

METAAGE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of METAAGE CORPORATION:

Opinion

We have audited the parent company only financial statements of METAAGE CORPORATION (“the Company”), which comprise the parent company only balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the parent company only statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments accounted for using equity method. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors. Therefore, our opinion, insofar as it relates to amounts included for those investees, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The recognized investments accounted for using the equity method constituted 4.11% and 3.99% of the total assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and the recognized share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method constituted 4.60% and 6.87% of the profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

1. Valuation of inventories

Please refer to Note 4(g) for the accounting policy for inventories, Note 5(a) for significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty, and Note 6(f) for the details and related expenses for inventories.

Description of key audit matter:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Since information products, such as network and servers, are constantly evolving, and prices impact end-consumers' decisions on expenditure, sales of related products may fluctuate, resulting in a risk that the cost of inventories may exceed their net realizable values. Consequently, the estimate of the net realized value of inventories, dependent on management's subjective judgment, was considered to be a matter of high concern in our audit of the parent company only financial statements.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our audit procedures included evaluating the reasonableness of the Company's policy for recognizing inventory allowances and verifying whether inventory valuation was conducted pursuant to the established accounting policy; reviewing inventory aging reports and analyzing changes in inventory aging; examining inventory sales conditions and assessing the basis for net realizable value adopted, thereby verifying the reasonableness of the estimated net realizable value of inventories and the recognition of the allowance for inventory loss; reviewing whether the Company has appropriately disclosed relevant information regarding inventory valuation.

2. Valuation of inventories and impairment of goodwill included in investment in subsidiaries

Please refer to Notes 4(g) and (m) for the accounting policy for inventories and impairment of non-financial assets, Note 5(b) for significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty for the valuation of inventories and impairment of goodwill. Please refer to Note 6(g) for the information of investments in subsidiaries. Please refer to Note 6(h) for impairment of goodwill.

Description of key audit matter:

The significant goodwill arising from the acquisitions of Brainstorm Corporation and COREX (PTY) LTD., as well as the inventories of the Company's subsidiaries, have been included in the carrying amounts of the investments accounted for using the equity method in the parent company only financial statements. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Since information products, such as network and servers, are constantly evolving, and prices impact end-consumers' decisions on expenditure, sales of related products may fluctuate, resulting in a risk that the cost of inventories may exceed their net realizable values. Consequently, the estimate of the net realized value of inventories, dependent on management's subjective judgment. The goodwill is annually subject to impairment test or when there are indications that goodwill may have been impaired. The assessment of the recoverable amount of goodwill involves management's judgment and estimation. Accordingly, the valuation of inventories and assessment of impairment of goodwill included in subsidiaries were considered to be a matter of high concern in our audit of the parent company only financial statements.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Regarding valuation of inventories, our audit procedures included evaluating the reasonableness of the subsidiaries' policy for recognizing inventory allowances and verifying whether inventory valuation was conducted pursuant to the established accounting policy; reviewing inventory aging reports and analyzing changes in inventory aging; examining inventory sales conditions and assessing the basis for net realizable value adopted, thereby verifying the reasonableness of the estimated net realizable value of inventories and the recognition of the allowance for inventory loss.

Regarding assessment of impairment of goodwill, our audit procedures included obtaining the impairment assessment report provided by external experts commissioned by the management; reviewing the impairment assessment report and evaluating the reasonableness of the valuation methods, parameters, and assumptions used; performing a sensitivity analysis of the test results; and reviewing whether the Company has appropriately disclosed relevant information regarding the goodwill impairment assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Fu, Hung-Wen and Chuang, Chun-Wei.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 4, 2026

Notes to Readers

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

The auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
METAAGE CORPORATION

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Liabilities and Equity		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:						Current liabilities:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a))	\$ 756,989	8	671,552	7	2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 6(n))	\$ 2,200,000	22	2,600,000	27
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	4,193	-	16,004	-	2110	Short-term notes and bills payable (Note 6(o))	-	-	199,844	2
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (Notes 6(d) and (w))	1,872,060	19	1,979,464	20	2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	3,477	-	10	-
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (Notes 6(d), (w) and 7)	103,794	1	72,091	1	2130	Contract liability (Notes 6(m) and (w))	1,155,451	12	404,933	4
1300	Inventories (Notes 6(f) and (m))	3,988,545	40	3,669,518	38	2170	Notes and accounts payable (Note 7)	1,542,352	16	1,570,442	17
1410	Prepayments (Notes 6(m) and 7)	9,380	-	9,948	-	2200	Other payables (Note 7)	325,271	3	375,706	4
1470	Other current assets (Notes 6(e) and 7)	40,426	-	30,745	-	2280	Current lease liabilities (Notes 6(q) and 7)	30,488	-	29,006	-
		<u>6,775,387</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>6,449,322</u>	<u>66</u>	2320	Long-term borrowings, current portion (Note 6(p))	212,008	2	14,146	-
						2399	Other current liabilities	1,703	-	1,576	-
Non-current assets:								<u>5,470,750</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>5,195,663</u>	<u>54</u>
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	825,878	8	800,908	8	Non-Current liabilities:					
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6(c))	107,328	1	123,149	1	2540	Long-term borrowings (Note 6(p))	151,322	2	395,543	4
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 6(g), (h), (i) and 7)	1,248,775	13	1,192,302	12	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (Notes 6(q) and 7)	26,392	-	31,553	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 6(j), 7 and 8)	601,923	6	758,478	8	2640	Other non-current liabilities (Notes 6(g) and (t))	15,934	-	27,802	-
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6(k))	55,507	1	58,702	1			<u>193,648</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>454,898</u>	<u>4</u>
1760	Investment property, net (Notes 6(l) and 8)	104,283	1	82,500	1			<u>5,664,398</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>5,650,561</u>	<u>58</u>
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 6(t))	139,463	1	141,388	2	Total liabilities					
1931	Long-term accounts receivable (Notes 6(d) and (w))	24,055	-	32,255	-	Equity attributable to owners of parent:					
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 6(e))	88,509	1	85,376	1	3100	Share capital (Note 6(u))	1,883,573	19	1,883,573	19
		<u>3,195,721</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>3,275,058</u>	<u>34</u>	3200	Capital surplus (Notes 6(i) and (u))	1,246,172	12	1,222,895	13
						3310	Legal reserve (Note 6(u))	552,865	6	541,533	5
						3350	Unappropriated retained earnings (Note 6(u))	590,786	6	372,450	4
						3400	Other equity interest	33,314	-	53,368	1
								<u>4,306,710</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>4,073,819</u>	<u>42</u>
						Total equity					
Total assets		<u>\$ 9,971,108</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9,724,380</u>	<u>100</u>	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 9,971,108</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9,724,380</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
METAAGE CORPORATION

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		For the years ended December 31,			
		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Notes 6(w) and 7)	\$ 12,207,004	100	11,321,414	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 6(f) and 7)	<u>10,524,816</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>9,537,674</u>	<u>84</u>
	Gross profit	<u>1,682,188</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1,783,740</u>	<u>16</u>
	Operating expenses (Notes 6(s), (x), 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	1,166,092	10	1,049,519	10
6200	General and administrative expenses	206,432	2	210,991	2
6300	Research and development expenses	<u>27,018</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,053</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>1,399,542</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1,289,563</u>	<u>12</u>
	Net operating income	<u>282,646</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>494,177</u>	<u>4</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7010	Other income (Notes 6(b), (c), (q), (y), 7 and 12)	57,240	-	28,818	-
7100	Interest income (Note 7)	4,243	-	14,826	-
7020	Other gains and losses (Notes 6(g), (q), (y) and 7)	73,075	1	193,492	2
7050	Finance costs (Notes 6(q), (y) and 7)	(60,259)	-	(53,947)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method (Note 6(g))	<u>106,955</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(512,132)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
		<u>181,254</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(328,943)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
	Profit before income tax	463,900	4	165,234	1
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (Note 6(t))	<u>121,218</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>51,673</u>	<u>-</u>
	Profit	<u>342,682</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>113,561</u>	<u>1</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income:				
8310	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(15,821)	-	4,960	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates for using equity method (Note 6(g))	10	-	492	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(15,811)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,452</u>	<u>-</u>
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(4,243)	-	18,791	-
8399	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(4,243)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,791</u>	<u>-</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	<u>(20,054)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,243</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 322,628</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>137,804</u>	<u>1</u>
	Earnings per share (Note 6(v)):				
9750	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)	<u>\$ 1.82</u>		<u>0.60</u>	
9850	Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)	<u>\$ 1.81</u>		<u>0.60</u>	

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

METAAGE CORPORATION**Statements of Changes in Equity****For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings		Unappropriated retained earnings	Total other equity interest			Total equity
			Legal reserve	Special reserve		Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 1,883,573	1,219,380	482,299	17,108	819,246	(13,691)	43,111	(41)	4,450,985
Profit	-	-	-	-	113,561	-	-	-	113,561
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	18,517	4,950	776	24,243
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	113,561	18,517	4,950	776	137,804
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	59,234	-	(59,234)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(17,108)	17,108	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(517,983)	-	-	-	(517,983)
Changes in equity of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	-	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	729
Proceeds from the disposal of forfeited funds from employee stock ownership trust	-	2,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,786
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	(248)	(502)	248	-	(502)
Balance on December 31, 2024	1,883,573	1,222,895	541,533	-	372,450	4,324	48,309	735	4,073,819
Profit	-	-	-	-	342,682	-	-	-	342,682
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(4,243)	(15,975)	164	(20,054)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	342,682	(4,243)	(15,975)	164	322,628
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	11,332	-	(11,332)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(113,014)	-	-	-	(113,014)
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries' acquired	-	(131)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(131)
Changes in equity of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	-	21,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,978
Proceeds from the disposal of forfeited funds from employee stock ownership trust	-	1,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,430
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$ 1,883,573	1,246,172	552,865	-	590,786	81	32,334	899	4,306,710

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

METAAGE CORPORATION**Statements of Cash Flows****For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	\$ 463,900	165,234
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	57,697	67,440
Amortization expense	5,072	2,273
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(28,960)	17
Net gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	15,788	(145,697)
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	(106,955)	512,132
Interest expense	60,259	53,947
Interest income	(4,243)	(14,826)
Dividend income	(46,051)	(17,488)
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(44,823)
Losses on lease modification and others	34	24
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	<u>(47,359)</u>	<u>412,999</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Total net changes in operating assets:		
Notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties)	83,901	177,295
Inventories	(334,467)	(383,109)
Prepayments and other current assets	(9,113)	(22,110)
Other non-current assets	(7,549)	(9,247)
Total net changes in operating assets	<u>(267,228)</u>	<u>(237,171)</u>
Total net changes in operating liabilities:		
Contract liability	750,518	163,942
Notes and accounts payable	(28,090)	338,042
Other payables	(3,631)	(40,763)
Other current liabilities	127	197
Total net changes in operating liabilities	<u>718,924</u>	<u>461,418</u>
Total net changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>451,696</u>	<u>224,247</u>
Total adjustments	<u>404,337</u>	<u>637,246</u>
Cash inflows generated from operations	868,237	802,480
Interest received	4,243	15,305
Dividends received	73,541	50,343
Interest paid	(60,260)	(54,060)
Income taxes paid	(163,448)	(212,543)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	<u>722,313</u>	<u>601,525</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(32,300)	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(4,808)	(447,130)
Return of capital from investments accounted for using equity method	30,000	-
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	927	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(886)	(15,652)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment	155,070	117
Proceeds from capital reduction of non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,820	-
Increase in refundable deposits	(656)	(5,149)
Decrease in other receivables	-	87,821
Net cash inflows (outflows) from investing activities	<u>154,167</u>	<u>(379,993)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(400,000)	150,000
Increase (decrease) in short-term notes and bills payable	(199,844)	199,844
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	200,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(46,359)	(13,891)
Decrease in guarantee deposits	(63)	(14)
Payments of lease liabilities	(33,193)	(41,885)
Cash dividends paid	(113,014)	(517,983)
Proceeds from the disposal of forfeited funds from employee stock ownership trust	1,430	2,786
Net cash outflows from financing activities	<u>(791,043)</u>	<u>(21,143)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	85,437	200,389
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	671,552	471,163
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 756,989</u>	<u>671,552</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
METAAGE CORPORATION

Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

METAAGE CORPORATION (“the Company”), formerly called SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., was incorporated on April 16, 1998 under the approval of Ministry of Economic Affairs, Republic of China (“R.O.C.”). The Company changed the name to METAAGE CORPORATION in June, 2022. The address of its registered office is 10F, No. 516, Sec. 1, Neihu Rd., Taipei City 114064, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company’s major business activities include distributing and reselling products of software and hardware equipment of ICT Infrastructures from Cisco and other companies, Computing & Data Utilization from Dell and other companies, Digitalization from Redhat, Oracle and other companies, cloud software and services from Google and other companies. The Company provides integrated planning for the products it sells, including related services of consulting, education and training as well as research, development of software of information applications, services and sales business.

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

The parent company only financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2026.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

- (a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”), R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its parent company only financial statements, from January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

- (b) The impact of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2026, would not have a significant impact on its parent company only financial statements:

- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

- (c) The impact of IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the IASB, but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	<p>The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company’s main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. ● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. 	January 1, 2027 note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Entities that need to adopt the new standard earlier may do with the endorsement of the FSC.

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The Company is evaluating the impact on its parent company only financial position and parent company only financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

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 parent company only financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” and amendments to IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”

(4) Summary of material accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out as below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

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

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(c) Foreign currency transactions and operations

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period (“the reporting date”) monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The Company classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Company does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and deposits. Cash equivalents comprise short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(f) Financial assets

Accounts receivables issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value, plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. An account receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is initially recognized at fair value, plus/minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, and adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) FVOCI

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

3) FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or fair value through comprehensive income described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains and losses, including any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits and other financial assets).

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for accounts receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12-month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months)

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly once it is past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 120 days past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

ECL are probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of financial assets. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 120 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt or equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognized at the amount of consideration received less the direct issuing cost.

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is held for trading, it is a derivative, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been discharged, cancelled or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives held for hedging risk exposure to currency and interest rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The costs of inventories weighted-average principle include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less, the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition, less, any accumulated impairment losses.

The parent company only financial reports include the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Company from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. When an associate's equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes of the Company's shareholding percentage in the associate, the Company recognizes equity changes attributable to the Company by its shareholding percentage as capital surplus.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated party's interests in the associate.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equal or exceed its interest in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method and measures the retained interest at fair value from the date when its investment ceases to be an associate. The difference between the fair value of retained interest and proceeds from disposing, and the carrying amount of the investment at the date the equity method was discontinued is recognized in profit or loss. The Company accounts for all the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that investment on the same basis as would have been required if the associates had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If a gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income would be reclassified to profit or loss (or retained earnings) on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Company reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) (or retained earnings) when the equity method is discontinued. If the Company's ownership interest in an associate is reduced while it continues to apply the equity method, the Company reclassifies the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest to profit or loss.

When the Company subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment will differ from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments, with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. The aforesaid adjustment should first be adjusted under capital surplus. If the capital surplus resulting from changes in ownership interest is not sufficient, the remaining difference is debited to retained earnings. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of the associate by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate will be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(i) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method when preparing the parent company only financial reports. There is no difference between net income and comprehensive income in the Company's parent company only financial statements and net income and comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent. The equity in the Company's parent company only financial statements and the equity attributable to stockholders of the parent in the Company's consolidated financial statements are also the same.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(j) Investment property

Investment property is the property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition, and subsequently at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation expense is calculated based on the depreciation method, useful lives, and residual value which are the same as those adopted for property, plant, and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount) is recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income from investment property is recognized as other revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of assets less their residual values and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

- 1) Buildings and improvements: 50 years
- 2) Office and other equipment: 3 to 15 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(iv) Reclassification to investment property

The property is reclassified to investment property at its carrying amount when the use of the property changes from owner-occupied to investment property.

(l) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments or penalties for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the assessment of whether it will have the option to exercise a purchase; or
- there is a change in its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modification in lease subject, scope of the lease, or other terms.

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the balance sheets.

The Company has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of office equipment of low value assets, The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

For operating lease, the Company recognizes rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(m) Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units ("CGU"). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGU or groups of CGU that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years.

(n) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured basing on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The following is a description of the Company's major revenues:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the control over a product has been transferred to the customer. 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, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Advance sales receipts are recognized as contract liabilities and are transferred to revenue upon the delivery of goods.

(ii) Services

The Company provides installation and maintenance services on hardware and software. The recognition of the revenue generated was based on the progress towards completing the transaction recognized by the two parties as of the reporting date.

(iii) Financing components

The Company does not expect 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.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(p) Income taxes

Income taxes include both current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations, or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred taxes are not recognized for the following exceptions:

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

- (ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met:

- (i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or
 - 2) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.
- (q) Business combination

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method. The goodwill arising from an acquisition is measured as the excess of (i) the consideration transferred (which is generally measured at fair value) and (ii) the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree, both over the identifiable net assets acquired at the acquisition date. If the amount calculated above is a deficit balance, the Company recognized that amount as a gain on a bargain purchase in profit or loss immediately after reassessing whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed.

All acquisition-related transaction costs incurred are expensed as incurred, except for the issuance of debt or equity instruments.

For each business combination, the Company measures any non-controlling equity interest in the acquiree at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, if the non-controlling interests are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation. Other components of non-controlling interest are measured at their acquisition date fair values, unless another measurement basis is required by IFRSs endorsed by FSC.

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In a business combination achieved in stages, the Company remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value, and recognizes the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss. In prior reporting periods, the Company may have recognized changes in the value of its equity interest in the acquiree in other comprehensive income. If so, the amount that was recognized in other comprehensive income will be recognized on the same basis as would be required if the Company had disposed directly of the previously held equity interest. If the disposal of the equity interest required a reclassification to profit or loss, such an amount will be reclassified to profit or loss.

(r) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders. The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholder of the Company divided by weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Dilutive potential ordinary shares comprise accrued employee remuneration.

(s) Operating segments

Please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, for further details.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparing these parent company only financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

Regarding control of investees or judgment of significant influence, please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, for further details. There are no critical judgments made in applying the accounting policies that have significant effects on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements.

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Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

As inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for normal loss, obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Please refer to Note 6(f) for the valuation of inventories.

(b) Valuation of inventories and impairment of goodwill included in investment in subsidiaries.

The carrying amounts of investments in subsidiaries include subsidiaries' inventories. As inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for normal loss, obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories.

The carrying amounts of investments in subsidiaries include goodwill arising from the acquisition, the assessment of impairment of goodwill requires the Company to make subjective judgments to identify CGU, allocate the goodwill to relevant CGU, and estimate the recoverable amount of relevant CGU. Any changes in these estimates based on the change in economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant adjustments.

Valuation process

The Company's accounting policies and disclosure include measuring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The Company's financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value.

The Company strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: input for the asset or liability is not based on the observable market information.

For any transfer within the fair value hierarchy, the impact of the transfer is recognized on the reporting date.

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ -	220
Check and demand deposits	<u>756,989</u>	<u>671,332</u>
	<u><u>\$ 756,989</u></u>	<u><u>671,552</u></u>

(b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(i) Details are set out in the following table:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Current:		
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts	\$ 4,193	16,004
Non-current:		
Foreign and domestic unlisted stocks	609,145	586,489
Foreign and domestic unlisted equities	<u>216,733</u>	<u>214,419</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 830,071</u></u>	<u><u>816,912</u></u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Current:		
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts	<u><u>\$ (3,477)</u></u>	<u><u>(10)</u></u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the dividends of \$39,637 thousand and \$13,212 thousand, related to equity investments at fair value through profit or loss were recognized as dividend income, respectively.

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Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

- (ii) Derivative financial instruments are used to hedge assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies for risks arising from exchange rate fluctuations. The following table sets out the Company's derivatives recognized as held-for-trading financial assets and liabilities to which hedging accounting was not applicable:

<u>Financial instruments</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Nominal amounts</u>	<u>Maturity period</u>	<u>Pre-agreed exchange rate</u>
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts			
Buy USD/Sell NTD	USD20,480 thousand	2026.01.01~ 2026.03.09	30.470~31.565
Buy USD/Sell ZAR	USD4,500 thousand	2026.01.12~ 2026.01.19	16.777~17.106
<u>Financial instruments</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>		
	<u>Nominal amounts</u>	<u>Maturity period</u>	<u>Pre-agreed exchange rate</u>
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts			
Buy USD/Sell NTD	USD19,690 thousand	2025.01.01~ 2025.03.19	31.704~32.725
Buy USD/Sell ZAR	USD6,200 thousand	2025.01.06~ 2025.01.13	17.725~18.158

- (iii) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, none of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss was pledged as collateral, or otherwise subject to any restriction.

- (c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Stock listed on domestic markets	\$ 107,328	-
Stock listed on domestic emerging markets	-	123,149
Total	\$ 107,328	123,149

- (i) The Company designated the investments shown above as equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent those investments that the Company intends to hold for the long term for strategic instead of trading purposes.
- (ii) For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the dividends of \$6,414 thousand and \$4,276 thousand, related to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income were recognized as dividend income, respectively.

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METAAGE CORPORATION
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- (iii) There were no disposals of strategic investments and transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- (iv) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, none of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was pledged as collateral, or otherwise subject to any restriction.
- (d) Notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable (including long-term)	\$ 34,926	114,398
Accounts receivable (including long-term)	1,871,635	1,908,345
Accounts receivable due from related parties	103,794	72,091
Less: loss allowance	<u>(10,446)</u>	<u>(11,024)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,999,909</u>	<u>2,083,810</u>
Current	\$ 1,975,854	2,051,555
Non-current	<u>24,055</u>	<u>32,255</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,999,909</u>	<u>2,083,810</u>

- (i) The Company did not discount or provide any of the notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties) as collateral. The above-mentioned notes and accounts receivable, whose maturity period were less than one year, were not discounted and their carrying amounts were presumed to approximate their fair values.
- (ii) Non-current notes and accounts receivable mainly arose from installment sales.
- (iii) The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses (“ECL”), the use of lifetime ECL provision for all notes and accounts receivables (including long-term and related parties). To measure the ECL, notes and accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and customer’s ability to pay all the amounts due based on the terms of the contract as well as incorporated forward-looking information. The analysis of ECL on notes and accounts receivable was as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted- average loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Current	\$ 1,933,911	0.05%	1,020
1 to 30 days past due	25,940	3.00%	778
31 to 60 days past due	5,052	10.00%	505
61 to 90 days past due	11,903	20.00%	2,381
91 to 120 days past due	27	50.00%	13
More than 121 days past due	<u>33,522</u>	17.15%	<u>5,749</u>
	<u>\$ 2,010,355</u>		<u>10,446</u>

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Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted- average loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Current	\$ 1,997,744	0.07%	1,453
1 to 30 days past due	48,251	3.00%	1,447
31 to 60 days past due	14,223	10.00%	1,422
61 to 90 days past due	185	20.00%	37
91 to 120 days past due	186	50.00%	93
More than 121 days past due	34,245	19.19%	6,572
	\$ 2,094,834		11,024

- (iv) The movements in the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties) were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 11,024	10,824
Transferred to other receivables	(578)	-
Transferred from other receivables	-	200
Ending balance	\$ 10,446	11,024

- (e) Other receivables (including long-term)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Others (including long-term)	\$ 2,310	5,620
Less: loss allowance	(1,138)	(560)
	\$ 1,172	5,060

- (i) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no other receivables that was past due but not impaired.

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(ii) The movements in the loss allowance for other receivables were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 560	1,930
Write-offs of uncollectible amount for the period	-	(1,170)
Transferred from accounts receivable	578	-
Transferred to accounts receivable	-	(200)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,138</u>	<u>560</u>

(f) Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Merchandise inventory	<u>\$ 3,988,545</u>	<u>3,669,518</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the disappearance of factors that previously caused the net realizable value of inventory to fall below cost which led to the increase in net realizable value, resulting in a reversal gain of \$0 thousand and \$10,000 thousand, respectively, recognized as operating costs.

(g) Investments accounted for using equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 1,246,797	1,190,349
Associates	1,978	1,953
Less: Credit balance investments accounted for using equity method	-	(14,453)
	<u>\$ 1,248,775</u>	<u>1,177,849</u>

(i) Subsidiaries

- 1) Please refer to Notes 6(h) and (i) for the acquisition and changes in ownership interest of subsidiaries by the Company.
- 2) Please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, for details of subsidiaries.

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(ii) Associates

- 1) The Company originally held 20.96% of the voting shares of GRANDSYS and therefore had a significant influence on the company and thus adopted the equity method. On January 15, 2024 (acquisition date), 5,170 thousand ordinary shares (19.19% of voting shares) were purchased from its original shareholders by the Company in cash amounting to \$192,066 thousand and a total of 40.15% of voting shares were acquired. It is evaluated that the Company has control over GRANDSYS and its subsidiaries, and which are included in the consolidated financial report. For more details, please refer to Note 6(h). The Company's previously held 20.96% ownership of GRANDSYS was remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date, and recognized gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method amounted to \$44,823 thousand, which was recognized as other gains and losses.
- 2) Aggregate financial information of associates for using equity method that were not individually material was summarized as follows. The financial information was included in the Company's parent company only financial statements.

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Attributable to the Company:		
Profit (Loss)	\$ 25	(1,156)
Other comprehensive income	-	(274)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 25	(1,430)

- 3) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, none of the investments accounted for using the equity method was pledged as collateral, or otherwise subject to any restriction.

(h) Acquisition of the subsidiary

(i) Acquisition of the subsidiary-GRANDSYS and its subsidiaries

- 1) Acquisition of consideration transferred of the subsidiary

The Company originally held 20.96% of the voting shares of GRANDSYS. On January 15, 2024 (acquisition date), 5,170 thousand ordinary shares (19.19% of voting shares) were purchased from its original shareholders by the Company in cash amounting to \$192,066 thousand and a total of 40.15% of voting shares were acquired. Upon the trading completion, the Company is its single largest shareholder and has the ability to lead one-sided decision in the relevant activities, thereby gaining control over GRANDSYS and its subsidiaries while including it as a consolidated entity from the acquisition date. The main services provided by GRANDSYS are voice recognition applications for enterprise customer, big data analytics, CRM applications, and cloud applications. The Company acquired GRANDSYS for the purpose to expand the market of AI intelligent services applications in order to respond to long-term operational development and to achieve synergies of combination.

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2) Identifiable net assets acquired

The following table summarized the fair value of GRANDSYS and its subsidiaries identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognized at January 15, 2024:

Consideration transferred:

Cash	\$	192,066
Fair value of pre-existing interests in GRANDSYS		157,675
Non-controlling interests		270,917

Less: Carrying amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	256,671
Current contract assets		25,352
Notes and accounts receivable, net		37,251
Inventories		11,862
Other current assets		64,826
Property, plant and equipment		4,205
Right-of-use assets		13,731
Intangible assets		151,592
Deferred income tax assets		6,061
Other non-current assets		13,679
Short-term borrowings		(1,000)
Contract liabilities		(27,342)
Notes and accounts payable		(18,779)
Other payables		(36,272)
Current lease liabilities		(3,377)
Other current liabilities		(1,649)
Non-current lease liabilities		(10,307)
Deferred income tax liabilities		(30,132)
Other non-current liabilities		(3,565)
		<u>452,807</u>
Goodwill		<u>\$ 167,851</u>

The carrying amount of the investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method includes goodwill arising from the acquisition.

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Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Impairment test on goodwill

The Company evaluated the recoverable amounts of its goodwill, which is based on its value-in-use, for impairment testing at the reporting date. Value-in-use is based on five years of the estimated future cash flow, according to the future operation plan of the Company, discounted to their present value using the yearly discount rate, which reflects the risks specific to CGU by 7.27%~20.90% and 7.38%~20.84%, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were no impairment losses of goodwill in 2025 and 2024.

(i) Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary

(i) On August 29, 2025, the Company paid \$4,808 thousand, for 280 thousand shares from GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK' s original shareholders. Therefore, the Company' s shareholding ratio increased to 81.86%, and capital surplus decreased by \$131 thousand due to changes in equity.

(ii) In December 2025, GRANDSYS INC. carried out a cash capital increase through the issuance of new shares, of which a portion was legally reserved for employee subscription, wherein the Company did not participate, but instead, disposed of part of its equity interest in GRANDSYS INC. during the period, resulting in a decrease in its ownership interest from 40.15% to 35.33% and an increase in its capital surplus of \$21,771 thousand to be recognized. Despite of its remaining ownership interest in GRANDSYS INC., the Company is still the single largest shareholder of, and retains control over, GRANDSYS INC., wherein it continues to possess the substantive ability to unilaterally direct activities that significantly affect GRANDSYS INC.'s returns.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Information about the movement of costs and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment was presented below:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Office and other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 477,488	331,759	92,072	901,319
Additions	-	-	886	886
Disposal	(69,721)	(66,435)	(10,509)	(146,665)
Transferred from inventories	-	-	15,440	15,440
Transferred to investment property	(25,516)	(2,465)	-	(27,981)
Transferred from investment property	<u>4,128</u>	<u>2,391</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,519</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 386,379</u>	<u>265,250</u>	<u>97,889</u>	<u>749,518</u>

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Office and other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 477,488	331,759	105,140	914,387
Additions	-	-	15,652	15,652
Disposal	-	-	(33,972)	(33,972)
Transferred from inventories	-	-	5,252	5,252
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 477,488</u>	<u>331,759</u>	<u>92,072</u>	<u>901,319</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ -	89,204	53,637	142,841
Depreciation	-	6,245	18,317	24,562
Disposal	-	(10,630)	(9,925)	(20,555)
Transferred to investment property	-	(308)	-	(308)
Transferred from investment property	-	1,055	-	1,055
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>85,566</u>	<u>62,029</u>	<u>147,595</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ -	82,624	68,495	151,119
Depreciation	-	6,580	18,980	25,560
Disposal	-	-	(33,838)	(33,838)
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>89,204</u>	<u>53,637</u>	<u>142,841</u>
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 386,379</u>	<u>179,684</u>	<u>35,860</u>	<u>601,923</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 477,488</u>	<u>242,555</u>	<u>38,435</u>	<u>758,478</u>
January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 477,488</u>	<u>249,135</u>	<u>36,645</u>	<u>763,268</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, property, plant, and equipment were pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

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Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(k) Right-of-use assets

Information about the movement of costs and accumulated depreciation of leases for which the Company as a lessee was presented below:

	<u>Buildings</u>
Cost:	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 138,638
Additions	<u>29,514</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 168,152</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 298,351
Additions	9,798
Decrease	<u>(169,511)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 138,638</u>
Accumulated depreciation:	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 79,936
Depreciation	<u>32,709</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 112,645</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 137,008
Depreciation	41,456
Decrease	<u>(98,528)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 79,936</u>
Carrying amount:	
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 55,507</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 58,702</u>
January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 161,343</u>

(l) Investment property

Information about the movement of costs and accumulated depreciation of investment property was presented below:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:			
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 69,105	21,561	90,666
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	25,516	2,465	27,981
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	<u>(4,128)</u>	<u>(2,391)</u>	<u>(6,519)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 90,493</u>	<u>21,635</u>	<u>112,128</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024 (December 31, 2024)	<u>\$ 69,105</u>	<u>21,561</u>	<u>90,666</u>

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	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ -	8,166	8,166
Depreciation	-	426	426
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	-	308	308
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	-	(1,055)	(1,055)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>7,845</u>	<u>7,845</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ -	7,742	7,742
Depreciation	-	424	424
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>8,166</u>	<u>8,166</u>
Carrying amount:			
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 90,493</u>	<u>13,790</u>	<u>104,283</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 69,105</u>	<u>13,395</u>	<u>82,500</u>
January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 69,105</u>	<u>13,819</u>	<u>82,924</u>
Fair value:			
December 31, 2025			<u>\$ 199,389</u>
December 31, 2024			<u>\$ 183,118</u>

- (i) Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties which are leased to third parties. Each of the leases contains an initial non-cancellable period from 1 to 3 years. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee, and no contingent rents are charged. Please refer to Note 6(r) for further information (including rental income and related direct operating expense).
- (ii) As there is no readily comparable information regarding the fair value of the aforementioned investment property, management determined its fair value according to the latest prices within the vicinity. The inputs used to evaluate the fair value belonged to Level 3.
- (iii) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, investment property were pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings, please refer to Note 8.
- (m) Prepayments

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Prepayment for purchases	\$ 3,493	4,200
Prepaid expenses and others	<u>5,887</u>	<u>5,748</u>
	<u>\$ 9,380</u>	<u>9,948</u>

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In May 2023, due to customer's demand, the Company signed an information and communication equipment purchase contract with a supplier, at a total price of \$700,700 thousand, wherein the Company prepaid the amount of \$385,385 thousand in July 2023 and the amount of \$245,245 thousand in September 2024, respectively. The prepayment for purchase was reclassified as inventory in November 2024, following delivery and acceptance. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the prepayments were both \$0 thousand.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the advance receipts deriving from the above transactions of \$727,856 thousand and \$43,671 thousand, respectively, had been received by the Company from its customer and were recognized as contract liability.

(n) Short-term borrowings

(i) The details of the Company's short-term borrowings were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unsecured bank loans	\$ 2,200,000	2,600,000
Range of interest rates at the end of period	1.81%~1.95%	1.73%~2.33%

(ii) The Company has not pledged any assets as collateral to guarantee the payment of short-term borrowing.

(o) Short-term notes and bills payable

(i) As of December 31, 2025, there were no short-term notes and bills payable. As of December 31, 2024, the short-term notes and bills payable were summarized as follows:

December 31, 2024				
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Contract period	Range of interest rates	Amount
Commercial paper payable	DAH CHUNG BILLS FINANCE CORP.	2025.01	1.99%	\$ 200,000
Less: Discount on short-term notes and bills payable				(156)
Total				\$ 199,844

(ii) The Company has not pledged any assets as collateral to guarantee the payment of short-term notes and bills payable.

(Continued)

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(p) Long-term borrowings

(i) The details of the Company's long-term borrowings were as follows:

December 31, 2025				
	Currency	Range of interest rates	Maturity period	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.98%~2.08%	2026.01~2039.03	\$ 163,330
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.91%	2026.12	200,000
Less: current portion				<u>(212,008)</u>
Total				<u>\$ 151,322</u>
Unused credit lines				<u>\$ 200,000</u>
December 31, 2024				
	Currency	Range of interest rates	Maturity period	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.98%~2.08%	2025.01~2039.03	\$ 209,689
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.91%	2026.12	200,000
Less: current portion				<u>(14,146)</u>
Total				<u>\$ 395,543</u>
Unused credit lines				<u>\$ -</u>

(ii) For the collateral and pledge for bank loans, please refer to Note 8.

(q) Lease liabilities

(i) The carrying amounts of the Company's lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	\$ 30,488	29,006
Non-current	<u>26,392</u>	<u>31,553</u>
	<u>\$ 56,880</u>	<u>60,559</u>

(ii) The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows :

	For the years ended December 31 2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ <u>1,010</u>	<u>1,495</u>
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	\$ <u>5,317</u>	<u>5,290</u>
Losses on lease modification	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>24</u>

(Continued)

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The amounts recognized in the statements of cash flows of the Company were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest payments for lease liabilities in operating activities	\$ 1,010	1,495
Payments of lease liabilities in financing activities	33,193	41,885
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ 34,203	43,380

(iii) Real estate leases

The Company leases buildings for its office and warehouse space. The leases typically run for 3 to 9 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

(iv) For the Company's leased right-of-use assets under operating leases, please refer to Note 6(r).

(r) Operating leases

The Company leases out its investment property and right-of-use assets. The Company has classified these leases as operating leases, because it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Please refer to Notes 6(k) and (l).

A maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date was as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Less than one year	\$ 10,140	5,463
1 to 2 years	10,140	1,798
2 to 3 years	4,225	749
3 to 4 years	-	-
4 to 5 years	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-
Undiscounted lease payments	\$ 24,505	8,010

(s) Employee benefits – defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the Labor Pension personal account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The Company's pension costs under the defined contribution method amounted to \$24,018 thousand and \$22,816 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Payment to the Bureau of Labor Insurance has been made.

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(t) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expenses:

Income tax expenses (benefits) are summarized as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current income tax expenses	\$ 116,645	157,894
Deferred income tax expenses (benefit)	4,573	(106,221)
Income tax expenses	\$ 121,218	51,673

(ii) The Company had no income taxes expenses recognized directly in equity and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Reconciliation of income tax expenses and profit before income tax was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	\$ 463,900	165,234
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	92,780	33,047
Undistributed earnings additional tax	-	1,612
Non-deductible expenses	51,157	55,635
Tax-exempt income	(9,210)	(3,498)
Share of profit accounted for using equity method	(12,012)	(13,088)
Losses (gains) on evaluation of financial assets	102	(21,570)
Others	(1,599)	(465)
Income tax expense	\$ 121,218	51,673

(iv) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

The Company had no unrecognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Changes in the amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Investment in subsidiaries	Fair value gains and others	Total
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 9,226	3,199	12,425
Debit (credit) profit or loss	5,704	(3,056)	2,648
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$ 14,930	143	15,073
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 11,471	4,986	16,457
Credit profit or loss	(2,245)	(1,787)	(4,032)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$ 9,226	3,199	12,425

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	<u>Inventory allowances</u>	<u>Investment in subsidiaries</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred income tax assets:				
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ (28,800)	(106,251)	(6,337)	(141,388)
Debit profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>915</u>	<u>1,010</u>	<u>1,925</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ (28,800)</u>	<u>(105,336)</u>	<u>(5,327)</u>	<u>(139,463)</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ (30,800)	-	(8,399)	(39,199)
Debit (credit) profit or loss	<u>2,000</u>	<u>(106,251)</u>	<u>2,062</u>	<u>(102,189)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ (28,800)</u>	<u>(106,251)</u>	<u>(6,337)</u>	<u>(141,388)</u>

(v) The Company's income tax returns have been assessed and approved by the R.O.C. tax authority through the years to 2023.

(u) Capital and other equity

As of both December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's authorized shares amounted to \$2,500,000 thousand, divided into 250,000 thousand shares, with par value of \$10 per share. The issued 188,357 thousand shares comprised only ordinary shares, and all issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(i) Capital surplus

The components of capital surplus were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Share capital premium	\$ 1,134,185	1,134,185
Treasury share transactions	54,637	54,637
Difference arising from subsidiary's share price and its carrying value from acquired or disposed	27,881	28,012
Recognition of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	22,851	873
Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method and others	<u>6,618</u>	<u>5,188</u>
	<u>\$ 1,246,172</u>	<u>1,222,895</u>

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends in proportion to shareholders held. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total paid-in capital. The capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value shall be capitalized in the subsequent year after such capital reserve has been authorized for registration by the regulatory agency.

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Retained earnings

In accordance with the Articles of Association, if there are earnings at year end, 10 percent should be set aside as legal reserve (unless the amount in the legal reserve is already equal to or greater than the total paid-in capital) and special reserve shall be appropriated or reversed, according to operating requirements or regulations of the Company, after the payment of income tax and offsetting the accumulated losses from prior years. The remaining portion will be combined with the earnings from prior years, and the Board of Directors can propose the distribution plan to be approved during the shareholders' meeting. The abovementioned distribution plan, by way of cash dividends, should be approved by the Company's Board of Directors and should be reported during the Company's shareholder's meeting.

As the Company is in its growth phase, it has adopted a residual dividend policy to pay the dividends after the end of the year from the earnings of the current year and the accumulated earnings from prior years. If there are earnings at year end and the current unappropriated retained earnings exceeded the lower of 2% of the capital stock, the distribution ratio for dividends shall not be less than 10% of the current unappropriated retained earnings after taking into consideration the Company's profit, capital structure, and future operating needs. Dividends are distributed as either cash or stock, where cash dividends represent no less than 10% of the total dividends and the actual amount distributed is based on the amount approved by the Board of directors.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and provided that the balance of the reserve exceeds 25% of the Company's paid in capital.

2) Special reserve

In accordance with FSC, when distributing distributable earnings, the Company records the net decrease in other shareholders' equity from profit after income tax for the current period plus the current-period unappropriated retained earnings not included in the current profit after income tax and prior undistributed earnings to be added to special earnings reserve. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve (and does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

If the subsidiary continues to hold the stocks of its parent company in the end of the period, with a market value lower than the book value, the Company shall allocate its special reserve, pro-rata to the shareholding percentage thereof, in an amount equals to the difference between the market value and the book value; also, the special reserve may not be distributed. If the market value subsequently increases, the Company may reverse the amount of special reserve, pro-rata to the shareholding percentage, corresponding to the amount by which the value has increased.

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

3) Earnings distribution

On February 26, 2025, the cash dividends in the distribution plan for 2024 had been approved at the Board of Directors' meeting, and other items of earnings distribution had been approved in the shareholders' meeting on May 27, 2025. The cash dividends of earnings distribution for 2023 had been approved at the Board of Directors meeting on February 29, 2024, and other items of earnings distribution had been approved in the shareholders' meeting on May 31, 2024.

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Dividends to shareholders - cash, \$0.60 and \$2.75 per share	\$ 113,014	517,983

On March 4, 2026, cash dividends in the distribution plan for 2025 had been approved at the Board of Directors' meeting, and the relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025
Dividends to shareholders - cash, \$1.65 per share	\$ 310,790

(v) Earnings per share

The Company's basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to the Company	\$ 342,682	113,561
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (basic / thousand shares)	188,357	188,357
Earnings per share (dollars)	\$ 1.82	0.60
	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Diluted earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to the Company	\$ 342,682	113,561
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (diluted / thousand shares)	189,277	188,793
Earnings per share (dollars)	\$ 1.81	0.60

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	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (basic / thousand shares)	188,357	188,357
Effect of employee remuneration	920	436
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (diluted / thousand shares)	189,277	188,793

(w) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Details of revenue

	2025				
	ICT Infrastructures	Computing & Data Utilization	Digitalization	Clouds, Software and Services	Total
Major product/service lines:					
Sale of goods	\$ 3,109,852	5,057,888	1,596,212	1,920,651	11,684,603
Services rendered	-	-	-	522,401	522,401
Total	\$ 3,109,852	5,057,888	1,596,212	2,443,052	12,207,004
Timing of revenue recognition					
Products transferred to the customer at a point in time	\$ 3,109,852	5,057,888	1,596,212	1,920,651	11,684,603
Services transferred over time or by the stage of completion	-	-	-	522,401	522,401
Total	\$ 3,109,852	5,057,888	1,596,212	2,443,052	12,207,004
	2024				
	ICT Infrastructures	Computing & Data Utilization	Digitalization	Clouds, Software and Services	Total
Major product/service lines:					
Sale of goods	\$ 3,624,931	4,581,149	1,009,458	1,577,833	10,793,371
Services rendered	-	-	-	528,043	528,043
Total	\$ 3,624,931	4,581,149	1,009,458	2,105,876	11,321,414
Timing of revenue recognition					
Products transferred to the customer at a point in time	\$ 3,624,931	4,581,149	1,009,458	1,577,833	10,793,371
Services transferred over time or by the stage of completion	-	-	-	528,043	528,043
Total	\$ 3,624,931	4,581,149	1,009,458	2,105,876	11,321,414

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Contract balances

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Notes receivable (including long-term)	\$ 34,926	114,398	86,602
Accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties)	1,975,429	1,980,436	2,185,237
Less: loss allowance	<u>(10,446)</u>	<u>(11,024)</u>	<u>(10,824)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,999,909</u>	<u>2,083,810</u>	<u>2,261,015</u>
Contract liability	<u>\$ 1,155,451</u>	<u>404,933</u>	<u>240,991</u>

- 1) For the impairment of notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties), please refer to Note 6(d).
- 2) The amounts of contract liability balance, recognized as revenue as of January 1, 2025 and 2024 at the beginning of the period, were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue Recognition	<u>\$ 310,564</u>	<u>186,293</u>

- 3) The major changes in the balance of contract asset and liability is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

(x) Remuneration to employees and directors

On 27 May 2025, the Company resolved at the shareholders' meeting to amend its Articles of Incorporation. According to the amended Articles, if the Company has profit in a given fiscal year, the profit shall be used to offset against any accumulated losses incurred by the Company. The remainder, if any, 5%~20% shall be allocated as employee remuneration (including a minimum of 10% to those base-level employees) and a maximum of 1% as remunerations for directors and supervisors. The recipients of the aforementioned employee remuneration, whether in the form of shares or cash, may include employees of the subsidiaries who meet certain specific requirements. The aforementioned requirement and distribution methods should first be approved by the Company's Board of Directors or its authorized person. Prior to the amendment, the Articles of Incorporation stipulated that, once the Company has annual earnings, it should contribute 5% to 20% of the earnings as employee remuneration, and less than 1% as directors' remuneration. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. Employees entitled to receive the aforementioned employee remuneration, in shares or cash, include the employees of the controlling or subsidiaries of the company who meet certain specific requirement. The aforementioned requirement and distribution methods should first be approved by the Company's Board of Directors or its authorized person.

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The Company estimated its remuneration to employees at \$40,671 thousand (including the amount of \$15,658 thousand allocated to base-level employees) and \$14,486 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and estimated its remuneration to directors at \$3,813 thousand and \$1,358 thousand, respectively.

The aforementioned amounts were calculated using the Company's net income before tax, without the remunerations to employees and directors for each period, multiplied by the proposed percentage which is stated under the Company's proposed Article of Incorporation. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or expenses for each period, related information is available on the website of the Market Observation Post System. The differences between the estimated amounts and the actual amounts approved by the Board of directors for 2025, if any, shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized in 2026. The actual amounts distributed for 2024 and the estimated amounts for 2024 in the financial statements were the same.

(y) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Other income

The Company's other income was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Rental income	\$ 11,189	11,330
Dividend income	46,051	17,488
	\$ 57,240	28,818

(ii) Other gains and losses

The Company's other gains and losses were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	\$ 20,228	(29,363)
Net gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	(15,788)	145,697
Gains (Losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	28,960	(17)
Revenue from system consulting and technical services	11,971	18,392
Gains on disposal of investment accounted for using equity method	-	44,823
Others	27,704	13,960
	\$ 73,075	193,492

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(iii) Finance costs

The Company's finance costs were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest on bank loans	\$ 59,249	52,452
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>1,010</u>	<u>1,495</u>
	<u>\$ 60,259</u>	<u>53,947</u>

(z) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

A credit risk is the risk of having financial losses arising from counterparties failing to meet their required contract obligation. The major potential credit risks are from defaults from counterparties who fail to meet their required contract obligation.

1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company's credit policy is transacting with creditworthy customers, and obtains collateral to mitigate risks arising from financial loss due to default if necessary. The Company assesses the ratings based on publicly available financial information and transactions records with its major customers. The Company continues to monitor the exposure to credit risk and the credit rating of counterparties, transaction amount to all qualified customers, and review annually the credit limit of counterparties, so as to manage risk exposure.

2) Other financial assets

The credit risk exposure in cash and cash equivalents, fixed income investments and other financial instruments are measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. As the Company deals with the banks and other external parties with good credit standing and financial institutions which are graded above investment level, the management believes that the Company does not have any compliance issues, and therefore, there is no significant credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets, represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the maximum exposure to credit risk amounted to \$3,759,593 thousand, and \$3,763,951 thousand, respectively.

(Continued)

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Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Liquidity risk

The followings were the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payment.

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2025					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Long-term and short-term borrowings	\$ 2,563,330	2,593,351	2,423,995	60,963	108,393
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	56,880	58,290	31,208	27,082	-
Notes and accounts payable	1,542,352	1,542,352	1,542,352	-	-
Other payables	286,648	286,648	286,648	-	-
Guarantee deposits	861	861	-	861	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	3,477	405,928	405,928	-	-
Inflow	-	(402,451)	(402,451)	-	-
	<u>\$ 4,453,548</u>	<u>4,484,979</u>	<u>4,287,680</u>	<u>88,906</u>	<u>108,393</u>
December 31, 2024					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Long-term and short-term borrowings	\$ 3,009,689	3,052,916	2,628,308	276,941	147,667
Short-term notes and bills payable	199,844	200,000	200,000	-	-
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	60,559	61,558	29,689	31,869	-
Notes and accounts payable	1,570,442	1,570,442	1,570,442	-	-
Other payables	290,280	290,280	290,280	-	-
Guarantee deposits	924	924	-	924	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	10	9,156	9,156	-	-
Inflow	-	(9,146)	(9,146)	-	-
	<u>\$ 5,131,748</u>	<u>5,176,130</u>	<u>4,718,729</u>	<u>309,734</u>	<u>147,667</u>

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

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(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD/NTD	\$ 5,486	31.43	172,431	2,789	32.79	91,440
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD/NTD	\$ 27,291	31.43	857,747	21,854	32.79	716,477

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, and accounts payable denominated in foreign currency. To avoid the decrease in the value of foreign currency assets and fluctuations of future cash flows resulted from changes in exchange rates, the Company uses derivative instruments to hedge exchange rate risk (see Note 6(b)). An appreciation (depreciation) of 1% of the USD against NTD as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, with all other variables including derivative financial instruments remaining constant, would have decreased or increased the profit before income tax by \$998 thousand and \$2,238 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The analysis for both periods was performed on the same basis.

3) Foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items

The Company's functional currency is NTD, and foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items are recognized as foreign exchange gain (loss); please refer to Note 6(y) for details.

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(iv) Interest rate analysis

The details of interest-bearing financial instruments at the reporting date were as follows:

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Variable-rate instrument:		
Financial assets	\$ 756,989	671,332
Financial liabilities	<u>(2,563,330)</u>	<u>(3,009,689)</u>
	<u>\$ (1,806,341)</u>	<u>(2,338,357)</u>

According to the Company's sensitivity analysis of risk exposure to non-derivative instruments on the reporting date, if the interest rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, with all other variable factors remaining constant, the Company's profit before income tax would have decreased or increased by \$4,516 thousand and \$5,846 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. This is mainly due to interest rate risk exposures on variable-rate bank deposits, long-term and short-term borrowings.

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Types of financial instrument and fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The following sets out carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy but excluding financial instruments not measured at fair value with carrying amount reasonably close to their fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts	\$ 4,193	-	-	4,193	4,193
Foreign and domestic unlisted stocks	609,145	-	-	609,145	609,145
Foreign and domestic unlisted equities	<u>216,733</u>	-	-	216,733	216,733
	<u>\$ 830,071</u>				

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	December 31, 2025				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock listed on domestic markets	\$ <u>107,328</u>	107,328	-	-	107,328
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 756,989				
Notes and accounts receivable, net (including long-term and related parties)	1,999,909				
Other receivables	1,172				
Refundable deposits	<u>64,124</u>				
	<u>\$ 2,822,194</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts	\$ <u>3,477</u>	-	-	3,477	3,477
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Long-term and short-term borrowings	\$ 2,563,330				
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	56,880				
Notes and accounts payable	1,542,352				
Other payables	286,648				
Guarantee deposits	<u>861</u>				
	<u>\$ 4,450,071</u>				

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	December 31, 2024				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts	\$ 16,004	-	-	16,004	16,004
Foreign and domestic unlisted stocks	586,489	-	-	586,489	586,489
Foreign and domestic unlisted equities	<u>214,419</u>	-	-	214,419	214,419
	<u>\$ 816,912</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock listed on domestic emerging markets	<u>\$ 123,149</u>	123,149	-	-	123,149
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 671,552				
Notes and accounts receivable, net (including long-term and related parties)	2,083,810				
Other receivables	5,060				
Refundable deposits	<u>63,468</u>				
	<u>\$ 2,823,890</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts	<u>\$ 10</u>	-	-	10	10
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Long-term and short-term borrowings	\$ 3,009,689				
Short-term notes and bills payable	199,844				
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	60,559				
Notes and accounts payable	1,570,442				
Other payables	290,280				
Guarantee deposits	<u>924</u>				
	<u>\$ 5,131,738</u>				

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value measurement of financial instruments is based on quoted market prices if these prices are available in an active market.

The measurements of fair value of equity instruments without an active market are based on the market comparable listed company approach and asset method. Market comparable listed company approach assumes that the fair value is measured by the investee's estimated net worth and the price-book ratio is estimated based on comparable quoted market price. Asset method assumes that assessing the total value of the investee's individual assets and liabilities to reflect the overall value, and estimating the consideration required to reconstitute or acquire the investee under the going concern assumption. The estimate of the fair value of equity instruments has been adjusted due to the effect of the discount arising from the lack of market liquidity of the equity security.

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques accepted by the market participants, such as the discounted cash flow or option pricing models. Fair value of forward exchange contracts is usually determined by the forward currency exchange rate.

3) Transfer between levels of the fair value hierarchy

There were no fair value measurements transferred in 2025. The Company holds an investment in equity shares of High Performance Information Co., Ltd., which is classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of the investment was categorized as Level 3 as of January 1, 2024. This was because the shares were not listed on an exchange and there were no recent observable arm's length transactions in the shares. In October 2024, High Performance Information Co., Ltd. listed its equity shares on an Emerging Stock Board and they are currently actively traded in that market. Because the equity shares now have a published price quotation in an active market, the fair value measurement was transferred from Level 3 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2024.

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

4) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	<u>Measured at fair value through profit or loss</u>	<u>Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>	
	<u>Derivative financial assets (liabilities)</u>	<u>Non-derivative financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss</u>	
		<u>Equity instruments without an active market</u>	
January 1, 2025	\$ 15,994	800,908	-
Acquisition	-	32,300	-
Recognized in profit or loss	(15,278)	(510)	-
Refund capital reduction	-	(6,820)	-
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 716</u>	<u>825,878</u>	-
January 1, 2024	\$ (21,852)	693,057	118,189
Recognized in profit or loss	37,846	107,851	-
Transferred out of level 3	-	-	(118,189)
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 15,994</u>	<u>800,908</u>	-

The aforementioned total gains and losses that were recognized in “other gains and losses”. The gains or losses attributable to the assets and liabilities held on December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total gains and losses		
Recognized in profit or loss (recognized as other gains and losses)	<u>\$ 206</u>	<u>123,845</u>

5) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Company’s financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and derivative financial instruments.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments resulted from the quotation of a third party and did not use any unobservable inputs in its calculation. Therefore, the Company did not disclose the quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Quantified information on other significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs</u>	<u>Interrelationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-investments in equity instrument without active market	Comparable companies approach	· Market liquidity discount rate (25.00%~30% as of December 31, 2025, 25.00%~26.92% as of December 31, 2024)	· The higher the market liquidity discount rate, the lower the fair value
"	Asset method	· Net Asset Value	· The estimated fair value would increase if the net asset value were higher

- 6) Fair value measurements in Level 3 – sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

The Company's measurement on the fair value of financial instruments is deemed reasonable despite different valuation models or assumptions may lead to different results. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions would have the following effects on profit (loss) and other comprehensive income:

		<u>Current profit (loss) arising from changes in fair value</u>	
		<u>10% increase</u>	<u>10% decrease</u>
December 31, 2025			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Investments in equity instruments without active market	Discount for marketability	\$ <u>(82,406)</u>	<u>82,406</u>
	Asset method	\$ <u>21,673</u>	<u>(21,673)</u>
December 31, 2024			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Investments in equity instruments without an active market	Discount for marketability	\$ <u>(80,253)</u>	<u>80,253</u>
	Asset method	\$ <u>21,442</u>	<u>(21,442)</u>

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(aa) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- 1) Credit risk
- 2) Liquidity risk
- 3) Market risk

This note expressed the information on risk exposure and objectives, policies and process of risk measurement and management of the Company. For more details about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to respective notes in the report.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities, so as to minimize risk exposure.

The Board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board of directors is assisted in its oversight role by an internal auditor. The internal auditor undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of directors.

(ab) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base, in order to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence. Capital consists of ordinary shares, capital surplus and retained earnings. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had sufficient capital to meet the needs for working capital and other expenditure in the next 12 months. The Company's approach to capital management has not changed on each reporting date.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the debt ratios were 57% and 58%, respectively.

(ac) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

- (i) For the acquisition of right-of-use assets by lease, please refer to Note 6(k).

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities was as follows:

	<u>January 1, 2025</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Long-term borrowings	\$ 409,689	(46,359)	-	363,330
Short-term borrowings	2,600,000	(400,000)	-	2,200,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	199,844	(199,844)	-	-
Guarantee deposits	924	(63)	-	861
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	60,559	(33,193)	29,514	56,880
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 3,271,016</u>	<u>(679,459)</u>	<u>29,514</u>	<u>2,621,071</u>

	<u>January 1, 2024</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Long-term borrowings	\$ 223,580	186,109	-	409,689
Short-term borrowings	2,450,000	150,000	-	2,600,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	199,844	-	199,844
Guarantee deposits	938	(14)	-	924
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	168,423	(41,885)	(65,979)	60,559
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 2,842,941</u>	<u>494,054</u>	<u>(65,979)</u>	<u>3,271,016</u>

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

Qisda Corporation (“Qisda”) is both the parent company and the ultimate controlling party of the Company. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Qisda holds 51.41% of the number of ordinary shares outstanding of the Company, and it has prepared the consolidated financial statements for public use.

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are the subsidiaries and related parties that have had transactions with the Company during the periods covered in the parent company only financial statements:

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Qisda Corporation (Qisda)	Parent of the Company
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK CO., LTD. (GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)	Subsidiary of the Company
EPIC CLOUD CO., LTD. (EPIC CLOUD)	Subsidiary of the Company
ADVANCEDTEK INTERNATIONAL CORP. (ADVANCEDTEK INTERNATIONAL)	Subsidiary of the Company

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
APEO Human Capital Services Corp. (APEO Human Capital)	Subsidiary of the Company
DSIGroup Co., Ltd. (DSIGroup)	Subsidiary of the Company
DKABio Co., Ltd. (DKABio)	Subsidiary of the Company
Metaguru Corporation (Metaguru)	Subsidiary of the Company
COREX (PTY) LTD. (COREX)	Subsidiary of the Company
Brainstorm Corporation (Brainstorm)	Subsidiary of the Company
GRANDSYS INC. (GRANDSYS)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 1)
Grandsys Technology & Service Corp. (Grandsys Technology & Service)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 1)
SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY (SHANGHAI) Co., LTD (SYSAGE SHANGHAI)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 1)
Owl Consulting Co., Ltd. (Owl)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 2)
BenQ Foundation	Substantive related party
BenQ Material Corporation (BenQ Material)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Partner Tech Corporation (Partner Tech)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BenQ Corporation (New BenQ)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
DFI Inc. (DFI)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BenQ AB DentCare Corp. (BenQ AB DentCare)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
AEWIN Technologies Co., Ltd (AEWIN Technologies)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
ACE PILLAR CO., LTD. (ACE PILLAR)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BenQ Asia Pacific Corporation (BenQ Asia Pacific)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Webest Solution Corporation (Webest Solution)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Interactive Digital Technologies Inc. (Interactive Digital)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
HITRON TECHNOLOGIES INC. (HITRON TECHNOLOGIES)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Alpha Networks Inc. (Alpha Networks)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Concord Medical Co., Ltd (Concord)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
ACE Energy Co., Ltd. (ACE Energy)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
WiXtar Corporation (WiXtar)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
WEB-PRO MATERIALS CORPORATION (WEB-PRO)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
GOLDEN SPIRIT CO., LTD. (GSC)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BenQ Healthcare Corporation (BHS)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Darfon Electronics Corporation (Darfon Electronics)	Associate of the parent company
Marketop Smart Solutions Co., Ltd. (Marketop Smart)	Associate of the parent company
ECOLUX Technology Co., Ltd.(ECOLUX Technology)	Associate of the parent company
AUO Corporation(AUO)	Associate of the parent company
AUO Education Service Corp. (AUO Education Service)	Subsidiary of associate (AUO) of parent company
AUO Digitech Taiwan Inc. (AUO Digitech)	Subsidiary of associate (AUO) of parent company
Darfon Energy Technology Corp. (Darfon Energy)	Subsidiary of associate (Darfon Electronics) of parent company
Unicom Technologies Corporation (UTC)	Subsidiary of associate (Darfon Electronics) of parent company
Key management personnel	Key management personnel of the Company
Note 1: The entity was previously an associate of the Company, it became the Company's subsidiary on January 15, 2024.	
Note 2: On August 1, 2024, the Company's subsidiary, DSIGroup acquired 100% equity interest of Owl in cash, making it a subsidiary of the Company.	

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(c) Significant related-party transactions

(i) Sales

The amounts of significant sales by the Company to related parties were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Parent company	\$ 7,089	2,240
Subsidiaries	192,955	167,685
Other associates	100,697	95,079
	\$ 300,741	265,004

The selling price offered to related parties approximated the market price, and the credit terms. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were based on terms ranging from 30 to 120 days after the end of the month. Receivables from related parties were not pledged as collateral, and no allowance was needed to provide for impairment loss after assessment.

(ii) Purchases

The amounts of significant purchases by the Company from related parties were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 14,926	25,741
Other associates	14,000	372
	\$ 28,926	26,113

Purchase prices and payment terms from related parties were not significantly different from those of regular suppliers. The payment terms for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were based on terms of 60 days after the end of the month.

(iii) Receivables from related parties

The receivables due from related parties were as follows:

Account	Category of related party	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	Parent company	\$ 5,849	398
Accounts receivable	Subsidiaries	81,897	52,855
Accounts receivable	Other associates	16,048	18,838
		\$ 103,794	72,091

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(iv) Payables to related parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

<u>Account</u>	<u>Category of related party</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries	\$ 1,999	2,326
Accounts payable	Other associates	2,415	259
		<u>\$ 4,414</u>	<u>2,585</u>

(v) Prepayments

The prepayments to related parties were as follows:

<u>Category of related party</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Parent company	\$ -	205
Subsidiaries	988	593
Other associates	-	4,200
	<u>\$ 988</u>	<u>4,998</u>

(vi) Property Transactions

The Company purchased office equipment and solar power systems from other related parties in 2025 and 2024 for \$274 thousand and \$7,250 thousand, respectively. recorded as office equipment and others under property, plant and equipment. The related payments for the aforementioned transaction have been fully settled.

(vii) Lease

1) Lessor

The Company leased out buildings to its related parties. The amounts of rental income were as follows:

<u>Lessee</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidiaries:		
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	\$ 7,260	7,613
Other subsidiaries	3,070	2,968
Other Associates:		
Others	10	-
	<u>\$ 10,340</u>	<u>10,581</u>

The deposit and rent were determined with reference to the market price of the nearby offices, and the rent was collected on a monthly basis. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, all related payments for the aforementioned transactions have been fully received.

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

2) Lessee

The Company rented buildings from its subsidiary, GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK and entered into 3-years lease contract by reference of the rental price of the nearby offices. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized the amounts of \$71 thousand and \$19 thousand, respectively, as interest expense. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of lease liabilities amounted to \$5,921 thousand and \$909 thousand, respectively.

(viii) Loans to related parties

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's unsecured loan to its subsidiary, COREX, bears an annual interest ranging from 6.22% to 6.30%. As of December 31, 2024, the related receipts for the aforementioned transactions have been fully settled. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the interest revenue from the above loans to subsidiary amounted to \$0 thousand and \$10,064 thousand, respectively.

(ix) Guarantee and endorsements

The company guarantees and endorsements for related parties are as follows:

<u>Counterparty of guarantees and endorsements</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries:		
COREX	\$ <u>569,300</u>	<u>597,850</u>

(x) Services revenue

The Company provided system consulting and project supporting services to its related parties. The amounts of services revenue were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidiaries:		
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	\$ 7,223	10,582
Metaguru Corporation	2,885	3,905
EPIC CLOUD	<u>1,863</u>	<u>3,905</u>
	<u>\$ 11,971</u>	<u>18,392</u>

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The outstanding balances for providing system consulting and project supporting services to its related parties were as follows:

<u>Account</u>	<u>Category of related party</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	Subsidiaries:		
Other current assets- other receivables	GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	\$ -	2,778
Other current assets- other receivables	EPIC CLOUD	-	1,025
Other current assets- other receivables	Metaguru Corporation	-	1,025
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,025</u>
		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>4,828</u>

(xi) Donation

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company made donations of \$2,000 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively, to its substantive related party, BenQ Foundation.

(xii) Cash capital increase

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company increased the capital of its subsidiary, COREX, by \$255,064 thousand (USD 8,000 thousand). The related payments for the aforementioned transactions have been fully settled.

(xiii) Cash return from capital reduction

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's subsidiary, Epic Cloud, conducted a cash capital reduction of \$30,000 thousand, which will be return to its shareholders thereafter. All related payments have since been fully settled.

(xiv) Miscellaneous transactions

In addition to the above transactions, the amounts of other significant outstanding balances by related parties were as follows:

	<u>Cost and expense</u>		<u>Other payables</u>	
	<u>For the years ended</u>		<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>		
Parent Company	\$ 498	553	184	184
Subsidiaries	4,455	11,447	483	2,909
Other associates	568	1,001	-	505
	<u>\$ 5,521</u>	<u>13,001</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>3,598</u>

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 41,443	73,437
Post-employment benefits	431	517
Termination benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
	<u>\$ 41,874</u>	<u>73,954</u>

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying amounts of the assets which the Company pledged as collateral were as follows:

Asset Name	Object	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	Long-term borrowings	\$ 225,984	382,598
Investment property	Long-term borrowings	69,110	41,540
		<u>\$ 295,094</u>	<u>424,138</u>

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies:

- (a) The promissory notes, issued by the Company for loans from financial institutions, forward exchange transactions, and purchase limits, are detailed as follows:

	Currency	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		Promissory notes issued	NTD
	USD	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

- (b) For the amounts of guarantees and endorsements for related parties, please see Note 7(c) 9.
- (c) FUJIFILM Business Innovation Taiwan Co., Ltd. (“Fujifilm”) filed a case against its own former manager, as well as other companies and individuals, including a former employee of the Company, (nine defendants in total), due to their alleged involvement in a criminal case concerning the violations of the Securities and Exchange Act. As a result, the Company received a criminal ruling from the Taipei District Court in 2024 informing the Company that it has also been involved in the confiscation proceeding related to the case. The Company refused to accept the court's decision, stating that the ruling does not fall within the scope of Article 38-1, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 3 of the Criminal Code; hence, it engaged a lawyer to defend its case. Nevertheless, in April 2025, the Taipei District Court determined that the Company is still subject to confiscation under the cited provision and ordered the forfeiture of NT\$4,264 thousand. While the Company respects the court's judgment, it was still dissatisfied with the court's ruling; thus, the Company filed an appeal to the Taiwan High Court to defend the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

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METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

In addition to the aforementioned case, Fujifilm has filed criminal ancillary civil actions and separate civil actions against the said defendants mentioned above in the criminal case, seeking joint-and-several liability for damages. Should any defendant make full or partial payment, the other defendants remain jointly liable for the same amount. Based on the documents in its possession, the Company assesses that it has lawful and reasonable ground, it also complied with its internal control procedures, and that it neither knew nor could have determined that the transactions were false. Nor did it cooperate with Fujifilm's former manager in any sham trades. The Company will continue to cooperate actively with its lawyer to prepare the necessary materials and explanations for litigation to protect the Company's rights. Both of the above cases were still in progress as of issuance date of parent company only financial report.

The Company determined that the aforementioned matters do not have a material impact on its current operations.

(10) Losses due to major disasters:None

(11) Subsequent Events:None

(12) Others:

The summary of employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, was as follows:

By item	By function	For the years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
		Operating expenses	Operating expenses
Employee benefits			
Salary		661,038	575,813
Labor and health insurance		51,099	48,842
Pension		24,018	22,816
Benefits of directors		14,625	11,923
Other employee benefits expense		32,129	31,726
Depreciation		57,271	67,016
Amortization		5,072	2,273

Note: Excluding the depreciation of the investment property-buildings (classified as other income) amounted to \$426 thousand and \$424 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The following were the additional information on the Company's employees and employee benefits for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Numbers of employees	<u>563</u>	<u>554</u>
Numbers of directors, but not employees concurrently	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
The average employee benefits	<u>\$ 1,377</u>	<u>1,237</u>
The average salaries	<u>\$ 1,185</u>	<u>1,049</u>
Adjustment of the average salaries	<u>12.96 %</u>	
Benefits of supervisors	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The following was the information about the Company's benefits policies (including directors, executive officers and employees):

The Company's directors' benefits consisted of remuneration and compensation. In accordance with the Article of Association of the Company, once the Company has annual earnings, it should contribute less than 1% as directors' remuneration. The compensation is evaluated by Human Resources Department and based on competitive environment and operational risk. It is proposed by management after considering regulation and bonus plan then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

The benefits of executive officers and employees consisted of fixed salary and variable salary. The former is basic salaries of employees and the latter is connected to operational performance and strategic objectives that the Company wants to achieve. The Company's benefits policies are proposed by Human Resources Department, which is based on management regulation and bonus plan and then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the Regulations for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing	Note
													Item	Value			
0	the Company	COREX	Other current assets-other receivables	Yes	29,659	-	-	6.22%	Short-term loan	-	Working capital	-	None	-	861,342	1,722,684	Note 1

Note 1: Due to its subsidiary's financing need, the Company provided a short-term loan to its subsidiaries, wherein the amount of loans for individual shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth in its latest financial statements, and the total amount of loans provided by the Company shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth in its latest financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of Guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual borrowing amount	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company guarantees/endorsements to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary guarantees/endorsements to third parties on behalf of parent company	Guarantees/endorsements to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	the Company	COREX	Subsidiary of the Company	861,342	726,000	569,300	149,590	-	13.22 %	2,153,355	Y	-	-

Note 1: The amount of the guarantees and endorsements for a single entity company shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth when the guarantees and endorsements was provided; the total amount of guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company shall not exceed 50% of the Company's net worth.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

- (iii) Securities held as balance sheet date (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Unit: thousand shares/thousand units

Holder Company	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account	Ending Balance				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair value	
the Company	Stock:							
	DYNASAFE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,404	576,845	17.27	576,845	(Note 1)
	" CAROTA Corporation	-	"	340	32,300	0.78	32,300	"
"	High Performance Information Co., Ltd.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,138	107,328	7.10	107,328	"
DSIGroup	Taiwan Innovation Centr Aging Inc.	-	"	200	1,531	5.88	1,531	"
the Company	Equity:							
	Taiwan Capital Buffalo Fund V, LP.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(Note 2)	160,652	12.78	160,652	"
"	New Economy Ventures L.P.	-	"	(Note 2)	56,081	7.36	56,081	"
					<u>934,737</u>		<u>934,737</u>	

Note 1: Unlisted company.

Note 2: Limited partnership.

- (iv) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Brainstorm	Dolica	Other related parties	(Sales)	(328,934)	(4) %	30 days after the invoice date	Trade at the agreed price between both parties	No significant difference with general selling	44,631	8%	
"	DFI Inc.	Other associates	Purchases	102,935	1 %	60 days after the invoice date	Trade at the agreed price between both parties	No significant difference with general purchasing	(19,864)	(1)%	
The Company	GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE ENTW ORK	Parent and its subsidiaries	(Sales)	(115,380)	(1) %	60 days	Trade at the agreed price between both parties	No significant difference with general selling	59,000	3%	
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE ENTW ORK	The Company	"	Purchases	115,380	12 %	60 days	Trade at the agreed price between both parties	No significant difference with general purchasing	(59,000)	(23)%	

- (v) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:None

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2025:

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2025			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount			
the Company	GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	Taiwan	Trading in hardware and software for network and communications systems	124,809	120,001	10,805	81.86 %	193,853	26,100	21,157	(Note 1)
"	EPIC CLOUD	Taiwan	Data software and data processing services	25,000	55,000	2,500	100.00 %	33,118	6,667	6,667	(Notes 1 and 5)
"	COREX	South Africa	Import and export of electronic products for sale and purchase	506,936	506,936	2	100.00 %	32,502	43,948	43,948	(Note 1)
"	DSIGroup	Taiwan	Market research, management consulting and data processing services	69,983	69,983	1,754	34.99 %	79,065	432	(511)	(Note 1)
"	GRANDSYS	Taiwan	Data software and data processing services	285,817	286,613	10,783	35.33 %	368,912	54,178	15,857	(Note 1)
"	ADVANCEDTEKINTERNATIONAL	Taiwan	Applications of software implementing services	30,091	30,091	1,153	34.09 %	41,342	16,042	5,469	(Note 1)
"	Everlasting Digital ESG	Taiwan	Development and sale of software	5,000	5,000	500	29.41 %	1,978	(343)	25	(Note 2)
"	Metaguru	Taiwan	R&D and sales of computer information systems	31,000	31,000	2,500	100.00 %	42,963	11,395	11,395	(Note 1 and 3)
"	Brainstorm	U.S.A	Wholesale and retail of computers and peripheral equipment	530,075	530,075	233	35.09 %	455,042	53,941	2,948	(Note 1)
EPIC CLOUD	GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	Taiwan	Trading in hardware and software for network and communications systems	172	172	10	0.08 %	172	26,100	-	(Note 1)
"	DSIGroup	Taiwan	Market research, management consulting and data processing services	40	40	1	0.02 %	40	432	-	(Note 1)
ADVANCEDTEK INTERNATIONAL	APEO Human Capital	Taiwan	Applications of software implementing services	2,060	2,060	200	100.00 %	2,589	40	40	(Note 1)
DSIGroup	DKABio	Taiwan	Market research, management consulting and data processing service	30,000	20,000	3,000	100.00 %	6,505	(5,122)	(5,122)	(Note 1 and 4)
"	Owl	Taiwan	Market research, management consulting and data processing service	3,960	3,960	100	100.00 %	3,508	492	396	(Note 1)

Note 1: Subsidiary of the Company.

Note 2: Associates of the Company

Note 3: On February 20, 2025, pursuant to the resolutions duly adopted by the board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, and in accordance with applicable laws, the investee company conducted a cash capital increase on March 21, 2025 by issuing 500 thousand shares for \$5,000 from its retain earnings. All relevant statutory registration procedures have since been completed.

Note 4: On July 9, 2025, pursuant to the resolutions duly adopted by the board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders' meeting, and in accordance with applicable laws, the investee company conducted a cash capital increase on August 5, 2025 by issuing 1,000 thousand new shares for \$10,000 thousand. The relevant statutory registration procedures have since been completed.

Note 5: On November 10, 2025, pursuant to the resolutions duly adopted by the board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, and in accordance with applicable laws, the investee company conducted a cash capital reduction on November 12, 2025 by issuing 3,000 thousand shares for \$30,000 thousand, which had been returned to its shareholders during the period. All legal registration procedures have since been completed.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) recognized	Carrying value as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings as of December 31, 2025	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
Grandsys Technology & Service	Research and development, production of computer hardware and software and peripherals, network technology, system integration and sales of the Group's products and related technical services	34,573 (USD1,100 thousand)	Note 2	34,573 (USD1,100 thousand)	-	-	34,573 (USD1,100 thousand)	(5,925)	100.00%	(5,947)	47,623	-	
SYSAGE SHANGHAI	Research and development, production of computer hardware and software and peripherals, network technology, system integration and sales of the Group's products and related technical services	31,430 (USD1,000 thousand)	Note 2	31,430 (USD1,000 thousand)	-	-	31,430 (USD1,000 thousand)	(1,069)	100.00%	(1,069)	5,094	-	

Note1: The above investment amounts were translated based on the USD exchange rate at the reporting date, which was 31.43.

Note2: The investee in mainland China is directly invested by GRANDSYS.

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
66,003 (USD 2,100 thousand)	66,003 (USD 2,100 thousand)	2,584,026

Note1: The above investment amounts were translated based on the USD exchange rate at the reporting date, which was 31.43.

The above investment income (losses) in Mainland China were based on the audited results of other auditors.

(iii) Significant transactions:

There were no significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, for details.

METAAGE CORPORATION
Statement of cash and cash equivalents
December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Check and demand deposits	NTD	\$ 604,447
	USD 4,853,380.19; Exchange rate 31.43	<u>152,542</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 756,989</u></u>

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of notes and accounts receivables (including long-term and related parties)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Notes receivable:		
STARK TECHNOLOGY INC.	Operating revenue of non related parties	\$ 20,659
ASERVE TECHNOLOGY CORP.	"	4,297
ONIT TECHNOLOGY INC.	"	3,908
LANTEL TELECOMMUNICATION CORP.	"	1,954
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	"	<u>4,108</u>
Subtotal		<u>34,926</u>
Accounts receivable:		
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	"	<u>1,871,635</u>
Subtotal		<u>1,871,635</u>
Accounts receivable due from related parties:		
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK CO., LTD.	Operating revenue of related parties	59,000
Metaguru Corporation	"	11,267
Interactive Digital Technologies Inc.	"	11,010
EPIC CLOUD CO., LTD.	"	10,696
Qisda Corporation	"	5,849
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	"	<u>5,972</u>
Subtotal		<u>103,794</u>
		2,010,355
Less: Loss allowance		<u>(10,446)</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 1,999,909</u></u>

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Cost	Net realizable value
Merchandise inventory	\$ 4,132,545	<u>4,102,936</u>
Less: Inventory allowances	<u>(144,000)</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 3,988,545</u>	

Statement of prepayments

Item	Description	Amount
Prepayments to suppliers	Prepaid suppliers' payments	\$ 3,493
Prepaid expenses and others	Prepaid insurance, rent and systems fees, etc.	<u>5,887</u>
Total		<u>\$ 9,380</u>

Statement of other current assets

Item	Description	Amount
Excess business tax paid	Estimated excess business tax paid for the year 2025.	\$ 39,254
Others	Training subsidies	<u>1,172</u>
Total		<u>\$ 40,426</u>

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of changes in Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares)

<u>Name of investee</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>		<u>Additions</u>		<u>Disposal</u>		<u>Other adjustments (Note 1)</u>		<u>Ending balance</u>		<u>Pledged or guaranteed</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
DYNASAFE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	4,404	\$ 586,489	-	-	-	-	-	(9,644)	4,404	576,845	None
CAROTA Corporation	-		340	32,300	-	-	-	-	340	32,300	"
YOBON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	3	(Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(Note 2)	"
CDS Holdings Limited	600	(Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	(Note 2)	"
Touch Cloud Inc.	200	(Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	(Note 2)	"
Gemini Data, Inc.	2,706	(Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,706	(Note 2)	"
KINGTEL CORPORATION	443	(Note 2)	-	-	443	-	-	-	-	-	(Note 4)
Taiwan Capital Buffalo Fund V, LP.	(Note 3)	179,041	-	-	-	6,820	-	(11,569)	(Note 3)	160,652	None
New Economy Ventures L.P.	(Note 3)	35,378	-	-	-	-	-	20,703	(Note 3)	56,081	"
Total		\$ 800,908		32,300		6,820	-	(510)		825,878	

Note 1: Gains (losses) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 2: All impairment losses have been recognized.

Note 3: Limited company.

Note 4: KINGTEL CORPORATION has completed its liquidation.

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of changes in Non-current financial at fair value through other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares)

<u>Name of investee</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>		<u>Additions</u>		<u>Disposal</u>		<u>Other adjustments (Note)</u>		<u>Ending balance</u>		<u>Pledged or guaranteed</u>
	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
High Performance Information Co., Ltd.	2,138	\$ <u>123,149</u>	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>(15,821)</u>	2,138	<u>107,328</u>	None

Note: Unrealized gains(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares)

Name of investee	Beginning balance(Restated)		Addition		Decrease		Other adjustments (Note 1)		Ending balance			Market value or net assets value (Note 2)	Pledged or guaranteed
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Amount		
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK CO., LTD.	10,525	\$ 173,135	280	4,808	-	-	-	15,910	10,805	81.86 %	193,853	193,853	None
EPIC CLOUD CO., LTD.	5,500	58,123	-	-	(3,000)	(30,000)	-	4,995	2,500	100.00 %	33,118	33,118	"
ADVANCEDTEK INTERNATIONAL CORP.	1,153	39,260	-	-	-	-	-	2,082	1,153	34.09 %	41,342	29,211 (Note 2)	"
DSIGroup Co., Ltd.	1,754	79,730	-	-	-	-	-	(665)	1,754	34.99 %	79,065	32,723 (Note 2)	"
COREX (PTY) LTD	2	(14,453)	-	-	-	-	-	46,955	2	100.00 %	32,502	(78,382) (Note 2)	"
Metaguru Corporation	2,000	32,253	500	-	-	-	-	10,710	2,500	100.00 %	42,963	42,963	"
Brainstorm Corporation	233	459,215	-	-	-	-	-	(4,173)	233	35.09 %	455,042	216,834 (Note 2)	"
GRANDSYS INC.	10,813	348,633	-	-	(30)	(927)	-	21,206	10,783	35.33 %	368,912	372,026 (Note 3)	"
Everlasting Digital ESG Co., Ltd.	500	1,953	-	-	-	-	-	25	500	29.41 %	1,978	1,978	"
Subtotal		1,177,849		<u>4,808</u>		<u>(30,927)</u>		<u>97,045</u>			1,248,775	<u>844,324</u>	
Add: Credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method		14,453									-		
Total		<u>\$ 1,192,302</u>									<u>1,248,775</u>		

Note 1: Other adjustments include the share of profits and losses of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method, shares of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method, adjustments for proceeds from the disposal of forfeited funds from employee stock ownership trust, cash dividends and gains on disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method.

Note 2: The difference between the ending balance and market value or net equity mainly arose from goodwill, trademark rights, customer relationships, specialized technology and deferred tax liabilities acquired through consolidation.

Note 3: Represent the market value of the investees.

METAAGE CORPORATION**Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment****For the year ended December 31, 2025****(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Please refer to Note 6(j) for Property, plant and equipment.

Statement of changes in right-of-use assets

Please refer to Note 6(k) for Right-of-use assets.

Statement of changes in investment property

Please refer to Note 6(l) for Investment property.

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of other non-current assets

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Refundable deposits	Refundable deposits of golf club, bid bond and deposits for renting buildings and cars, etc.	\$ 64,124
Other assets	Office ornaments	12,800
Long-term prepaid expenses	ICT software	<u>11,585</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 88,509</u></u>

Statement of short-term borrowings

<u>Name of bank</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Term of contract</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Credit lines</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pledged or guaranteed</u>
Taishin International Bank	Credit loans	2025.12~ 2026.01	1.90%~ 1.95%	500,000	\$ 500,000	None
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	Credit loans	2025.12~ 2026.06	1.81%	500,000	150,000	"
HSBC Bank	Credit loans	2025.12~ 2026.04	1.88%	400,000	350,000	"
Yuanta Commercial Bank	Credit loans	2025.12~ 2026.01	1.88%	300,000	100,000	"
Cathay United Bank	Credit loans	2025.11~ 2026.01	1.88%	300,000	300,000	"
Land Bank of Taiwan	Credit loans	2025.12~ 2026.01	1.90%	200,000	200,000	"
E.SUN Commercial Bank	Credit loans	2025.12~ 2026.01	1.88%	200,000	200,000	"
Bank of Taiwan	Credit loans	2025.11~ 2026.02	1.88%	200,000	200,000	"
Taiwan Shin Kong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd	Credit loans	2025.12~ 2026.01	1.88%	200,000	100,000	"
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Credit loans	2025.12~ 2026.01	1.94%	250,000	100,000	"
Total					<u><u>\$ 2,200,000</u></u>	

METAAGE CORPORATION
Statement of long-term borrowings

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Bank</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Term of contract</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Pledged or guaranteed</u>
The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	Unsecured loans	\$ 200,000	2024.12~2026.12	1.91%	None
Mega International Commercial Bank	Secured loans	85,096	2017.10~2037.10	2.08%	Note 1
E.SUN Commercial Bank	Secured loans	43,397	"	2.05%	Note 1
Land Bank of Taiwan	Secured loans	34,837	2019.03~2039.03	1.98%	Note 2
Less: Current portion		<u>(212,008)</u>			
		<u>\$ 151,322</u>			

Note 1: Property, plant and equipment were pledged as collateral for loans.

Note 2: Investment property were pledged as collateral for loans.

Statement of contract liability - current

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
International Integrated Systems, Inc.	Operating revenue	\$ 729,056
Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd.	"	58,862
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	"	<u>367,533</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,155,451</u>

METAAGE CORPORATION
Statement of notes and accounts payable

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cisco International Limited	Purchases and operating cost	\$ 623,194
DELL TAIWAN B.V.	"	147,787
Microsoft Taiwan Co., Ltd.	"	107,963
Red Hat Limited	"	78,570
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	"	<u>584,838</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 1,542,352</u></u>

Statement of other payables

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Accrued payroll	Salary and bonus	\$ 126,278
Income taxes payable	Accrued income taxes payable for the year ended December 31, 2025	38,623
Remuneration due to employees, directors and supervisors	Accrued remuneration due to employees and directors for the year ended December 31, 2025	44,484
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)		<u>115,886</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 325,271</u></u>

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of lease liabilities

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Lease term</u>	<u>Discount rate</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Note</u>
Lease Liabilities	Buildings	2025.01~2030.04	0.90%~2.13%	<u>\$ 56,880</u>	
Current				\$ 30,488	
Non-current				<u>26,392</u>	
				<u>\$ 56,880</u>	

Statement of other non-current liabilities

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities		\$ 15,073
Guarantee deposits		<u>861</u>
Total		<u>\$ 15,934</u>

METAAGE CORPORATION
Statement of operating revenue
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Sales revenue	\$ 11,688,814
Services revenue	<u>522,888</u>
	12,211,702
Less: Sales and services discounts and allowances	<u>4,698</u>
Operating revenue	<u><u>\$ 12,207,004</u></u>

Statement of operating costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Inventories on January 1, 2025	\$ 3,813,518
Add: Purchases	10,866,638
Less: Inventories on December 31, 2025	4,132,545
Transfer to property, plant and equipment, miscellaneous and other expenses, etc.	<u>149,581</u>
Costs of sales	10,398,030
Add: Technical service cost	<u>126,786</u>
Operating costs	<u><u>\$ 10,524,816</u></u>

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of selling, general and administrative, research and development expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	Research and development expenses
Salaries (including remuneration of employees and directors)	\$ 529,232	128,720	17,711
Entertainment expense	284,302	1,288	-
Advertisement expense	82,524	111	9
Insurance expense	59,285	9,065	1,625
Depreciation	45,302	10,111	1,858
Technical service fee	19,013	13,516	2,483
Professional service fee	1,184	11,492	15
Other expenses(individual amount not exceeding 5%)	<u>145,250</u>	<u>32,129</u>	<u>3,317</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,166,092</u>	<u>206,432</u>	<u>27,018</u>