

Evergreen Steel Corporation

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Evergreen Steel Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Evergreen Steel Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying 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 then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matters identified in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are described as follows:

Contract Revenue Recognition

The Company's contract revenue mainly comes from providing steel structure engineering contracting business; during the contract period, the contract revenue is recognized based on the degree of completion. Contract revenue recognition from construction depends on the degree of completion of the contract which involves subjective judgment which may result in profit or loss or certain risks that are not recognized in the correct period. Therefore, we identified contract revenue recognition with risk characteristics as a key audit matter.

The main audit procedures that we performed for testing the contract revenue recognition are as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation of the Company's contract revenue evaluation method and control system by performing control tests.
2. We selected samples of the contract revenue with risk characteristics in the current year which are subject to detailed tests including checking the price accepted by the customers with construction contracts, assessing the adequacy of the contract cost estimation, recalculating the degree of completion, and verifying the correctness of the contract revenue recognition.
3. We performed an analytical review of contract revenue and performed a retrospective review of construction costs.

Refer to Note 4 to the financial statements for the accounting policy on the assessment of construction contracts. Refer to Notes 5 and 22 for critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Ching-Hsia Chang and Yung-Hsiang Chao.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 13, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| ASSETS | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6) | \$ 822,483 | 3 | \$ 872,076 | 3 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4 and 8) | 850,000 | 3 | 1,444,000 | 4 |
| Contract assets - current (Notes 4, 20, 22 and 28) | 4,102,007 | 13 | 3,327,746 | 10 |
| Notes receivable, net (Notes 4 and 20) | 209,668 | 1 | 65,349 | - |
| Trade receivables, net (Notes 4, 9 and 20) | 1,756,717 | 5 | 832,499 | 3 |
| Trade receivables from related parties, net (Notes 4, 9, 20 and 28) | 25,046 | - | 28,174 | - |
| Other receivables (Note 28) | 7,364 | - | 9,746 | - |
| Current tax assets (Note 4) | - | - | 1,669 | - |
| Inventories (Notes 4, 10 and 20) | 4,546,574 | 14 | 4,538,250 | 14 |
| Other current assets (Note 15) | 122,332 | - | 36,481 | - |
| Total current assets | <u>12,442,191</u> | <u>39</u> | <u>11,155,990</u> | <u>34</u> |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4, 7 and 27) | 12,214,607 | 38 | 14,673,997 | 44 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4, 8 and 29) | 5,110 | - | 5,010 | - |
| Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4, 11 and 28) | 5,077,234 | 16 | 4,688,892 | 14 |
| Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 12, 28 and 29) | 2,281,055 | 7 | 2,356,534 | 7 |
| Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 13 and 28) | 107,581 | - | 129,047 | 1 |
| Investment properties (Notes 4 and 14) | 7,102 | - | 7,102 | - |
| Intangible assets (Note 4) | 4,255 | - | 7,466 | - |
| Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 24) | 25,287 | - | 29,932 | - |
| Refundable deposits | 14,282 | - | 10,871 | - |
| Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 19) | 91,161 | - | 87,588 | - |
| Other non-current assets (Note 15) | 48,480 | - | 42,447 | - |
| Total non-current assets | <u>19,876,154</u> | <u>61</u> | <u>22,038,886</u> | <u>66</u> |
| TOTAL | <u>\$ 32,318,345</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>\$ 33,194,876</u> | <u>100</u> |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4, 20 and 22) | \$ 2,182,529 | 7 | \$ 2,278,483 | 7 |
| Notes payable, net (Notes 20 and 28) | 399,054 | 1 | 324,177 | 1 |
| Trade payables, net (Notes 16, 20 and 28) | 1,594,589 | 5 | 1,456,918 | 4 |
| Other payables (Notes 17 and 28) | 296,306 | 1 | 236,525 | 1 |
| Current tax liabilities (Note 4) | 230,723 | 1 | 228,647 | 1 |
| Provisions - current (Notes 4 and 18) | 64,856 | - | 73,300 | - |
| Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 13 and 28) | 26,070 | - | 30,942 | - |
| Other current liabilities | 33,000 | - | 37,830 | - |
| Total current liabilities | <u>4,827,127</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>4,666,822</u> | <u>14</u> |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24) | 88,790 | - | 88,077 | - |
| Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 13 and 28) | 79,267 | - | 95,506 | 1 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 2,664 | - | 363 | - |
| Total non-current liabilities | <u>170,721</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>183,946</u> | <u>1</u> |
| Total liabilities | <u>4,997,848</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>4,850,768</u> | <u>15</u> |
| EQUITY (Note 21) | | | | |
| Share capital | | | | |
| Ordinary shares | <u>4,170,915</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>4,170,915</u> | <u>13</u> |
| Capital surplus | <u>1,319,807</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>1,319,721</u> | <u>4</u> |
| Retained earnings | | | | |
| Legal reserve | 3,340,030 | 10 | 3,092,621 | 9 |
| Unappropriated earnings | <u>10,238,243</u> | <u>32</u> | <u>8,976,032</u> | <u>27</u> |
| Total retained earnings | <u>13,578,273</u> | <u>42</u> | <u>12,068,653</u> | <u>36</u> |
| Other equity | | | | |
| Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations | (228) | - | (160) | - |
| Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | <u>8,251,730</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>10,784,979</u> | <u>32</u> |
| Total other equity | <u>8,251,502</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>10,784,819</u> | <u>32</u> |
| Total equity | <u>27,320,497</u> | <u>85</u> | <u>28,344,108</u> | <u>85</u> |
| TOTAL | <u>\$ 32,318,345</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>\$ 33,194,876</u> | <u>100</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 22 and 28) | \$ 11,547,853 | 100 | \$ 10,009,518 | 100 |
| OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 19, 23 and 28) | <u>(8,981,370)</u> | <u>(78)</u> | <u>(7,658,311)</u> | <u>(77)</u> |
| GROSS PROFIT | <u>2,566,483</u> | <u>22</u> | <u>2,351,207</u> | <u>23</u> |
| OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 19, 23 and 28) | | | | |
| Selling and marketing expenses | (327,941) | (3) | (313,637) | (3) |
| General and administrative expenses | (196,679) | (1) | (182,751) | (2) |
| Expected credit gain (Notes 9 and 22) | <u>14,124</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>20,313</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total operating expenses | <u>(510,496)</u> | <u>(4)</u> | <u>(476,075)</u> | <u>(5)</u> |
| PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS | <u>2,055,987</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>1,875,132</u> | <u>18</u> |
| NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES | | | | |
| Interest income | 24,269 | - | 37,191 | - |
| Other income (Notes 23 and 28) | 1,019,085 | 9 | 562,536 | 6 |
| Other (losses) gains (Note 23) | (1,596) | - | 777 | - |
| Finance costs (Note 23) | (2,757) | - | (2,223) | - |
| Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method | <u>895,650</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>493,776</u> | <u>5</u> |
| Total non-operating income and expenses | <u>1,934,651</u> | <u>17</u> | <u>1,092,057</u> | <u>11</u> |
| PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX | 3,990,638 | 35 | 2,967,189 | 29 |
| INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24) | <u>(403,589)</u> | <u>(4)</u> | <u>(414,126)</u> | <u>(4)</u> |
| NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR | <u>3,587,049</u> | <u>31</u> | <u>2,553,063</u> | <u>25</u> |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) | | | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: | | | | |
| Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 19) | 9,461 | - | 32,647 | - |
| Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income | (2,459,390) | (21) | 4,097,846 | 41 |
| Share of the other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method | (73,400) | (1) | 166,472 | 2 |
| Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 24) | <u>(1,892)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(6,529)</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>(2,525,221)</u> | <u>(22)</u> | <u>4,290,436</u> | <u>43</u> |

(Continued)

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: | | | | |
| Share of the other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method | \$ (85) | - | \$ 632 | - |
| Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 24) | <u>17</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(126)</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>(68)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>506</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of income tax | <u>(2,525,289)</u> | <u>(22)</u> | <u>4,290,942</u> | <u>43</u> |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR | <u>\$ 1,061,760</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>\$ 6,844,005</u> | <u>68</u> |
| EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25) | | | | |
| Basic | <u>\$ 8.60</u> | | <u>\$ 6.12</u> | |
| Diluted | <u>\$ 8.60</u> | | <u>\$ 6.12</u> | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Concluded)

EVERGREEN STEEL 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 | | Other Equity | | Total Equity |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| | Shares (In Thousands) | Amount | | Legal Reserve | Unappropriated Earnings | Exchange Differences on Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations | Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income | |
| BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2024 | 417,091 | \$ 4,170,915 | \$ 1,319,674 | \$ 2,708,324 | \$ 9,597,333 | \$ (666) | \$ 6,514,461 | \$ 24,310,041 |
| Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retain earnings | | | | | | | | |
| Legal reserve | - | - | - | 384,297 | (384,297) | - | - | - |
| Cash dividends to shareholders | - | - | - | - | (2,711,095) | - | - | (2,711,095) |
| Other changes in capital surplus | - | - | 47 | - | - | - | - | 47 |
| Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024 | - | - | - | - | 2,553,063 | - | - | 2,553,063 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax | - | - | - | - | 29,402 | 506 | 4,261,034 | 4,290,942 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024 | - | - | - | - | 2,582,465 | 506 | 4,261,034 | 6,844,005 |
| Differences between consideration received or paid and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during actual acquisitions or disposals | - | - | - | - | (120,966) | - | 22,076 | (98,890) |
| Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - | - | - | 12,592 | - | (12,592) | - |
| BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2024 | 417,091 | 4,170,915 | 1,319,721 | 3,092,621 | 8,976,032 | (160) | 10,784,979 | 28,344,108 |
| Appropriation and distribution of 2024 retain earnings | | | | | | | | |
| Legal reserve | - | - | - | 247,409 | (247,409) | - | - | - |
| Cash dividends to shareholders | - | - | - | - | (2,085,457) | - | - | (2,085,457) |
| Other changes in capital surplus | - | - | 86 | - | - | - | - | 86 |
| Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2025 | - | - | - | - | 3,587,049 | - | - | 3,587,049 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025, net of income tax | - | - | - | - | 8,028 | (68) | (2,533,249) | (2,525,289) |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025 | - | - | - | - | 3,595,077 | (68) | (2,533,249) | 1,061,760 |
| BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2025 | 417,091 | \$ 4,170,915 | \$ 1,319,807 | \$ 3,340,030 | \$ 10,238,243 | \$ (228) | \$ 8,251,730 | \$ 27,320,497 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Income before income tax | \$ 3,990,638 | \$ 2,967,189 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Depreciation expense | 178,411 | 173,172 |
| Amortization expense | 4,588 | 3,808 |
| Expected credit reversed gain recognized on trade receivables | (14,124) | (20,313) |
| Finance costs | 2,757 | 2,223 |
| Interest income | (24,269) | (37,191) |
| Dividend income | (1,011,693) | (556,193) |
| Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method | (895,650) | (493,776) |
| Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 957 | (532) |
| Gain on lease modification | (23) | (41) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | |
| Contract assets | (759,280) | (577,883) |
| Notes receivable | (144,319) | (24,594) |
| Trade receivables | (921,947) | (238,931) |
| Other receivables | 875 | 16,740 |
| Inventories | (8,324) | (636,924) |
| Other current assets | (85,851) | 41,786 |
| Net defined benefit assets | 5,888 | 3,277 |
| Other non-current assets | 401 | (1,292) |
| Contract liabilities | (95,954) | 458,726 |
| Notes payable | 74,877 | 65,136 |
| Trade payables | 137,671 | 412,499 |
| Other payables | 90,243 | 13,818 |
| Provisions | (8,444) | 7,254 |
| Other current liabilities | (4,830) | 3,419 |
| Other non-current liabilities | (121) | 131 |
| Cash generated from operations | 512,477 | 1,581,508 |
| Interest received | 25,776 | 37,899 |
| Interest paid | (2,757) | (2,223) |
| Income tax paid | (396,361) | (441,949) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | <u>139,135</u> | <u>1,175,235</u> |

(Continued)

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | \$ - | \$ 97,226 |
| Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost | - | (448,000) |
| Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost | 593,900 | - |
| Payments for property, plant and equipment | (107,598) | (163,181) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment | 724 | 532 |
| Increase in refundable deposits | (3,411) | (1,198) |
| Payments for intangible assets | (1,377) | (7,011) |
| Dividends received | 1,011,693 | 556,193 |
| Dividends received from subsidiaries | <u>433,823</u> | <u>552,276</u> |
| Net cash generated from investing activities | <u>1,927,754</u> | <u>586,837</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Increase in guarantee deposits | 2,422 | - |
| Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities | (33,533) | (31,389) |
| Repayment of cash dividend | (2,085,457) | (2,711,095) |
| Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries | - | (248,908) |
| Other financing activities | <u>86</u> | <u>47</u> |
| Net cash used in financing activities | <u>(2,116,482)</u> | <u>(2,991,345)</u> |
| NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | (49,593) | (1,229,273) |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR | <u>872,076</u> | <u>2,101,349</u> |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR | <u>\$ 822,483</u> | <u>\$ 872,076</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Concluded)

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Evergreen Steel Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in January 1973 as a company limited by shares under the Company Law of the Republic of China. The Company is mainly engaged in the steel structure engineering business. The Company’s steel structure engineering business mainly includes engineering projects for factories, buildings and bridges. Since April 12, 2021, the Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 13, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRS Accounting Standards”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) did not have material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.
- b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2026

| <u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u> | <u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u> |
|---|---|
| Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” | January 1, 2026 |
| Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity” | January 1, 2026 |
| Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 | January 1, 2026 |
| IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments) | January 1, 2023 |

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

1) The amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including:

- a) If a financial asset contains a contingent feature that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions), the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if,
 - In all possible scenarios (before and after the occurrence of a contingent event), the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
 - In all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.
- b) To clarify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity’s ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.
- c) To clarify that the characteristics of contractually linked instruments include a prioritization of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool between the tranches.

2) The amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendments mainly stipulate that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date. However, when settling a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, the Company can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the Company has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The Company having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The Company having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position and financial performance.

- c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

| New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations | Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1) |
|--|--|
| Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture” | To be determined by IASB |
| IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” | January 1, 2027 (Note 2) |
| IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” (including the 2025 amendments) | January 1, 2027 |
| Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency” | January 1, 2027 |

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Domestic entities could elect to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period after the endorsement of IFRS 18 by the FSC.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” and consequential amendments

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. The main changes comprise:

- To classify items of income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, the Company shall assess whether it has specified main business activities of investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company labels items as “other” only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Company as a whole, the Company shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

In addition, the following consequential amendments have been made to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”:

- The Company shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point when presenting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method.

- Interest and dividends received by the Company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. However, if, after assessment, the Company has a specific main operating activity, it shall determine how to classify dividends received, interest received and interest paid in the statement of cash flows by referring to how it classifies dividend income, interest income and interest expense in the statement of profit or loss. The total of each of these cash flows shall be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit assets which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

When preparing the parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same as the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, as appropriate, in the parent company only financial statements.

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

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have the substantial right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

The Company is engaged in the construction business, which has an operating cycle of over 1 year. The normal operating cycle applies when considering the classification of the Company's construction-related assets and liabilities.

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the Company's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income; in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting the financial statements, the functional currencies of the parent company and its foreign operations (including subsidiaries and associates that use currencies which are different from the currency of the parent company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials and supplies. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of subsidiaries attributable to the Company.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

For a transfer of classification from property, plant and equipment to investment properties, the deemed cost of an item of property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount at the end of owner-occupation.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

i. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, investment properties and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, investment properties and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. Reversals of impairment loss are recognized in profit or loss.

k. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- i) The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

- i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii) Financial asset that is not credit impaired on purchase or origination but has subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Cash equivalents include time deposits and commercial paper with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

ii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost including trade receivables and contract assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables and contract assets. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

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

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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.

1. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

1) Onerous contracts

Onerous contracts are those in which the Company's unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. In assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling a contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that are related directly to fulfilling contracts.

2) Warranties

The contractual obligation of the warranty expenditure is expected to occur during the warranty period after the completion of the construction contracts. The Company sets out the provisions according to the warranty expenditure expected to occur during the warranty period. If the preparation is not enough, the current year's expenses shall be included.

m. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

1) Construction contracts revenue

The Company recognizes revenue over time during the construction process. Because the cost of unit of the installation completion of the construction is directly related to fulfilling performance obligation, the Company uses the cost of unit of installation as the estimated total output incurred. The cost ratio is used to measure the progress of the completion, and after the inspection of the installation of the construction, income and cost are relatively recognized. The Company gradually recognizes contract assets during the construction process and transfers the amount to accounts receivable when issuing invoices. If the payment received for the construction project exceeds the amount, the difference is recognized as contract liability. The project retention fund is withheld by the customer as stated in the contract to ensure that the Company completes all contractual obligations and is recognized as contract assets until the Company satisfies the performance obligations.

2) Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from providing container repair, renovation and storage services. Such service revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

3) Electric power revenue

Revenue from electricity sales is calculated based on the actual electricity generation and rates agreed with Taiwan Power Company.

n. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2) The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit assets are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit assets represent the actual surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

p. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company’s accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Construction Contracts

Contract revenue and costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of each contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date to the estimated total contract costs. Under the IFRS 15, incentives and penalties are considered as variables and shall be included in the contract revenue only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The estimated total output units, total costs and contractual items are assessed and determined by management, based on the nature of the work, expected sub-contracting charges, construction periods, processes, methods, etc., for each construction contract. Changes in these estimates might affect the calculation of the percentage of completion and related profit and loss from the construction contracts. Please refer to Note 22 for related information.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| | December 31 | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Cash on hand | \$ 2,850 | \$ 2,850 |
| Checking accounts and demand deposits | 69,679 | 169,226 |
| Cash equivalents | | |
| Time deposits | 700,000 | 500,000 |
| Commercial paper | <u>49,954</u> | <u>200,000</u> |
| | <u>\$ 822,483</u> | <u>\$ 872,076</u> |

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Non-current</u> | | |
| Domestic investments | | |
| Listed shares and emerging market shares | \$ 10,527,100 | \$ 12,589,946 |
| Unlisted shares | 1,478,262 | 1,884,624 |
| Foreign investments | | |
| Unlisted shares | <u>209,245</u> | <u>199,427</u> |
| | <u>\$ 12,214,607</u> | <u>\$ 14,673,997</u> |

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium- to long-term strategic purposes.

The Company sold its investments for the year ended December 31, 2024 and transferred a gain of \$12,592 thousand from other equity to retained earnings.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Current</u> | | |
| Domestic investments | | |
| Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months | <u>\$ 850,000</u> | <u>\$ 1,444,000</u> |
| <u>Non-current</u> | | |
| Domestic investments | | |
| Pledge deposits | <u>\$ 5,110</u> | <u>\$ 5,010</u> |

Refer to Note 29 for information relating to investments in financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Trade receivables (including trade receivables from related parties)</u> | | |
| At amortized cost | | |
| Gross carrying amount | \$ 1,782,620 | \$ 860,673 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment loss | <u>(857)</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,781,763</u> | <u>\$ 860,673</u> |

The average credit period on sales of goods is 0 to 120 days. In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Company considers the changes in the credit quality of the trade receivable since the date of credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. The allowance for bad debts refers to the past arrears records of the counterparty and the analysis of its current financial status to estimate the amount that cannot be recovered.

Except for individual customers who provide provision for losses when there is an obvious sign of impairment, the Company applies the simplified approach for the allowance of expected credit loss prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of a lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix approach considering the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial positions.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the receivable, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation, or when the trade receivables are over 120 days past due, whichever occurs earlier. The Company directly recognizes the impairment loss of related accounts receivable. The Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the Company's aging of trade receivables.

December 31, 2025

| | <u>Amount Without Sign of Default</u> | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | 0 to 60 Days | 61 to 90 Days | 91 to 120 Days | |
| Expected credit loss rate | 0.04% | 0.55% | - | |
| Gross carrying amount | \$ 1,756,781 | \$ 25,839 | \$ - | \$ 1,782,620 |
| Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs) | <u>(714)</u> | <u>(143)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(857)</u> |
| Amortized cost | <u>\$ 1,756,067</u> | <u>\$ 25,696</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 1,781,763</u> |

December 31, 2024

| | <u>Amount Without Sign of Default</u> | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | 0 to 60 Days | 61 to 90 Days | 91 to 120 Days | |
| Expected credit loss rate | - | - | - | |
| Gross carrying amount | \$ 826,500 | \$ 33,101 | \$ 1,072 | \$ 860,673 |
| Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs) | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Amortized cost | <u>\$ 826,500</u> | <u>\$ 33,101</u> | <u>\$ 1,072</u> | <u>\$ 860,673</u> |

The above is an aging analysis based on the account opening date.

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Balance on January 1 | \$ - | \$ 48 |
| Add: Loss allowance recognized (reversed) | <u>857</u> | <u>(48)</u> |
| Balance on December 31 | <u>\$ 857</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

10. INVENTORIES

| | December 31 | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Raw material | \$ 4,545,956 | \$ 4,537,921 |
| Supplies | <u>618</u> | <u>329</u> |
| | <u>\$ 4,546,574</u> | <u>\$ 4,538,250</u> |

The costs of inventories recognized as operating cost for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$8,833,961 thousand and \$7,526,117 thousand, respectively.

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

Investments in Subsidiaries

| Name of Subsidiaries | December 31 | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation | \$ 2,481,110 | \$ 2,151,162 |
| Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd. | 1,073,636 | 1,043,948 |
| Ever Ecove Corporation | 1,268,608 | 1,239,578 |
| Ming Yu Investment Corporation | <u>253,880</u> | <u>254,204</u> |
| | <u>\$ 5,077,234</u> | <u>\$ 4,688,892</u> |

| Name of Subsidiaries | Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | December 31 | |
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation | 72.36% | 72.36% |
| Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd. | 48.13% | 48.13% |
| Ever Ecove Corporation | 50.06% | 50.06% |
| Ming Yu Investment Corporation | 100.00% | 100.00% |

In December 2024, the Company acquired an additional ownership interest in its subsidiary, Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation, for a total consideration of \$248,908 thousand, resulting in an increase in the ownership interest from 68.46% to 72.36%. Details of above transactions are disclosed in Note 29 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The investments in subsidiaries accounted for using equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was based on the subsidiaries' audited financial statements for the years then ended.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| | Freehold Land | Land Improvements | Buildings | Machinery and Equipment | Transportation Equipment | Other Equipment | Construction in Progress and Equipment to Be Inspected | Total |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|
| <u>Cost</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on January 1, 2025 | \$ 1,375,099 | \$ 159,050 | \$ 1,539,196 | \$ 1,068,558 | \$ 79,506 | \$ 99,129 | \$ - | \$ 4,320,538 |
| Additions | - | - | 4,160 | 11,425 | - | 13,864 | 113 | 29,562 |
| Disposals | - | (1,300) | (1,429) | (8,196) | (16,917) | (8,354) | - | (36,196) |
| Reclassification | - | - | 1,040 | 16,670 | - | 23,430 | - | 41,140 |
| Balance on December 31, 2025 | <u>\$ 1,375,099</u> | <u>\$ 157,750</u> | <u>\$ 1,542,967</u> | <u>\$ 1,088,457</u> | <u>\$ 62,589</u> | <u>\$ 128,069</u> | <u>\$ 113</u> | <u>\$ 4,355,044</u> |
| <u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on January 1, 2025 | \$ - | \$ 139,815 | \$ 1,074,337 | \$ 623,098 | \$ 60,924 | \$ 65,830 | \$ - | \$ 1,964,004 |
| Disposals | - | (1,300) | (1,429) | (6,515) | (16,917) | (8,354) | - | (34,515) |
| Depreciation expense | - | 3,498 | 48,456 | 74,255 | 5,045 | 13,246 | - | 144,500 |
| Balance on December 31, 2025 | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 142,013</u> | <u>\$ 1,121,364</u> | <u>\$ 690,838</u> | <u>\$ 49,052</u> | <u>\$ 70,722</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 2,073,989</u> |
| Carrying amount on December 31, 2025 | <u>\$ 1,375,099</u> | <u>\$ 15,737</u> | <u>\$ 421,603</u> | <u>\$ 397,619</u> | <u>\$ 13,537</u> | <u>\$ 57,347</u> | <u>\$ 113</u> | <u>\$ 2,281,055</u> |
| <u>Cost</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on January 1, 2024 | \$ 1,375,099 | \$ 156,372 | \$ 1,537,168 | \$ 914,252 | \$ 72,387 | \$ 89,300 | \$ - | \$ 4,144,578 |
| Additions | - | 465 | 2,028 | 103,171 | 10,508 | 11,134 | - | 127,306 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (8,404) | (3,389) | (3,369) | - | (15,162) |
| Reclassification | - | 2,213 | - | 59,539 | - | 2,064 | - | 63,816 |
| Balance on December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ 1,375,099</u> | <u>\$ 159,050</u> | <u>\$ 1,539,196</u> | <u>\$ 1,068,558</u> | <u>\$ 79,506</u> | <u>\$ 99,129</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 4,320,538</u> |
| <u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on January 1, 2024 | \$ - | \$ 136,325 | \$ 1,026,040 | \$ 560,584 | \$ 58,734 | \$ 57,004 | \$ - | \$ 1,838,687 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (8,404) | (3,389) | (3,369) | - | (15,162) |
| Depreciation expense | - | 3,490 | 48,297 | 70,918 | 5,579 | 12,195 | - | 140,479 |
| Balance on December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 139,815</u> | <u>\$ 1,074,337</u> | <u>\$ 623,098</u> | <u>\$ 60,924</u> | <u>\$ 65,830</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 1,964,004</u> |
| Carrying amount on December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ 1,375,099</u> | <u>\$ 19,235</u> | <u>\$ 464,859</u> | <u>\$ 445,460</u> | <u>\$ 18,582</u> | <u>\$ 33,299</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 2,356,534</u> |

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Land improvements | 10 years |
| Buildings | 3-55 years |
| Machinery and equipment | 3-20 years |
| Transportation equipment | 5 years |
| Other equipment | 3-9 years |

Property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank borrowings were set out in Note 29.

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Carrying amount</u> | | |
| Land | \$ 101,493 | \$ 118,995 |
| Buildings | 5,172 | 8,450 |
| Other equipment | <u>916</u> | <u>1,602</u> |
| | <u>\$ 107,581</u> | <u>\$ 129,047</u> |
| | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| Additions to right-of-use assets | <u>\$ 14,893</u> | <u>\$ 134,304</u> |
| Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets | | |
| Land | \$ 29,810 | \$ 30,271 |
| Buildings | 3,414 | 1,690 |
| Other equipment | <u>687</u> | <u>732</u> |
| | <u>\$ 33,911</u> | <u>\$ 32,693</u> |

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Company did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

b. Lease liabilities

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Carrying amount</u> | | |
| Current | <u>\$ 26,070</u> | <u>\$ 30,942</u> |
| Non-current | <u>\$ 79,267</u> | <u>\$ 95,506</u> |

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| | 1.837%-1.996% | 1.192%-1.993% |

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Company leases land, buildings and equipment for the use of storage area, office and plants with lease term of 2 to 10 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease term. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

| | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value asset leases | <u>\$ 18,754</u> | <u>\$ 18,816</u> |
| Total cash outflow for leases | <u>\$ 54,533</u> | <u>\$ 51,903</u> |

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

| | Amount |
|--|---------------------|
| <u>Cost</u> | |
| Balance on January 1, 2025 | \$ 141,646 |
| Additions | - |
| Disposals | <u>-</u> |
| Balance on December 31, 2025 | <u>\$ 141,646</u> |
| <u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u> | |
| Balance on January 1, 2025 | \$ (134,544) |
| Disposals | <u>-</u> |
| Balance on December 31, 2025 | <u>\$ (134,544)</u> |
| Carrying amount on December 31, 2025 | <u>\$ 7,102</u> |
| <u>Cost</u> | |
| Balance on January 1, 2024 | \$ 141,646 |
| Additions | - |
| Disposals | <u>-</u> |
| Balance on December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ 141,646</u> |
| <u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u> | |
| Balance on January 1, 2024 | \$ (134,544) |
| Disposals | <u>-</u> |
| Balance on December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ (134,544)</u> |
| Carrying amount on December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ 7,102</u> |

The fair value of the investment real estate was evaluated by the management of the Company with reference to the transaction prices of market evidence for similar properties, it is fair value is as followed:

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Fair value | <u>\$ 9,733</u> | <u>\$ 13,942</u> |

15. OTHER ASSETS

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Current</u> | | |
| Prepayments | \$ 90,792 | \$ 2,676 |
| Prepaid expenses | 31,540 | 23,447 |
| Tax credits | <u>-</u> | <u>10,358</u> |
| | <u>\$ 122,332</u> | <u>\$ 36,481</u> |
| <u>Non-current</u> | | |
| Prepayments for equipment | \$ 47,589 | \$ 41,155 |
| Others | <u>891</u> | <u>1,292</u> |
| | <u>\$ 48,480</u> | <u>\$ 42,447</u> |

16. TRADE PAYABLES

The average credit period on purchases of certain goods is 30 to 90 days. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Retentions payable on construction contracts which are included in trade payables and are not bearing interest and are expected to be paid at the end of retention periods, which are within the normal operating cycle of the Company, usually more than twelve months after the reporting period. Refer to Note 20 for maturity analysis of retentions payable.

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Current</u> | | |
| Other payables | | |
| Payables for taxes | \$ 92,979 | \$ 1,478 |
| Payables for annual leave | 36,534 | 35,210 |
| Payables for transportation fees | 36,132 | 36,664 |
| Payables for compensation of employees and remuneration of directors | 28,000 | 22,000 |
| Payables for insurance expenses | 17,340 | 14,113 |
| Others | <u>85,321</u> | <u>127,060</u> |
| | <u>\$ 296,306</u> | <u>\$ 236,525</u> |

18. PROVISIONS

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Current</u> | | |
| Warranties* | \$ 63,963 | \$ 73,300 |
| Onerous contracts - loss on construction | <u>893</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>\$ 64,856</u> | <u>\$ 73,300</u> |

- * The contractual obligation of the warranty expenditure is expected to occur during the warranty period after the completion of the construction contracts.

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 6% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy. In March 2024 and March 2025, the Company was approved by the Bureau of the Taipei City Government to suspend the withdrawal of pension funds to the special account of the Bank of Taiwan. The suspension period will be from April 2024 to March 2026.

The amounts included in the independent balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| Present value of defined benefit obligation | \$ 289,678 | \$ 292,284 |
| Fair value of plan assets | <u>(380,839)</u> | <u>(379,872)</u> |
| Net defined benefit assets | <u>\$ (91,161)</u> | <u>\$ (87,588)</u> |

Movements in net defined benefit assets were as follows:

| | Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation | Fair Value of the Plan Assets | Net Defined Benefit Asset |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Balance on January 1, 2025 | \$ 292,284 | \$ (379,872) | \$ (87,588) |
| Service cost | | | |
| Current service cost | 4,315 | - | 4,315 |
| Prior service cost | 6,132 | - | 6,132 |
| Net interest expense (income) | <u>4,216</u> | <u>(5,530)</u> | <u>(1,314)</u> |
| Recognized in profit or loss | <u>14,663</u> | <u>(5,530)</u> | <u>9,133</u> |
| Remeasurement | | | |
| Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest) | - | (27,192) | (27,192) |
| Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions | 4,727 | - | 4,727 |
| Actuarial loss - experience adjustments | <u>13,004</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>13,004</u> |
| Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) | <u>17,731</u> | <u>(27,192)</u> | <u>(9,461)</u> |
| Contributions from the employer | - | - | - |
| Benefits paid | (31,755) | 31,755 | - |
| Company paid | <u>(3,245)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(3,245)</u> |
| Balance on December 31, 2025 | <u>\$ 289,678</u> | <u>\$ (380,839)</u> | <u>\$ (91,161)</u> |
| Balance on January 1, 2024 | \$ 304,298 | \$ (362,516) | \$ (58,218) |
| Service cost | | | |
| Current service cost | 4,446 | - | 4,446 |
| Net interest expense (income) | <u>3,708</u> | <u>(4,436)</u> | <u>(728)</u> |
| Recognized in profit or loss | <u>8,154</u> | <u>(4,436)</u> | <u>3,718</u> |
| Remeasurement | | | |
| Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest) | - | (33,195) | (33,195) |
| Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions | (4,951) | - | (4,951) |
| Actuarial loss - experience adjustments | <u>5,499</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>5,499</u> |
| Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) | <u>548</u> | <u>(33,195)</u> | <u>(32,647)</u> |
| Contributions from the employer | - | - | - |
| Benefits paid | (20,275) | 20,275 | - |
| Company paid | <u>(441)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(441)</u> |
| Balance on December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ 292,284</u> | <u>\$ (379,872)</u> | <u>\$ (87,588)</u> |

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Operating cost | \$ 7,251 | \$ 1,695 |
| Operating expenses | <u>1,882</u> | <u>2,023</u> |
| | <u>\$ 9,133</u> | <u>\$ 3,718</u> |

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

| | December 31 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Discount rate(s) | 1.250% | 1.500% |
| Expected rate(s) of salary increase | 2.5% | 2.5% |
| Turnover rate | 3%-7.5% | 3%-7.5% |

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions occur and all other assumptions remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation will increase (decrease) as follows:

| | December 31 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Discount rate(s) | | |
| 0.25% increase | <u>\$ (4,727)</u> | <u>\$ (4,814)</u> |
| 0.25% decrease | <u>\$ 4,870</u> | <u>\$ 4,950</u> |
| Expected rate(s) of salary increase | | |
| 0.25% increase | <u>\$ 4,722</u> | <u>\$ 4,811</u> |
| 0.25% decrease | <u>\$ (4,607)</u> | <u>\$ (4,703)</u> |

The sensitivity analysis previously presented may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

| | December 31 | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Expected contributions to the plan for the next year | \$ <u> -</u> | \$ <u> -</u> |
| Average duration of the defined benefit obligation | 7.0 years | 6.7 years |

20. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The current/non-current classification of the Company's assets and liabilities relating to the steel structure business was based on its operating cycle. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within one year after the reporting period and more than one year after the reporting period for related assets and liabilities were as follows:

| | Within 1 Year | More Than 1 Year | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>December 31, 2025</u> | | | |
| Assets | | | |
| Notes receivable | \$ 209,668 | \$ - | \$ 209,668 |
| Trade receivables | 1,756,707 | - | 1,756,707 |
| Inventories | 4,544,772 | - | 4,544,772 |
| Contract assets - current | <u>2,401,417</u> | <u>1,700,590</u> | <u>4,102,007</u> |
| | <u>\$ 8,912,564</u> | <u>\$ 1,700,590</u> | <u>\$ 10,613,154</u> |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Notes payable | \$ 391,765 | \$ - | \$ 391,765 |
| Trade payables | 1,350,118 | 227,933 | 1,578,051 |
| Contract liabilities - current | <u>2,182,529</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2,182,529</u> |
| | <u>\$ 3,924,412</u> | <u>\$ 227,933</u> | <u>\$ 4,152,345</u> |
| <u>December 31, 2024</u> | | | |
| Assets | | | |
| Notes receivable | \$ 65,299 | \$ - | \$ 65,299 |
| Trade receivables | 831,799 | - | 831,799 |
| Inventories | 4,536,520 | - | 4,536,520 |
| Contract assets - current | <u>2,010,973</u> | <u>1,316,773</u> | <u>3,327,746</u> |
| | <u>\$ 7,444,591</u> | <u>\$ 1,316,773</u> | <u>\$ 8,761,364</u> |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Notes payable | \$ 315,766 | \$ - | \$ 315,766 |
| Trade payables | 1,269,249 | 169,387 | 1,438,636 |
| Contract liabilities - current | <u>2,278,483</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2,278,483</u> |
| | <u>\$ 3,863,498</u> | <u>\$ 169,387</u> | <u>\$ 4,032,885</u> |

21. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| Number of shares authorized (in thousands) | <u>440,000</u> | <u>440,000</u> |
| Shares authorized | <u>\$ 4,400,000</u> | <u>\$ 4,400,000</u> |
| Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands) | <u>417,091</u> | <u>417,091</u> |
| Shares issued | <u>\$ 4,170,915</u> | <u>\$ 4,170,915</u> |

b. Capital surplus

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)</u> | | |
| Additional paid-in capital | | |
| Issuance of ordinary shares | \$ 834,085 | \$ 834,085 |
| From business combinations | 51,598 | 51,598 |
| Treasury share transactions | 424,933 | 424,933 |
| <u>May only be used to offset a deficit</u> | | |
| Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries (2) | 8,510 | 8,510 |
| Others | <u>681</u> | <u>595</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,319,807</u> | <u>\$ 1,319,721</u> |

1) Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year).

2) Such capital surplus arises from the effects of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries resulting from equity transactions other than actual disposals or acquisitions or from changes in capital surplus of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors before and after amendment, please refer to f. employee benefits expense in Note 23.

The Company's dividends policy also stipulates to meet present and future development projects and takes into consideration the investment environment, funding requirements, international or domestic competitive conditions while simultaneously meeting shareholders' interests. When there is no cumulative loss, the parent company shall distribute dividends at no less than 50% of the net profit. The dividends may be distributed by either cash or shares, and cash dividends shall not be less than 50% of the total dividends.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023, which were approved in shareholders' meetings on May 28, 2025 and May 27, 2024, respectively, were as follows:

| | <u>Appropriation of Earnings</u> | | <u>Dividends Per Share (NT\$)</u> | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | <u>For the Year Ended</u> | | <u>For the Year Ended</u> | |
| | <u>December 31</u> | | <u>December 31</u> | |
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| Legal reserve | \$ 247,409 | \$ 384,297 | | |
| Cash dividends | 2,085,457 | 2,711,095 | \$ 5.0 | \$ 6.5 |

The appropriation of earnings for 2025, which was proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 13, 2026, was as follows:

| | Appropriation of Earnings | Dividends Per Share (NT\$) |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Legal reserve | \$ 359,508 | |
| Cash dividends | 2,711,095 | \$ 6.5 |

The appropriation of earnings for 2025 is subject to resolution in the shareholders' meeting to be held on May 27, 2026.

22. REVENUE

| | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Construction contract revenue | \$ 11,325,264 | \$ 9,818,936 |
| Revenue from containers repair | 209,135 | 180,678 |
| Energy revenue | <u>13,454</u> | <u>9,904</u> |
| | <u>\$ 11,547,853</u> | <u>\$ 10,009,518</u> |

a. Contract balances

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 | January 1, 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Contract assets | | | |
| Properties construction | \$ 1,767,897 | \$ 1,412,104 | \$ 788,509 |
| Retention receivable | 2,343,013 | 1,939,526 | 1,985,238 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment loss | <u>(8,903)</u> | <u>(23,884)</u> | <u>(44,149)</u> |
| | <u>\$ 4,102,007</u> | <u>\$ 3,327,746</u> | <u>\$ 2,729,598</u> |
| Contract liabilities | | | |
| Properties construction | <u>\$ 2,182,529</u> | <u>\$ 2,278,483</u> | <u>\$ 1,819,757</u> |

The movements of the loss allowance of contract assets were as follows:

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Balance on January 1 | \$ 23,884 | \$ 44,149 |
| Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance reversed | <u>(14,981)</u> | <u>(20,265)</u> |
| Balance on December 31 | <u>\$ 8,903</u> | <u>\$ 23,884</u> |

b. Partially completed contracts

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the transaction price allocated to contract performance obligations that have not been completed totaled \$22,969,434 thousand and \$21,368,004 thousand respectively. The Company shall gradually recognize revenues based on the completion status of the projects. The revenues from the contracts are expected to be recognized before the end of September 2028.

23. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Other income

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Dividend income | \$ 1,011,693 | \$ 556,193 |
| Rental income | 1,839 | 1,868 |
| Others (Note 28) | <u>5,553</u> | <u>4,475</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,019,085</u> | <u>\$ 562,536</u> |

b. Other gains and losses

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| (Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | \$ (957) | \$ 532 |
| Net foreign exchange (losses) gains | (325) | 1,072 |
| Others | <u>(314)</u> | <u>(827)</u> |
| | <u>\$ (1,596)</u> | <u>\$ 777</u> |

c. Finance costs

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | \$ 2,246 | \$ 1,698 |
| Interest on bank loans | <u>511</u> | <u>525</u> |
| | <u>\$ 2,757</u> | <u>\$ 2,223</u> |

d. Depreciation and amortization

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Property, plant and equipment | \$ 144,500 | \$ 140,479 |
| Right-of-use assets | 33,911 | 32,693 |
| Intangible assets | <u>4,588</u> | <u>3,808</u> |
| | <u>\$ 182,999</u> | <u>\$ 176,980</u> |
| An analysis of deprecation by function | | |
| Operating costs | \$ 171,560 | \$ 166,348 |
| Operating expenses | <u>6,851</u> | <u>6,824</u> |
| | <u>\$ 178,411</u> | <u>\$ 173,172</u> |
| An analysis of amortization by function | | |
| Operating costs | \$ 57 | \$ 57 |
| Operating expenses | <u>4,531</u> | <u>3,751</u> |
| | <u>\$ 4,588</u> | <u>\$ 3,808</u> |

e. Employee benefits expense

| | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Post-employment benefits | | |
| Defined contribution plans | \$ 20,361 | \$ 18,782 |
| Defined benefit plans (Note 19) | 9,133 | 3,718 |
| Other employee benefits | <u>850,423</u> | <u>780,209</u> |
| | <u>\$ 879,917</u> | <u>\$ 802,709</u> |
| | | |
| An analysis of employee benefits expense by function | | |
| Operating costs | \$ 445,683 | \$ 403,266 |
| Operating expenses | <u>434,234</u> | <u>399,443</u> |
| | <u>\$ 879,917</u> | <u>\$ 802,709</u> |

f. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of no less than 0.5% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. In accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company held the shareholders' meeting in 2025 and amended the Company's Articles of Incorporation. The amendments explicitly stipulate that no less than 60% of the compensation of employees allocated for the year shall be distributed to non-executive employees. The compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 13, 2026 and 2025, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

| | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Compensation of employees | 0.52% | 0.50% |
| Remuneration of directors | 0.17% | 0.23% |

Amount

| | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Compensation of employees | \$ 21,000 | \$ 15,000 |
| Remuneration of directors | 7,000 | 7,000 |

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate in the following year.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

24. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Current tax | | |
| In respect of the current year | \$ 414,773 | \$ 377,961 |
| Income tax on unappropriated earnings | 7,061 | 37,378 |
| Shareholders' investment tax credits | (20,200) | - |
| Equipment's investment tax credits | (225) | - |
| Adjustments for prior years | <u>(1,303)</u> | <u>(6,750)</u> |
| | <u>400,106</u> | <u>408,589</u> |
| Deferred tax | | |
| In respect of the current year | <u>3,483</u> | <u>5,537</u> |
| Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss | <u>\$ 403,589</u> | <u>\$ 414,126</u> |

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Profit before tax | <u>\$ 3,990,638</u> | <u>\$ 2,967,189</u> |
| Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate | \$ 798,128 | \$ 593,438 |
| Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income | | |
| (Deductible gains in determining taxable income) | 1,597 | 54 |
| Tax-exempt income | (381,469) | (209,994) |
| Income tax on unappropriated earnings | 7,061 | 37,378 |
| Shareholders' investment tax credits | (20,200) | - |
| Equipment's investment tax credits | (225) | - |
| Adjustments for prior years' tax | <u>(1,303)</u> | <u>(6,750)</u> |
| Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss | <u>\$ 403,589</u> | <u>\$ 414,126</u> |

b. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2025

| | Opening Balance | Recognized in Profit or Loss | Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income | Closing Balance |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| <u>Deferred tax assets</u> | | | | |
| Temporary differences | | | | |
| Bad debts in excess of the limit | \$ 2,730 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,730 |
| Payables for annual leave | 7,041 | 265 | - | 7,306 |
| Unrealized loss on inventories | 4,155 | (1,856) | - | 2,299 |
| Unrealized exchange losses | - | 102 | - | 102 |
| Provisions for warranties | 14,660 | (1,867) | - | 12,793 |
| Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations | 40 | - | 17 | 57 |
| Others | <u>1,306</u> | <u>(1,306)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>\$ 29,932</u> | <u>\$ (4,662)</u> | <u>\$ 17</u> | <u>\$ 25,287</u> |

Deferred tax liabilities

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Temporary differences | | | | |
| Land value increment tax | \$ 65,995 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 65,995 |
| Defined benefit plans | 22,080 | (1,177) | 1,892 | 22,795 |
| Unrealized exchange gains (losses) | <u>2</u> | <u>(2)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>\$ 88,077</u> | <u>\$ (1,179)</u> | <u>\$ 1,892</u> | <u>\$ 88,790</u> |

For the year ended December 31, 2024

| | Opening Balance | Recognized in Profit or Loss | Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income | Closing Balance |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| <u>Deferred tax assets</u> | | | | |
| Temporary differences | | | | |
| Bad debts in excess of the limit | \$ 4,855 | \$ (2,125) | \$ - | \$ 2,730 |
| Payables for annual leave | 6,530 | 511 | - | 7,041 |
| Unrealized loss on inventories | 6,144 | (1,989) | - | 4,155 |
| Unrealized exchange losses (gains) | 234 | (234) | - | - |
| Provisions for warranties | 13,165 | 1,495 | - | 14,660 |
| Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations | 166 | - | (126) | 40 |
| Others | <u>5,154</u> | <u>(3,848)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>1,306</u> |
| | <u>\$ 36,248</u> | <u>\$ (6,190)</u> | <u>\$ (126)</u> | <u>\$ 29,932</u> |

(Continued)

| | Opening Balance | Recognized in Profit or Loss | Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income | Closing Balance |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| <u>Deferred tax liabilities</u> | | | | |
| Temporary differences | | | | |
| Land value increment tax | \$ 65,995 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 65,995 |
| Defined benefit plans | 16,206 | (655) | 6,529 | 22,080 |
| Unrealized exchange gains | <u>-</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2</u> |
| | <u>\$ 82,201</u> | <u>\$ (653)</u> | <u>\$ 6,529</u> | <u>\$ 88,077</u> |

(Concluded)

- c. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the balance sheets

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Deductible temporary differences | | |
| Impairment loss on financial assets | <u>\$ 121,824</u> | <u>\$ 121,824</u> |

- d. Income tax assessments

The income tax of the Company through 2023 have been assessed by the Tax Authorities.

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

| | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Basic earnings per share | <u>\$ 8.60</u> | <u>\$ 6.12</u> |
| Diluted earnings per share | <u>\$ 8.60</u> | <u>\$ 6.12</u> |

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net profit for the year

| | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Profit for the year | <u>\$ 3,587,049</u> | <u>\$ 2,553,063</u> |

Shares

| | Unit: In Thousand Shares | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share | 417,091 | 417,091 |
| Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares: | | |
| Compensation of employees | <u>247</u> | <u>201</u> |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of diluted earnings per share | <u>417,338</u> | <u>417,292</u> |

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

26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to owners of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Management believes that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u> | | | | |
| Investments in equity instruments | | | | |
| Listed shares and emerging market shares | \$ 10,527,100 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,527,100 |
| Unlisted shares - ROC | - | - | 1,478,262 | 1,478,262 |
| Unlisted shares in other country | - | - | 209,245 | 209,245 |
| | <u>\$ 10,527,100</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 1,687,507</u> | <u>\$ 12,214,607</u> |

December 31, 2024

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u> | | | | |
| Investments in equity instruments | | | | |
| Listed shares and emerging market shares | \$ 12,589,946 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 12,589,946 |
| Unlisted shares - ROC | - | - | 1,884,624 | 1,884,624 |
| Unlisted shares in other country | - | - | 199,427 | 199,427 |
| | <u>\$ 12,589,946</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 2,084,051</u> | <u>\$ 14,673,997</u> |

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior years.

- 2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments: None
- 3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement: None
- 4) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement: The fair values of unlisted equity securities - ROC were determined using market approach. The market approach is used to arrive at their par values for which the recent financing activities of investees, the market transaction prices of the similar companies and market conditions are considered.

c. Categories of financial instruments

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>Financial assets</u> | | |
| Financial assets at amortized cost (1) | \$ 3,690,670 | \$ 3,267,725 |
| Financial assets at FVTOCI | | |
| Equity instruments | 12,214,607 | 14,673,997 |
| <u>Financial liabilities</u> | | |
| Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2) | 2,109,059 | 1,936,781 |
| Lease liabilities | 105,337 | 126,448 |

- 1) The balances included financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables, financial assets at amortized cost and refundable deposits.
- 2) The balances included financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, notes payable and trade payables, other payables, guarantee deposits received, current portion of long-term borrowings and long-term borrowings.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity investments, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings and lease liabilities. The Company's Corporate Treasury function coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below).

There have been no changes to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the year are set out in Note 31.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the Currency USD and Currency RMB.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to an increase and a decrease in New Taiwan Dollars (i.e., the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. The positive numbers in the following table indicate the amount of increase in net profit before tax when the New Taiwan Dollars depreciates by 5% relative to the relevant currencies; when the New Taiwan Dollars appreciates by 5% relative to the relevant foreign currencies, its impact on the net profit before tax will be the negative number of the same amount.

| | USD Impact | | RMB Impact | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | For the Year Ended December 31 | | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Profit or loss | \$ <u>3</u> * | \$ <u>(17)</u> * | \$ <u>(597)</u> * | \$ <u>(230)</u> * |

* This was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding demand deposits and payables in USD and RMB in cash flow hedges at the end of the year.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company was exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Company borrowed funds at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows.

| | December 31 | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Fair value interest rate risk | | |
| Financial assets | \$ 1,599,954 | \$ 1,600,000 |
| Financial liabilities | 105,337 | 126,448 |
| Cash flow interest rate risk | | |
| Financial assets | 7,016 | 550,975 |

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by \$35 thousand and \$2,755 thousand, respectively, which was mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate time deposits, and demand deposits.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed equity securities. The Company's equity price risk was mainly concentrated on equity instruments operating in Taiwan industry sector quoted in the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 3% higher/lower, pre-tax other comprehensive income for years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by \$366,438 thousand and \$440,220 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

The Company's sensitivity to equity prices decreased due to the impact of equity price fluctuations.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which may cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation and financial guarantees provided by the Company could arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

In order to minimize credit risk, management of the Company is responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowances are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company's concentration of credit risk of 30% and 16% of total trade receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were related to the Company's five largest customers. The credit concentration risk of the remaining trade receivables is relatively insignificant.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had available unutilized bank loan facilities as set out in (b) below.

a) Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed upon repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables included both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

To the extent that interest flows are at floating rates, the undiscounted amount was derived from the interest rate curve at the end of the reporting period.

December 31, 2025

| | Less than 1 Year | 1-5 Years | 5+ Years |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u> | | | |
| Non-interest bearing | \$ 1,878,679 | \$ 230,379 | \$ - |
| Lease liabilities | <u>27,855</u> | <u>52,246</u> | <u>31,980</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,906,534</u> | <u>\$ 282,625</u> | <u>\$ 31,980</u> |

December 31, 2024

| | Less than 1 Year | 1-5 Years | 5+ Years |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u> | | | |
| Non-interest bearing | \$ 1,767,370 | \$ 169,411 | \$ - |
| Lease liabilities | <u>33,079</u> | <u>60,680</u> | <u>41,340</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,800,449</u> | <u>\$ 230,091</u> | <u>\$ 41,340</u> |

b) Financing facilities

| | <u>December 31</u> | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Unsecured bank facilities | | |
| Amount used | \$ 1,061,182 | \$ 1,151,829 |
| Amount unused | <u>2,688,818</u> | <u>5,332,171</u> |
| | <u>\$ 3,750,000</u> | <u>\$ 6,484,000</u> |
| Secured bank facilities | | |
| Amount used | \$ - | \$ - |
| Amount unused | <u>1,380,000</u> | <u>1,380,000</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,380,000</u> | <u>\$ 1,380,000</u> |

28. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related parties and their relationships

| <u>Related Party</u> | <u>Relationship with the Company</u> |
|---|--|
| Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. | Investor that has significant influence over the Company |
| Chang Yung-Fa Foundation | Other related party |
| Evergreen International Storage & Transport Corporation | Other related party |
| Evergreen International Corporation | Other related party |
| Evergreen Security Corporation | Other related party |
| Ever Accord Construction Corporation | Other related party |
| EVA Airways Corporation | Other related party |
| TSRC Corporation | Other related party |
| Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad | Other related party |
| Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation | Subsidiary |
| Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd. | Subsidiary |
| Ever Ecove Corporation | Subsidiary |
| Ming Yu Investment Corporation | Subsidiary |

b. Operating revenue

| <u>Related Party</u> | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| Investor that has significant influence over the Company | \$ 204,286 | \$ 172,216 |
| Other related party | <u>70</u> | <u>979</u> |
| | <u>\$ 204,356</u> | <u>\$ 173,195</u> |

The sales conditions for related parties in substance were not significantly different from those sales made to the Company's usual prices list. There was no comparable sales price between non-related parties and related party in substance for repairing containers.

c. Other income

| <u>Related Party</u> | <u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | <u>2025</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| Investor that has significant influence over the Company | \$ 12 | \$ 4 |
| Subsidiaries | <u>1,206</u> | <u>1,164</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,218</u> | <u>\$ 1,168</u> |

d. Purchases of goods and expenses

| Related Party | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Investor that has significant influence over the Company | \$ 2,371 | \$ 1,765 |
| Other related party | 24,395 | 25,761 |
| Subsidiaries | <u>384</u> | <u>259</u> |
| | <u>\$ 27,150</u> | <u>\$ 27,785</u> |

The purchases to related parties had no significant differences with other non-related parties.

e. Contract assets

| Related Party | December 31 | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Other related party | <u>\$ 17,806</u> | <u>\$ 16,980</u> |

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, impairment loss of \$68 thousand and \$894 thousand, respectively, were recognized for contract assets from related parties.

f. Receivables from related parties

Trade receivables

| Related Party | December 31 | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Investor that has significant influence over the Company | \$ 25,035 | \$ 28,174 |
| Other related party | <u>11</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>\$ 25,046</u> | <u>\$ 28,174</u> |

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, impairment loss of \$10 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively, were recognized for trade receivables from related parties.

Other receivables

| Related Party | December 31 | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Subsidiaries | <u>\$ 32</u> | <u>\$ 63</u> |

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured.

g. Payables to related parties

Notes payable

| | Related Party | December 31 | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | 2025 | 2024 |
| Investor that has significant influence over the Company | | \$ - | \$ 2 |
| Other related party | | <u>88</u> | <u>260</u> |
| | | <u>\$ 88</u> | <u>\$ 262</u> |

Trade payables

| | Related Party | December 31 | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | 2025 | 2024 |
| Other related party | | <u>\$ 75</u> | <u>\$ 681</u> |

Other payables

| | Related Party | December 31 | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2025 | 2024 |
| Investor that has significant influence over the Company | | \$ 28 | \$ 35 |
| Other related party | | 3,763 | 3,798 |
| Subsidiaries | | <u>37</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | | <u>\$ 3,828</u> | <u>\$ 3,833</u> |

The outstanding trade payables to related parties are unsecured.

h. Disposal of property, plant and equipment

| | Related Party | Proceeds | | Gain on Disposal | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | | For the Year Ended | | For the Year Ended | |
| | | December 31 | | December 31 | |
| | | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Other related party - Evergreen International Storage & Transport Corporation | | <u>\$ 350</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 350</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

i. Lease arrangements

| | Related Party | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | 2025 | 2024 |
| <u>Acquisition of right-of-use assets</u> | | | |
| Investor that has significant influence over the Company | | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 10,140</u> |

| Line Item | Related Party | December 31 | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | 2025 | 2024 |
| Lease liabilities - current | Investor that has significant influence over the Company - Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. | \$ 3,481 | \$ 3,346 |
| Lease liabilities - non-current | Investor that has significant influence over the Company - Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. | <u>1,766</u> | <u>5,145</u> |
| | | <u>\$ 5,247</u> | <u>\$ 8,491</u> |

The Company leased office and plant from a significant investor in July 2024 for a period of 3 years. The rent was determined based on the rent levels of similar assets, and lease payments were made monthly in accordance with the lease agreement.

j. Acquisition of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2024

| Related Party | Line Item | Number of Shares | Underlying Assets | Purchase Price |
|---------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Other related party | Investments accounted for using equity method | 5,657,000 | Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation | <u>\$ 248,908</u> |

k. Compensation of key management personnel

| | For the Year Ended December 31 | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Short-term employee benefits | \$ 29,827 | \$ 26,869 |
| Post-employment benefits | <u>261</u> | <u>255</u> |
| | <u>\$ 30,088</u> | <u>\$ 27,124</u> |

29. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings, issuance of a letter of credit, provisional attachment and performance guarantees, etc.:

| | December 31 | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, net | \$ 1,196,685 | \$ 1,223,457 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | <u>5,110</u> | <u>5,010</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,201,795</u> | <u>\$ 1,228,467</u> |

30. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, unused letters of credit for purchasing of materials were as follows:

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currency/New Taiwan Dollars

| Currency | December 31 | |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| NTD | \$ 448,214 | \$ 561,617 |
| USD | 697 | 369 |

31. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currency/New Taiwan Dollars

| | Foreign Currency | Exchange Rate | Carrying Amount |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Financial assets</u> | | | |
| Monetary items | | | |
| USD | \$ 2 | 31.430 (USD:NTD) | \$ 63 |
| <u>Financial liabilities</u> | | | |
| Monetary items | | | |
| RMB | 2,655 | 4.496 (RMB:NTD) | 11,935 |

December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currency/New Taiwan Dollars

| | Foreign Currency | Exchange Rate | Carrying Amount |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Financial assets</u> | | | |
| Monetary items | | | |
| USD | \$ 4 | 32.785 (USD:NTD) | \$ 123 |
| <u>Financial liabilities</u> | | | |
| Monetary items | | | |
| USD | 14 | 32.785 (USD:NTD) | 470 |
| RMB | 1,025 | 4.478 (RMB:NTD) | 4,591 |

The functional currency of the Company is the New Taiwan dollar. The foreign exchange gains and losses (realized and unrealized) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$(325) thousand and \$1,072 thousand, respectively.

32. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions:

- 1) Financing provided: None.
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: (Table 1).
- 3) Significant marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities): (Table 2).
- 4) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: (Table 3).
- 5) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

b. Information on investees (Table 4).

c. Information on investments in mainland China:

- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area. (Table 5).
- 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None.
 - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year.
 - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year.
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.
 - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purpose.
 - e) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.
 - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

| No. (Note 1) | Endorser/Guarantor | Endorsee/Guarantee | | Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guarantee Party | Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Year | Ending Balance | Actual Borrowing Amount | Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral | Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%) | Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit | Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries | Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent | Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China | Note |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|----------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|--------|
| | | Name | Relationship | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | Evergreen Steel Corporation | Ever Ecove Corporation | Subsidiary | \$ 13,660,248 | \$ 1,927,310 | \$ 1,927,310 | \$ 1,286,842 | \$ - | 7.05 | \$ 13,660,248 | Y | - | - | Note 2 |
| 0 | Evergreen Steel Corporation | Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad | All capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/ guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages | 13,660,248 | 257,876 | 244,091 | 130,778 | - | 0.89 | 13,660,248 | - | - | - | Note 2 |
| 1 | Ming Yu Investment Corporation | Evergreen Steel Corporation | Parent company | 5,077,591 | 903,220 | 903,220 | 903,220 | - | 355.77 | 5,077,591 | - | Y | - | Note 3 |

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are numbered as follows:

- a. "0" for the Company.
- b. Subsidiaries are numbered from "1".

Note 2: The limit on endorsements or guarantees provided to each guaranteed party is up to 50% of the net worth value of the latest financial statements of the Company. However, the amount of the Company's endorsements or guarantees for subsidiaries holding more than 50% of the shares is not limited by the above ratio, but the maximum shall not exceed 50% of the net value of the most recent financial statements of the Company.

Note 3: According to endorsement or guarantee provided regulation formulated by subsidiaries, the total amount of endorsement or guarantee that the Company is allowed to provide is up to 2,000% of the net worth value of the latest financial statements of the Company.

Note 4: The limit on endorsements or guarantees provided to each guaranteed party is up to 50% of the net worth value of the latest financial statements of the Company. However, the amount of endorsements or guarantees for subsidiaries is not limited by the above ratio, but the maximum shall not exceed 200% of the net value of the most recent financial statements of the Company.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

SIGNIFICANT MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

| Holding Company Name | Type and Name of Marketable Securities | Relationship with the Holding Company | Financial Statement Account | December 31, 2025 | | | | Note |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------|
| | | | | Number of Shares | Carrying Amount | Percentage of Ownership (%) | Fair Value | |
| Evergreen Steel Corporation | Ordinary shares | | | | | | | |
| | EVA Airways Corporation | Other related party | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 196,202,763 | \$ 7,171,211 | 3.63 | \$ 7,171,211 | |
| | Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. | Investor that has significant influence over the Company | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 15,304,681 | 2,907,889 | 0.71 | 2,907,889 | |
| | Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation | - | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 16,000,000 | 448,000 | 0.28 | 448,000 | |
| | Taiwan Terminal Services Corporation | Other related party | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 100,000 | 1,562 | 1.00 | 1,562 | |
| | Taiwan Aerospace Corporation | - | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 5,502,847 | 88,321 | 4.06 | 88,321 | |
| | Pacific Resources Corporation | - | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 19,195 | 939 | 2.56 | 939 | |
| | Taiwan Incubator SME Development Corporation. | - | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 7,689,240 | 92,962 | 10.90 | 92,962 | |
| | Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad | Other related party | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 6,678,735 | 209,245 | 13.39 | 209,245 | |
| | Dongwei Transportation Co., Ltd. | - | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 660,000 | 6,349 | 18.86 | 6,349 | |
| | Ever Accord Construction Corporation | Other related party | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 9,982,461 | 166,907 | 12.50 | 166,907 | |
| | UNI Airways Corporation | Other related party | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 56,474,992 | 1,121,029 | 14.99 | 1,121,029 | |
| | Evergreen Security Corporation | Other related party | Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current | 10,000 | 193 | 0.05 | 193 | |

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

**TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

| Purchaser/Seller | Related Party | Relationship | Transaction Details | | | | Differences in Transaction Terms Compared to Third Party Transaction | | Notes/Accounts (Payable) or Receivable | | Note |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------|------|
| | | | Purchase/Sale | Amount | % of Total | Payment Terms | Unit Price | Payment Terms | Ending Balance | % to Total | |
| Evergreen Steel Corporation | Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. | Investor that has significant influence over the Company | Sale | \$ 204,286 | 1.77 | 15-45 days | Note | No significant difference | \$ 25,035 | 1.26 | |

Note: No similar prices on revenue from containers repair to compare with investor that has significant influence over the Company.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

**NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEEES ACCOUNTED FOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

| Investor Company | Investee Company | Location | Main Businesses and Products | Original Investment Amount | | Balance as of December 31, 2025 | | | Net Income (Losses) of the Investee | Share of Profits/Losses of Investee | Note |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 | Number of Shares | Percentage of Ownership (%) | Carrying Amount | | | |
| Evergreen Steel Corporation | Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd. | Taiwan | Waste treatment, disposal and cogeneration | \$ 1,241,574 | \$ 1,241,574 | 104,923,577 | 72.36 | \$ 2,481,110 | \$ 920,255 | \$ 665,907 | Subsidiary |
| | | Taiwan | Waste collection, treatment and disposal | 594,441 | 594,441 | 24,147,144 | 48.13 | 1,073,636 | 210,050 | 101,088 | Subsidiary |
| | Taiwan | Waste treatment, disposal and cogeneration | 801,000 | 801,000 | 80,100,000 | 50.06 | 1,268,608 | 249,992 | 125,248 | Subsidiary | |
| | Taiwan | General investment activities | 239,487 | 239,487 | 10,350,000 | 100.00 | 253,880 | 3,407 | 3,407 | Subsidiary | |
| Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd. | Kun Lin Engineering Co., Ltd. | Taiwan | Planning of wastewater, air and noise prevention; design, construction, sale, operation and maintenance of related equipment | 18,000 | 18,000 | 4,999,999 | 50.00 | 190,317 | 92,403 | 46,201 | Accounted for using equity method |

Note: Refer to Table 5 for information on investments in mainland China.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Foreign Currency, Unless Stated Otherwise)

| Investee Company | Main Businesses and Products | Total Amount of Paid-in Capital | Method of Investment (Note 1) | Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025 | Investment of Flows | | Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025 | Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company | Percentage of Ownership (%) | Share of Profit (Loss) (Note 2) | Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025 | Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2025 | Note |
|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|------|
| | | | | | Outflow | Inflow | | | | | | | |
| Kunshan Weisheng Environmental Equipment Engineering Co., Ltd. | Design, manufacture and installation of waste water, waste gas equipment and various piping | \$ 12,572 (US\$ 400) | c | \$ 12,572 (US\$ 400) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 12,572 (US\$ 400) | \$ 2,836 (RMB 655) | 24.07 | \$ 683 | \$ 28,794 | \$ 91,077 (US\$ 2,898) | |

| Investor Company | Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 | Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA | Upper Limit on Investment |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Kun Lin Engineering Co., Ltd. | \$ 12,572 (US\$ 400) | \$ 12,572 (US\$ 400) | \$ 228,380 |

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

- a. Directly invest in a company in mainland China.
- b. Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in mainland China.
- c. Others.

Note 2: The amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Statement Index</u> |
|---|------------------------|
| Major Accounting Items in Assets, Liabilities and Equity | |
| Statement of cash and cash equivalents | 1 |
| Statement of financial assets at amortized cost | 2 |
| Statement of trade receivables | 3 |
| Statement of inventories | 4 |
| Statement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current | 5 |
| Statement of changes in investments accounted for using equity method | 6 |
| Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment | Note 12 |
| Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment | Note 12 |
| Statement of changes in investment properties | Note 14 |
| Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation and impairment of investment properties | Note 14 |
| Statement of deferred tax assets | Note 24 |
| Statement of trade payables | 7 |
| Statement of other payables | Note 17 |
| Statement of deferred tax liabilities | Note 24 |
| Major Accounting Items in Profit or Loss | |
| Statement of revenue | 8 |
| Statement of operating cost | 9 |
| Statement of operating expenses | 10 |
| Statement of labor, depreciation and amortization by function | 11 |

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| Item | Remark | Amount |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Cash on hand | | \$ 2,850 |
| Cash in banks | | |
| Checking accounts and demand deposits | Note | 69,679 |
| Time deposits | | 700,000 |
| Commercial paper | | <u>49,954</u> |
| | | <u>\$ 822,483</u> |

Note: Includes US\$2 thousand at \$31.430.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| Item | Annual Interest Rates (%) | Maturity Date | Amount |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Current | | | |
| Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months | 1.65-1.68 | 2025.12.31-2026.04.24 | \$ 850,000 |
| Non-current | | | |
| Pledged deposits | 1.69 | 2025.03.15-2026.11.26 | <u>5,110</u> |
| | | | <u>\$ 855,110</u> |

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| Client Name | Amount |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Client A | \$ 227,319 |
| Client B | 216,727 |
| Client C | 185,461 |
| Client D | 180,298 |
| Client E | 167,674 |
| Client F | 158,577 |
| Client G | 102,582 |
| Others (Note) | <u>543,982</u> |
| | 1,782,620 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment loss | <u>(857)</u> |
| | <u>\$ 1,781,763</u> |

Note: The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| Item | Amount | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Cost | Net Realizable Value |
| Raw materials | \$ 4,557,213 | \$ 4,550,782 |
| Supplies | <u>853</u> | <u>853</u> |
| | 4,558,066 | <u>\$ 4,551,635</u> |
| Less: Allowance for inventory write-down | <u>(11,492)</u> | |
| Net inventory | <u>\$ 4,546,574</u> | |

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| Investees | Balance on January 1, 2025 | | Additions in Investment (Note 1) | | Decrease in Investment (Note 2) | | Balance on December 31, 2025 | | Collateral |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Number of Shares | Amount | Number of Shares | Amount | Number of Shares | Amount | Number of Shares | Amount | |
| EVA Airways Corporation | 196,202,763 | \$ 8,701,593 | - | \$ - | - | \$ (1,530,382) | 196,202,763 | \$ 7,171,211 | N/A |
| Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. | 15,304,681 | 3,443,553 | - | - | - | (535,664) | 15,304,681 | 2,907,889 | N/A |
| Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation | 16,000,000 | 444,800 | - | 3,200 | - | - | 16,000,000 | 448,000 | N/A |
| Taiwan Terminal Services Corporation | 100,000 | 1,462 | - | 100 | - | - | 100,000 | 1,562 | N/A |
| Taiwan Aerospace Corporation | 5,502,847 | 84,249 | - | 4,072 | - | - | 5,502,847 | 88,321 | N/A |
| Pacific Resources Corporation. | 19,195 | 971 | - | - | - | (32) | 19,195 | 939 | N/A |
| Taiwan Incubator SME Development Corporation | 7,689,240 | 71,202 | - | 21,760 | - | - | 7,689,240 | 92,962 | N/A |
| Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad | 6,678,735 | 199,427 | - | 9,818 | - | - | 6,678,735 | 209,245 | N/A |
| Dongwei Transportation Co., Ltd. | 660,000 | 6,039 | - | 310 | - | - | 660,000 | 6,349 | N/A |
| Ever Accord Construction Corporation | 9,074,965 | 237,492 | 907,496 | - | - | (70,585) | 9,982,461 | 166,907 | N/A |
| UNI Airways Corporation | 56,474,992 | 1,483,033 | - | - | - | (362,004) | 56,474,992 | 1,121,029 | N/A |
| Evergreen Security Corporation | 10,000 | 176 | - | 17 | - | - | 10,000 | 193 | N/A |
| | | <u>\$ 14,673,997</u> | | <u>\$ 39,277</u> | | <u>\$ (2,498,667)</u> | | <u>\$ 12,214,607</u> | |

Note 1: The increase in investment from the stock dividends was 907,496 shares and unrealized (loss) gain on financial assets at FVTOCI was \$39,277 thousand.

Note 2: The decrease in investment from the unrealized (loss) gain on financial assets at FVTOCI was \$2,498,667 thousand.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| Investees | Balance on January 1, 2025 | | Additions in Investment | | Decrease in Investment | | Increase (Decrease) in Using the Equity Method | Balance on December 31, 2025 | | | Market Value or Net Assets Value | Collateral |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------|
| | Number of Shares | Amount | Number of Shares | Amount | Number of Shares | Amount | | Number of Shares | Percentage of Ownership % | Amount | | |
| Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation (Note 1) | 104,923,577 | \$ 2,151,162 | - | \$ - | - | \$ (335,959) | \$ 665,907 | 104,923,577 | 72.36 | \$ 2,481,110 | \$ 3,171,986 | N/A |
| Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Note 2) | 24,147,144 | 1,043,948 | - | 1,127 | - | (72,527) | 101,088 | 24,147,144 | 48.13 | 1,073,636 | 1,073,636 | N/A |
| Ever Ecove Corporation (Note 3) | 80,100,000 | 1,239,578 | - | - | - | (96,218) | 125,248 | 80,100,000 | 50.06 | 1,268,608 | 1,268,512 | N/A |
| Ming Yu Investment Corporation (Note 4) | 10,350,000 | <u>254,204</u> | - | <u>-</u> | - | <u>(3,731)</u> | <u>3,407</u> | 10,350,000 | 100.00 | <u>253,880</u> | <u>253,880</u> | N/A |
| | | <u>\$ 4,688,892</u> | | <u>\$ 1,127</u> | | <u>\$ (508,435)</u> | <u>\$ 895,650</u> | | | <u>\$ 5,077,234</u> | <u>\$ 5,768,014</u> | |

Note 1: The decrease in investment based on the net defined benefit was \$570 thousand; and on the unrealized (losses) gains on financial assets at FVTOCI was \$73,080 thousand; and based on issued cash dividends was \$262,309 thousand.

Note 2: The increase in investment based on the net defined benefits was \$1,127 thousand. The decrease in investment based on the foreign currency exchange was \$85 thousand; and based on issued cash dividends was \$72,442 thousand.

Note 3: The decrease in investment based on the net defined benefit was \$98 thousand; and based on issued cash dividends was \$96,120 thousand.

Note 4: The decrease in investment based on the unrealized (losses) gains on financial assets at FVTOCI was \$779 thousand; and based on issued cash dividends was \$2,952 thousand.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| Vendor Name | Amount | Note |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Vendor A | \$ 148,494 | |
| Vendor B | 92,981 | |
| Vendor C | 80,363 | |
| Vendor D | 79,020 | |
| Others | <u>1,193,731</u> | Note |
| | <u>\$ 1,594,589</u> | |

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

| Item | Tonnage | Amount |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Construction contract revenue | 130,281 | \$ 11,325,264 |
| Revenue from container repair | - | 211,126 |
| Energy revenue | - | 13,454 |
| Less: Sales returns | | <u>(1,991)</u> |
| | | <u>\$ 11,547,853</u> |

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

| Item | Amount |
|--|---------------------|
| Inventory balance on the beginning of the year | \$ 3,383 |
| Add: Purchases, net | 7,191 |
| Less: Inventory balance on the end of the year | (2,787) |
| Others | <u>(1,553)</u> |
| Materials consumed | 6,234 |
| Direct labor | 85,011 |
| Manufacturing expenses | <u>57,250</u> |
| Manufacturing cost | 148,495 |
| Other cost of goods sold | |
| Add: Sales of material | 49 |
| Less: Sales scraps | (466) |
| Inventory write-downs reversed | <u>(669)</u> |
| Cost of goods sold for manufacturing sector | <u>147,409</u> |
| Construction sector cost | |
| Invested construction cost | 8,769,071 |
| Other cost of goods sold | |
| Add: Others | 123,968 |
| Less: Sales scraps | (50,466) |
| Inventory write-downs reversed | <u>(8,612)</u> |
| Cost of operating for construction sector | <u>8,833,961</u> |
| Total operating cost | <u>\$ 8,981,370</u> |

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

| Item | Selling and Marketing Expenses | General and Administrative Expenses | Total |
|------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| Payroll and related expenses | \$ 253,021 | \$ 127,311 | \$ 380,332 |
| Insurance expenses | 28,960 | 8,116 | 37,076 |
| Others (not exceeding 5%) | <u>45,960</u> | <u>61,252</u> | <u>107,212</u> |
| | <u>\$ 327,941</u> | <u>\$ 196,679</u> | <u>\$ 524,620</u> |

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Classified as Operating Costs | Classified as Operating Expenses | Total | Classified as Operating Costs | Classified as Operating Expenses | Total |
| Labor cost | | | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 360,300 | \$ 360,708 | \$ 721,008 | \$ 331,123 | \$ 330,342 | \$ 661,465 |
| Labor and health insurance | 34,334 | 24,236 | 58,570 | 30,699 | 22,738 | 53,437 |
| Pension | 16,340 | 13,154 | 29,494 | 10,117 | 12,383 | 22,500 |
| Board compensation | - | 19,624 | 19,624 | - | 17,996 | 17,996 |
| Others | <u>34,709</u> | <u>16,512</u> | <u>51,221</u> | <u>31,327</u> | <u>15,984</u> | <u>47,311</u> |
| | <u>\$ 445,683</u> | <u>\$ 434,234</u> | <u>\$ 879,917</u> | <u>\$ 403,266</u> | <u>\$ 399,443</u> | <u>\$ 802,709</u> |
| Depreciation | <u>\$ 171,560</u> | <u>\$ 6,851</u> | <u>\$ 178,411</u> | <u>\$ 166,348</u> | <u>\$ 6,824</u> | <u>\$ 173,172</u> |
| Amortization | <u>\$ 57</u> | <u>\$ 4,531</u> | <u>\$ 4,588</u> | <u>\$ 57</u> | <u>\$ 3,751</u> | <u>\$ 3,808</u> |

Note:

1. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 679 and 646 employees, respectively. Among them 7 directors did not serve concurrently as employees for both years.
2.
 - a. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the average labor cost was \$1,280 thousand and \$1,228 thousand, respectively.
 - b. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the average salary was \$1,073 thousand and \$1,035 thousand, respectively.
 - c. The change in average salary was 3.67%.
 - d. The Company had set an independent director, so it did not have supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.
 - e. The remuneration policies of the Company's directors, managers and employees are described as follows:
 - 1) General directors and independent directors

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the remuneration payment regulations for directors, if the Company has distributable profit of the current year, the ratio set for directors' remuneration shall not be higher than 2% of distributable profit; and in the total amount of directors' remuneration, individual directors' remuneration shall be allocated according to the degree of each directors' participation in the operation of the Company and the value of their contributions, as well as take into account the general pay levels of the industry. The aforementioned "director's participation in the operation and the contribution to the Company" is determined by the performance of each director and Board performance assessment result (including their attendance of meetings and training, their participation in the Company's operations and their interaction with the management team, promotion to sustainable development, etc.).
 - 2) Remuneration of the general manager and the vice general manager is regulated in accordance with the remuneration payment regulations for managerial officers and is paid according to the Company's overall operating situation and the results of personal performance assessment.
 - 3) Fixed remuneration of the Company's employees is paid in accordance with the salary standard of each position and is adjusted according to the Company's revenue status, the general pay levels of the market and personal performance. In addition, variable remuneration such as employees' compensation and year-end bonus is paid in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation or the Company's operating result and personal performance.
 - 4) Remuneration of the directors and managerial officers shall be reviewed by the Company's remuneration committee and approved by the board of directors.