basic Earnings Per Share</u>			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	\$ 319,549	76,152	\$ 4.20
<u>Diluted Earnings Per Share</u>			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	\$ 319,549	76,152	
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:			
Employee compensation	-	992	
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company			
The effect of potential ordinary shares	\$ 319,549	77,144	\$ 4.14

(25) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	2025	2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 21,372	\$ 70,147
Add: Opening balance of payable on Equipment	6,294	4,828
Less: Ending balance of payable on Equipment	(1,070)	(6,294)
Cash paid	<u>\$ 26,596</u>	<u>\$ 68,681</u>

B. Investing and financing activities with no cash flow effects:

	2025	2024
Prepayment for equipment transferred to property and plant and equipment	<u>\$ 8,042</u>	<u>\$ 1,140</u>
Decrease in right-of-use assets	\$ 2,330	\$ 3,701
Less: Increase in lease liabilities	(2,330)	(3,701)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Long-term loans mature within one year	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(26) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	January 1, 2025	Changes in cash flow from financing activities	Changes in non-cash	December 31, 2025
Short-term borrowing	\$ 137,607	\$ 32,275	\$ -	\$ 169,882
Long-term borrowings (note 1)	-	80,000	-	80,000
Lease liabilities (note 2)	8,300	(3,191)	2,330	7,439
Liabilities from financing activities-gross	<u>\$ 145,907</u>	<u>\$ 109,084</u>	<u>\$ 2,330</u>	<u>\$ 257,321</u>
	January 1, 2024	Changes in cash flow from financing activities	Changes in non-cash	December 31, 2024
Short-term borrowing	\$ 109,841	\$ 27,766	\$ -	\$ 137,607
Long-term borrowings (note 1)	15,000	(15,000)	-	-
Lease liabilities (note 2)	7,756	(3,157)	3,701	8,300
Liabilities from financing activities-gross	<u>\$ 132,597</u>	<u>\$ 9,609</u>	<u>\$ 3,701</u>	<u>\$ 145,907</u>

note 1: Including current portion.

note 2: In addition, refer to Note 6(25) for supplemental cash flow information.

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Group</u>
CHING CHI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Subsidiaries of the Company
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD. (SHANGHAI KUEN LING)	Subsidiaries of the Company
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.(SUZHOU KUEN LING)	Subsidiaries of the Company
KLEAN AIR ENTERPRISE LTD.	Subsidiaries of the Company
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. (VIETNAM KUEN LING)	Subsidiaries of the Company
PT KUEN LING INDONESIA	Subsidiaries of the Company
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING CO., LTD. (COZY AIR-CONDITIONING)	Subsidiaries of the Company
I CHI INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	Subsidiaries of the Company
KUENLING AIR CONDITIONING (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Subsidiaries of the Company
TECO Electric & Machinery Co., Ltd. (TECO Electric & Machinery)	Director of the Company
AOK TECHNICAL SERVICE CO., LTD.	Its parent company is director of the Company
TOP-TOWER ENTERPRISES CO., LTD. (TOP-TOWER)	Its parent company is director of the Company
JIANGXI TECO AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD. (JIANGXI TECO)	Its parent company is director of the Company
Chung-Kuo, Tseng	Chairman of the Company

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	2025	2024
Sales of goods:		
Subsidiaries		
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING	\$ 1,138,413	\$ 1,182,416
VIETNAM KUEN LING	12,089	16,511
Others	284	3,402
	<u>1,150,786</u>	<u>1,202,329</u>
Other related parties		
TECO Electric & Machinery	20,877	37,907
Others	8,395	11,546
	<u>29,272</u>	<u>49,453</u>
	<u>\$ 1,180,058</u>	<u>\$ 1,251,782</u>

Because there is no similar counterparty or transaction, the price of goods sold to related parties is conducted by mutual agreement. The collection term is 30 to 197 days after monthly billings for related parties, which is not materially different from the general transaction terms.

B. Purchases

	2025	2024
Purchases of goods:		
Subsidiaries		
SUZHOU KUEN LING	\$ 37,267	\$ 21,279
SHANGHAI KUEN LING	-	20,254
	<u>37,267</u>	<u>41,533</u>
Other related parties		
TOP-TOWER	-	1,215
Others	<u>557</u>	<u>426</u>
	<u>557</u>	<u>1,641</u>
	<u>\$ 37,824</u>	<u>\$ 43,174</u>

Because there is no similar counterparty or transaction, the purchase prices with related parties are conducted by mutual agreement. The payment term is 30 to 90 days after the receipt of goods, which is not materially different from the general transaction terms.

C. Other income

	2025	2024
Sales of labor		
Subsidiaries		
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING (Management Services)	\$ 34,938	\$ 29,986
CHING CHI (Management Services)	<u>4,572</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 39,510</u>	<u>\$ 29,986</u>

The transaction prices for labor services provided by the Company to related parties are determined in accordance with mutual agreement, and the collection term is 90 days after monthly billings.

	2025	2024
Rental income		
Subsidiaries		
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING	<u>\$ 1,020</u>	<u>\$ 1,020</u>

The Company provides the building to the related party as an office space and charges monthly as agreed by both parties.

D. Receivables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Notes receivable:		
Other related parties		
TECO Electric & Machinery	\$ 9,361	\$ 12,331
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiaries		
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING	411,836	262,750
Others	2,632	3,010
	<u>414,468</u>	<u>265,760</u>
Other related parties		
TECO Electric & Machinery	2,353	8,943
Others	3,813	4,119
	<u>6,166</u>	<u>13,062</u>
Total	<u>420,634</u>	<u>278,822</u>

Other receivable

Subsidiaries

COZY AIR-CONDITIONING	<u>9,260</u>	<u>7,961</u>
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Total	<u>\$ 439,255</u>	<u>\$ 299,114</u>
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Other receivables mainly arise from payments receivable by the Company for providing management services.

E. Payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Notes payable:		
Other related parties		
TECO Electric & Machinery	\$ -	\$ 41
Accounts payable:		
Subsidiaries		
SUZHOU KUEN LING	<u>7,042</u>	<u>7,083</u>
Other related parties		
TECO Electric & Machinery	-	48
Others	-	102
	<u>-</u>	<u>150</u>
Other payable		
Subsidiaries		
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING	<u>175</u>	<u>175</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,217</u>	<u>\$ 7,449</u>

F. Lease transactions — lessee

(a) The Company leases land and buildings from Cozy Air-Conditioning. Rental contracts are typically made for the period from 2021 to 2027. Rents are paid monthly.

(b) Lease liability

i. Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries		
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING	\$ 1,991	\$ 3,960

ii. Interest expense:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries		
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING	\$ 34	\$ 56

G. Endorsements and guarantees provided by related parties

As of December 31, 2025, the Company’s borrowings from financial institutions were jointly guaranteed by the Chairman of the Board. As of December 31, 2024, there was no such situation.

(3) Key management compensation

	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 30,062	\$ 31,474
Post-employment benefits	280	245
	\$ 30,342	\$ 31,719

8. Pledged Assets

The Company’s assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Pledged time deposits (note)	\$ 441	\$ 600	Advance payment bonds issued by banks
Land	79,128	79,128	Line of credit for long-term and short-term borrowing
Buildings and structure, net	144,877	103,696	Line of credit for long-term and short-term borrowing
Guarantee deposits (Include current)	16,552	10,512	Construction performance bond or maintenance bond
	\$ 240,998	\$ 193,936	

note: It was the financial assets at amortised cost, which was listed under “other current assets, others” or “other non-current assets, others”.

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) The amount of the performance promissory note issued by the Company for the sale of equipment units and undertaking projects is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Performance guarantee	<u>\$ 55,913</u>	<u>\$ 29,593</u>

(2) Refer to Note 6 (18), operating revenue, for the amount of unfulfilled performance obligations for the system integration construction contract undertaken by the Company.

(3) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company undertakes contracts such as equipment unit and system integration constructions, and financial institutions provide the Company with contract guarantees and other guarantees, amounting to \$2,805 thousand and \$2,141 thousand, respectively.

(4) The amount to be paid in the future for the capital expenditure contracts and outsourcing construction contracts signed by the Company is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Outsourcing construction	\$ 22,308	\$ 90,899
Property, plant and equipment	<u>3,435</u>	<u>9,086</u>
	<u>\$ 25,743</u>	<u>\$ 99,985</u>

(5) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's unused letters of credit for the import of raw materials were USD 6 thousand and USD 197 thousand, respectively.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Subsequent Events

The Company resolved at the Board of Directors meeting on March 11, 2026 to approve the following:

- (1) The appropriation of earnings for 2025. Please refer to Note 6(16) for details.
- (2) To enhance shareholders' return on equity, the Company plans to implement a cash capital reduction to return capital to shareholders, amounting to \$76,153 thousand, involving the cancellation of 7,615 thousand shares. After the capital reduction, the paid-in capital will be \$685,371 thousand. This proposal is subject to approval by the shareholders' meeting and the competent authorities before implementation.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to continuously provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure.

In order to maintain the capital needed for expanding and upgrading plants and equipment, the Company's management shall ensure that there are necessary financial resources and operating plans to support operations, capital expenditures, debt repayment and dividend payment in the next 12 months.

The Company controls its capital using the debt to assets ratio, which is calculated as total liabilities divided by assets. The Company's strategy in 2025 is to continuously adjust the ratio of liabilities to assets and strive to balance the overall capital structure.

The total debt-to-asset ratios at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Liabilities to assets ratio	<u>44%</u>	<u>45%</u>

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ 9,759	\$ 9,759
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 217,877	\$ 115,438
Financial assets at amortised cost (note 1)	441	600
Notes receivable (including related parties)	29,543	41,965
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	657,065	453,181
Other receivables (including related parties)	9,260	7,977
Guarantee deposits (note 2)	16,552	10,512
Long-term accounts receivable	-	258
	<u>\$ 930,738</u>	<u>\$ 629,931</u>

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Short-term borrowings	\$	169,882	\$ 137,607
Notes payable		762	8,765
Accounts payable		205,680	178,517
Other payables		186,936	169,702
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)		80,000	-
	\$	643,260	\$ 494,591
Lease liability (including non-current)	\$	7,439	\$ 8,300

note 1: Listed under “Other Current Assets – Others” or “Other Non-current Assets – Others”.

note 2: Including current portions, listed under “Other Non-current Assets – Others”.

B. Financial risk management policies

In order to effectively control and decrease financial risks, the management of the Company focuses on identifying, evaluating and hedging market uncertainties to minimise potential adverse effects from markets on the Company’s financial performance. The risk includes market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk).

Risk management is carried out by related segments under approved policies.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- i The Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii As the objective of the investments in certain foreign operations held by the Company is for strategic purposes, the Company does not hedge the investments.
- iii The Company’s businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2025				
Foreign currency				
amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value(NTD)	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	\$	567	31.43	\$ 17,821
Non-monetary items (note)				
USD:NTD		18,979	31.43	597,912
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: NTD		471	31.18	14,686
December 31, 2024				
Foreign currency				
amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value(NTD)	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	\$	582	32.79	\$ 19,084
Non-monetary items (note)				
USD:NTD		21,289	32.79	689,509
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: NTD		733	32.11	23,537

note: The items are financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments accounted for using the equity method.

- iv The total exchange loss, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to \$187 and \$1,452, respectively.

v Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

		2025		
		Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$	178	\$ -
Non-monetary items				
USD:NTD	1%		-	5,979
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: NTD	1%		147	-

		2024		
		Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$	191	\$ -
Non-monetary items				
USD:NTD	1%		-	6,895
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: NTD	1%		235	-

Price risk

Equity instruments that the Company is exposed to price risk are financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The price of those equity instruments will be affected by the uncertainty of the future value of the investment.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings (including current portion) with variable rates, which expose the Company's to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group is not exposed to significant cash flow and fair value interest rate risks.

(b) Credit risk

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

ii In order to maintain quality of accounts receivable, the Company has set a credit risk management process or its operations.

Risk assessment of individual customers takes into account factors that may influence customers' ability to pay, such as their financial position, historical record and current economic condition. When appropriate, the Company applies certain credit enhancement tools, such as collecting sales revenue in advance, to reduce credit risk of specific customers.

The Company's treasury measures and controls credit risk of deposits with banks and other financial instruments. Because the counterparties of the Company and performing parties are banks with good credit and financial institutions or company organisations with investment grade or above and thus there was no significant possibility of default nor significant credit risk.

iii The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, if the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition, to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

iv In line with credit risk management procedure, when the counterparty fails to perform the agreement between the two parties and fails to negotiate, the default has occurred.

v The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable, contract assets and rents receivable in accordance with customer types. The Company applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss.

vi The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

- (i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer;
- (ii) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- (iii) It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- (iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

vii The expected credit loss rate established by the Company on the accounts receivable of customers on December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Past due						
	Not past due	Up to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	1 to 2 year(s)	Over 2 years
December 31, 2025	0.14%~ 0.64%	0.19%~ 1.14%	0.33%~ 5.43%	1.85%~ 10.85%	6.70%~ 31.70%	11.70%~ 51.70%	100%
December 31, 2024	0.14%~ 0.64%	0.19%~ 1.14%	0.33%~ 5.43%	1.85%~ 10.85%	6.70%~ 31.70%	11.70%~ 51.70%	100%

viii Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable, notes receivable and contract assets are as follows:

	2025		
	Account receivable	Note receivable	Contract assets
At January 1	\$ 8,029	\$ 24	\$ -
Recognized	17,201	41	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 25,230</u>	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

	2024		
	Account receivable	Note receivable	Contract assets
At January 1	\$ 14,494	\$ 24	\$ -
Reversal of impairment loss	(6,465)	-	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 8,029</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

For provisioned loss in 2025 and 2024, the impairment losses arising from customers' contract are (\$17,242) and \$6,465, respectively.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company's objectives for managing liquidity risk are to maintain cash and deposits needed for operations and adequate borrowing credits to ensure the Company is financially flexible.

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings and summarizes the maturity of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayments:

	December 31, 2025				
	Less than 3 Months	Between 3 Months and 1 years	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>					
Short-term borrowing	\$ 116,498	\$ 53,965	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable (Includes related parties)	762	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable (Includes related parties)	204,985	695	-	-	-
Other payables	113,522	73,414	-	-	-
Lease liability	845	2,535	1,377	2,631	310
Long-term borrowing (including current portion)	423	11,241	42,219	30,555	-
	<u>\$ 437,035</u>	<u>\$ 141,850</u>	<u>\$ 43,596</u>	<u>\$ 33,186</u>	<u>\$ 310</u>

Derivative financial liabilities:

None.

	December 31, 2024				
	Less than 3 Months	Between 3 Months and 1 years	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>					
Short-term borrowing	\$ 72,358	\$ 66,153	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable (Includes related parties)	8,765	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable (Includes related parties)	176,462	2,055	-	-	-
Other payables	87,328	82,374	-	-	-
Lease liability	741	2,228	2,972	2,143	473
	<u>\$ 345,654</u>	<u>\$ 152,810</u>	<u>\$ 2,972</u>	<u>\$ 2,143</u>	<u>\$ 473</u>

Derivative financial liabilities:

None.

(3) Fair value information

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. The carrying amounts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost, note receivables (including receivables from related parties), accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties), other receivables (including receivables from related parties), guarantee deposits paid, long-term notes and accounts receivables, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, current portion of long-term liabilities, long-term borrowings and lease liabilities approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,759</u>	<u>\$ 9,759</u>

Liabilities: None.

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

E. For the equity securities whose fair value is classified as Level 3, which are mainly investments in foreign listed companies, the Company adopts the comparable company approach to calculate the fair value of the investment target. The comparable company approach refers to the transaction price of the shares of companies engaged in the same or similar business in the active market and the value multipliers implied by these prices, and considers the liquidity discount to determine the value of the target company.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

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

(2) Information on investees

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

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Please refer to table 6.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 7.

14. Segment Information

Not applicable.

Table 1. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Name of security holder	Name of security and type	Relationship with company	Account title	December 31, 2025				Remarks
				Units (shares)	Carrying Value	Percentage of ownership	Fair value	
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	Capital contribution-FengHou Enterprise Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVOCI	Note	5,720	18%	5,720	-
	Stock-KA LING INDUSTRIAL CORP.	-	Financial assets at FVOCI	157,500	4,039	15%	4,039	

Note: It is a limited company, therefore it is not applicable.

Table 2. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more:

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/ Trade receivables (payables)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/trade receivables (payables)	
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	COZY AIR-CONDITIONING CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	Sale	\$1,138,413	65%	According to the agreement of both parties	Note	Note	\$411,836	58%	
KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.	Fellow subsidiary	Sale	169,073	62%	According to the agreement of both parties	Note	Note	47,781	69%	

Note: It is conducted in accordance with the provisions of both parties, therefore there is no significant difference from ordinary transactions.

Table 3. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more:

Name of company the has the receivables	Counterparty	Relationship	Balance of amount	Turnover ratio	Overdue		Amount collected in the subsequent period	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Remarks
					Amount	Status			
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	COZY AIR-CONDITIONING CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	\$411,836	3.38%	\$-	-	\$207,812	\$-	None

Table 4. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

This is a summary of the transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries and between each subsidiary company with an amount of more than \$10 million.

No. (Note 1)	Name of company	Related party	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction details			
				Subject	Amount	Transaction terms	Ratio of total consolidated revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	COZY AIR-CONDITIONING CO., LTD.	1	Sale	\$1,138,413	According to the agreement of both parties	37%
0	KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	COZY AIR-CONDITIONING CO., LTD.	1	Accounts receivable - related party	411,836	According to the agreement of both parties	12%
0	KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	COZY AIR-CONDITIONING CO., LTD.	1	Management services revenue	34,938	According to the agreement of both parties	1%
0	KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	1	Purchase	37,267	According to the agreement of both parties	1%
0	KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING(VIETNAM) CO.,LTD.	1	Sale	12,089	According to the agreement of both parties	-
1	KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.	KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	3	Purchase	169,073	According to the agreement of both parties	6%

1	KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.	KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	3	Accounts Payable- related party	37,905	According to the agreement of both parties	1%
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Note 1: Information on business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be indicated in the number column respectively. The method of filling in the number is as follows:

- (1). 0 for the parent company.
- (2). Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially starting from 1 according to company number.

Note 2: There are the following 3 types of relationships with related parties, indicated by type (if it is the same transaction between parent and subsidiary companies or between subsidiaries, there is no need to disclose it repeatedly. For example: a transaction between a parent company and a subsidiary company, if the parent company has disclosed, the subsidiary does not need to be disclosed again; subsidiary to subsidiary transactions, if one has disclosed it, the other does not need to disclose it again):

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

Note 3: The calculation of the ratio of transaction amount to consolidated total revenue or total assets, if it is an asset and liability item, is calculated based on the closing balance to consolidated total assets; if it is a profit or loss item, it is calculated based on the accumulated amount during the period as a share of the total consolidated revenue.

Table 5. Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Business Scope	Original cost of investment		Held at the end of term			Net income (loss) of the Investee	Investment income (less) Recognized	Remarks
				December 31,2025	December 31,2024	Shares owned	Percentage owned	Carrying value			
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	CHING CHI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Invest in other region	\$201,467	\$201,467	6,200,000	83	\$446,983	(\$63,343)	(\$52,704)	Subsidiary, Note 2
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	COZY AIR-CONDITIONING CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Merchandise sales and trading business	30,000	30,000	6,000,000	100	297,010	191,221	191,221	Subsidiary
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	KLEAN AIR ENTERPRISE LTD.	Samoa	Invest in other region	138,046	138,046	4,401,000	100	146,890	11,952	11,952	Subsidiary
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	Yi Kee Industrial Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	General manufacturing	7,073	7,073	-	70	11,769	2,227	1,497	Subsidiary Note 1
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	KUENLING AIR CONDITIONING (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Thailand	Maintenance and Repair of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Equipment	9,440	-	999,998	100	9,734	(213)	(213)	Subsidiary, Note 5

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	AMG HOME Co. Ltd.	Taiwan	General manufacturing	47,000	47,000	2,350,000	23.5	-	-	-	
KLEAN AIR ENTERPRISE LTD.	KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING(VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Vietnam	General manufacturing	89,325	89,325	-	100	133,669	11,907	-	sub- subsidiary, Note 1, Note 3, Note 4
KLEAN AIR ENTERPRISE LTD.	KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (INDONESIA) CO., LTD.	Indonesia	Merchandise sales and trading business	17,279	17,279	-	99	4,690	31	-	sub- subsidiary, Note 1, Note 3, Note 4
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING(VI ETNAM) CO., LTD.	KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (INDONESIA) CO., LTD.	Indonesia	Merchandise sales and trading business	175	175	-	1	47	31	-	sub- subsidiary, Note 1, Note 3, Note 4

Note 1: It is a limited company.

Note 2: The difference between the current period's profit and loss of the invested company and the investment profit and loss recognized by the company is the unrealized profit and loss arising from the company's internal transactions.

Note 3: Converted into New Taiwan Dollars based on the exchange rate on the financial reporting date.

Note 4: It has been incorporated into the Company's profit and loss for the current period evaluated using the equity method, and is calculated and recognized by the Company as investment profit and loss.

Note 5: The investee company was established and registered on May 20, 2025 and is currently still in the preparation stage.

Table 6. Information on investments in Mainland China, Basic information

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of capital surplus	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated amount invested in Mainland China as of January.1,2025	Invested capital remitted from or repatriated to Taiwan		Accumulated amount invested in Mainland China as of December. 31, 2025	Net income Of investee	The Group's direct or indirect investment ratio	Investment gain (loss) recognized by the Group	Book value of the investment as of December. 31, 2025	Accumulated investment income repatriated to Taiwan as of December. 31, 2025	Remark
					Remittance	Repatriation							
KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sales of ice water machines, etc.	\$ 181,713	2	\$ 116,068	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,068	(\$ 34,243)	83	(\$ 28,423)	\$ 196,937	\$ 90,032	Note 2, Note 3
KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	General manufacturing	272,443	2	58,649	-	-	58,649	(17,167)	83	(\$ 14,203)	235,274	-	Note 2, Note 3
Suzhou Chu Mao Technology Co., Ltd.	Precision mold control and other manufacturing and sales businesses	255,459	2	21,173	-	-	21,173	(5,509)	9	-	-	-	-
Fu Feng Sheet Metal (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales of sheet metal outer boxes, etc.	-	2	11,157	-	-	11,157	-	-	-	-	-	Note 7

Company Name	Investment limits			Remark
	The accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan to the mainland at the end of current period	The investment amount is approved by Department of Investment Review, MOEA	in mainland China as stipulated by Department of Investment Review, MOEA	
KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.	\$ 207,047	\$ 410,564	\$ 1,135,470	Note 4, Note 5, Note 6

Note 1: Investment methods are divided into the following 3 types, just indicate the category:

- (1) Directly investment in the mainland China
- (2) Reinvest in mainland China through a third-region company (please indicate the investment company in the third region): Reinvest in mainland China through CHING CHI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED and FULL OCEAN TRADING LIMITED.
- (3) Other methods

Note 2: The difference between the amount of paid-in capital of the company and CHING CHI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED is based on the dividends distributed by KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.; CHING CHI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED was reinvested as the company's capital increase, and KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SUZHOU) CO., LTD's surplus was transferred to capital increase, the Company did not actually remit the amount.

Note 3: Investment gains and losses are recognized based on the financial statements which have been auditing and attestation by the Taiwanese parent company's accountant.

Note 4: Including the Department of Investment Review, MOEA approved the company's mainland invested company's surplus capital increase and the amount of dividends distributed by the mainland investment company that were indirectly reinvested in another mainland invested company.

Note 5: Converted into New Taiwan Dollars based on the exchange rate on the financial reporting date.

Note 6: According to the Department of Investment Review, MOEA stipulates that the investment limit in mainland China is 60% of the Group's net worth.

Note 7: The liquidation of the reinvested company was completed in 2018.

Table 7. Information on investments in Mainland China, Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area

<u>Name of invested company</u>	<u>Sales (purchase) goods</u>		<u>property transaction</u>		<u>Accounts receivable (payable)</u>		<u>Endorsement of note guarantees or provides collateral</u>		<u>Financing</u>				
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>balance</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Maximum balance</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>interest rate range</u>	<u>Current interest</u>	<u>other</u>
KUENLING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	(\$ 37,267)	3%	\$ -	-	(\$ 7,042)	4%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		\$ 581
Bank deposits	NTD Demand deposits	206,057
	USD Demand deposits \$357 thousand; Exchange rate 31.43	11,196
	RMB Demand deposits RMB 10 thousand; Exchange rate 4.34	<u>43</u>
		<u>217,296</u>
		<u>\$ 217,877</u>

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

Statement 2

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Client Code K1001018	Operating revenue	\$ 106,907	
Client Code K1002182	Operating revenue	47,700	
Client Code K1000268	Operating revenue	19,733	
Client Code K1000269	Operating revenue	10,889	
Others	Operating revenue	76,432	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account.
		<u>261,661</u>	
Less: loss allowance		(25,230)	
		<u>\$ 236,431</u>	

Please refer to Note 7 for the detailed statement of Accounts receivable - net amount from related parties.

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 3

Item	Cost	Market Price	Note
Raw materials	\$ 197,240	\$ 169,580	
Work in Progress	64,678	71,082	
Finished Products	106,388	105,011	Measured by the lower of cost and net realizable value
Merchandise	2,395	411	
Stock in transit	<u>3,412</u>	<u>3,412</u>	
	374,113	<u>\$ 349,496</u>	
Less: Allowance for inventory impairment and obsolete inventory	<u>(47,310)</u>		
	<u>\$ 326,803</u>		

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 4

Name of investee	Beginning balance		Addition		Decrease (note 2)		Ending balance		Market price or net equity value			Collateral
	Shares in Thousands	Amount	Shares in Thousands	Amount	Shares in Thousands	Amount	Shares in Thousands	Shareholding ratio	Amount	Unit price	Total Price	
CHING CHI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	6,200,000	\$ 539,993	-	\$ -	-	(\$ 93,010)	6,200,000	83%	\$ 446,983	\$ 72.52	\$ 449,622	None
COZY AIR-CONDITIONING	3,000,000	291,680	3,000,000	191,330	-	(186,000)	6,000,000	100%	297,010	49.64	297,859	None
KLEAN AIR ENTERPRISE LTD.	4,401,000	145,477	-	1,413	-	-	4,401,000	100%	146,890	72.52	148,789	None
I CHI INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	note 1	12,433	-	1,497	-	(2,161)	note 1	70%	11,769	note 1	11,769	None
KUENLING AIR CONDITIONING (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	-	-	999,998	9,734	-	-	999,998	100%	9,734	9.73	9,734	None
STAT ROYAL CO., LTD	2,350,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,350,000	23.5%	-	-	-	None
		<u>\$ 989,583</u>		<u>\$ 203,974</u>		<u>(\$ 281,171)</u>			<u>\$ 912,386</u>		<u>\$ 917,773</u>	

note 1: Not applicable as it is a limited company.

note 2: Cash dividends received from investee companies.

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN COSTS OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 5

Item	Beginning balance	Additions during the period	Reductions during the period	Ending balance
Land	\$ 12,597	\$ -	\$ -	12,597
Houses and buildings	20,913	2,330	-	23,243
	<u>\$ 33,510</u>	<u>\$ 2,330</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>35,840</u>

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 6

Item	Beginning balance	Additions during the period	Reductions during the period	Ending balance
Land	\$ 9,448	\$ 1,574	\$ -	11,022
Houses and buildings	14,857	2,198	-	17,055
	<u>\$ 24,305</u>	<u>\$ 3,772</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>28,077</u>

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 7

Loan Type	Ending balance	Contract Term	Interest rate range	Financing amount	Mortgage or guarantee	Note
Bank credit loan	\$ 160,000	2025/2/27~2026/4/7	1.80%~1.85%	\$ 200,000	None	-
Letter of Credit for Material Purchases	<u>9,882</u>	2025/11/7~2026/5/12	4.67%~4.75%	80,000	None	-
	<u>\$ 169,882</u>					

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 8

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Client Code K9150015	Purchase	\$ 47,451	
Client Code K9150001	Purchase	26,936	
Client Code K9600150	Purchase	15,073	
Client Code K9100002	Purchase	14,541	
Others	Purchase	101,679	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account.
		<u>\$ 205,680</u>	

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF LONG TERM BORROWING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 9

Creditor	Description	Ending Balance	Contract Term	Interest Rate	Collateral or Security	Note
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	Interest payable monthly; principal repaid in equal installments.	\$ 80,000	2025/6/16~2030/6/16	2.11%	Land, Buildings and Structures	
	Less: Current portion due within one year	(10,000)				
		<u>\$ 70,000</u>				

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 10

Item	Quantity	Amount	Note
Remarks	Quantity	Amount	
Chiller	1,857	\$ 1,264,536	
Engineering income		237,265	
Repair income		171,373	
Condenser	50	11,906	
Other		73,694	
		<u>\$ 1,758,774</u>	

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 11

Item	Subtotal	Total	Note
Beginning merchandise	\$ 2,982		
Add: Net amount of goods purchased in the current year	15,278		
Less: Transferred to construction costs, etc (4,959)		
Ending merchandise	<u>(2,395)</u>		
Cost of purchasing and selling		<u>\$ 10,906</u>	
Beginning raw materials	179,803		
Add: Net raw materials purchased	1,058,027		
Less: Transferred to maintenance costs, etc (60,841)		
Ending raw materials	<u>(197,240)</u>		
Used during the year		979,749	
Direct labor		58,523	
Manufacturing expense		<u>79,349</u>	
Manufacturing cost		1,117,621	
Beginning work in progress		58,806	
Ending work in progress		<u>(64,678)</u>	
Cost of finished goods		1,111,749	
Beginning finished goods		77,061	
Less: Transferred to construction costs, etc (18,665)		
Ending finished goods		<u>(106,388)</u>	
Cost of goods manufactured and sold		1,063,757	
Commodity tax		<u>132,516</u>	
Cost of goods manufactured and sold		1,196,273	
Cost of materials sold		6,697	
Maintenance costs		71,314	
Cost of engineering sales		133,286	
Loss on slow-moving inventories and valuation loss		17,354	
Cost of after-sale service		<u>24,794</u>	
Operating costs		<u>\$ 1,460,624</u>	

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 12

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Indirect labor		\$ 17,680	
Processing fees		15,224	
Depreciation expense		8,234	
Insurance fees		7,893	
Miscellaneous materials		6,433	
Water and electricity charges		5,264	
Miscellaneous purchases		4,597	
Repair and maintenance Expense		4,564	
Other manufacturing costs		14,057	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account.
		<u>\$ 79,349</u>	

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 13

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salary expenses		\$ 24,069	
Insurance fees		3,549	
Depreciation expense		2,421	
Processing fees		2,208	
Other		9,581	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account.
		<u>\$ 41,828</u>	

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 14

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salary expenses		\$ 60,612	
Depreciation expense		18,861	
Directors' remuneration		11,961	
Labor fee		8,115	
Other		24,587	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account.
		<u>\$ 124,136</u>	

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 15

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salary expenses		\$ 27,906	
Insurance fees		2,656	
Donations		2,645	
Research and development expenses		2,334	
Other		<u>4,972</u>	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of this account.
		<u>\$ 40,513</u>	

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF FINANCE COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 16

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Bank loans		\$ 3,897	
Lease liabilities		152	
		<u>\$ 4,049</u>	

KUEN LING MACHINERY REFRIGERATING CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 17

Function Nature	2025			2024		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	\$ 89,588	\$ 138,678	\$ 228,266	\$ 92,973	\$ 144,391	\$ 237,364
Wages and salaries	73,320	108,602	181,922	77,891	111,688	189,579
Labour and health insurance fees	7,547	8,792	16,339	6,742	8,478	15,220
Pension costs	3,102	3,985	7,087	2,962	4,070	7,032
Directors' remuneration	-	11,961	11,961	-	14,639	14,639
Other employee benefit expense	5,619	5,338	10,957	5,378	5,516	10,894
Depreciation Expense	8,233	22,193	30,426	6,797	19,857	26,654
Amortisation Expense	389	571	960	573	1,258	1,831

A. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 210 and 202 employees, respectively, including 8 non-employee directors, respectively.

B. Average employee benefit expense in current and previous year was \$1,071 and \$1,148, respectively.

C. Average employee wages and salaries in current and previous year was \$901 and \$977, respectively.

D. Adjustment of average employee wages and salaries was (7.78%).

E. The Company's salary and compensation policy:

The directors' remuneration is determined in accordance with the Article 20-1 of Incorporation of the Company whereby no higher than 3% of the distributable profit of the current year shall be distributed as the directors' remuneration, and the Company's operating results and directors' contribution to the Company's performance are also considered to give reasonable remuneration to directors. Managers are remunerated based on the services provided, risk assumption and the extent of contribution by reference to the general pay level in the same industry. Employees are compensated based on their education and work background, professional expertise, professional seniority and personal performance. The Company also provides flexible compensation movement according to the operational situation to timely motivate morale and retain outstanding employees.

Annual salary adjustments are based on the employees' position and performance assessment to determine the items and amounts for salary adjustments.