Stock Code: 6862

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

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(Notice to Readers: This document is prepared in accordance with the Chinese version and for reference only. If there is any inconsistency between the English version and the Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd.：

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Trio-KY Group") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Trio-KY Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations, and Statement on Internal Control (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. The personnel of the firm to which we belong who are subject to independence requirements have maintained

independence from the Trio-KY Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and have fulfilled other responsibilities under such requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Trio-KY Group for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated 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 for the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Trio-KY Group for the year 2025 are stated as follows:

The Trio-KY Group’ s sales not through HUB warehouses accounted for 55% of the consolidated Operating revenue in 2025. Compared to the standardized third-party pickup confirmation mechanism for sales through HUB warehouses, sales not through HUB warehouses involve more varied Terms and conditions. Therefore, the authenticity of Sales revenue not through HUB warehouses in 2025 has been identified as a key audit matter. For information related to the Sales revenue recognition policy, please refer to Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We understood the design and implementation of internal controls related to the recognition of Sales revenue and Sales returns by the Trio-KY Group by performing internal control tests, and reviewed documents regarding Sales revenue and returns. For sales transactions not conducted through HUB warehouses, we sampled Sales revenue and tested whether there were material Sales returns after the period to confirm the actual occurrence of the transactions.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS),

Interpretations, and Statement on Internal Control (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Trio-KY Group’ s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trio-KY Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Trio-KY Group’ s governance body is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor’ s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In accordance with Auditing Standards, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism during the audit. We also perform the following work:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. As fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error.
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 Trio-KY Group’s internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trio-KY Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trio-KY Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements (including the related notes), and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Trio-KY Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Trio-KY Group audit, and are responsible for forming the Trio-KY Group audit opinion.

The matters communicated by us with those charged with governance include the planned scope and timing of the audit, as well as 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 determined the key audit matters for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Trio-KY Group for the year ended December 31, 2025. We describe these matters in our auditor’ s 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.

Deloitte & Touche

Accountant Wu, Ke-Chang

Accountant Chang, Chih-Yi

Financial Supervisory Commission Approval Document No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1000028068

Financial Supervisory Commission Approval Document No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1100378647

March 12, 2026

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

Code	Assets	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 717,589	16	$ 1,033,514	26
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 7 and 26)	115,608	3	138,543	3
1170	Notes and accounts receivable (Notes 4, 8 and 26)	830,491	19	904,614	23
1200	Other receivables (Note 4)	3,559	-	6,123	-
1220	Current tax assets (Note 21)	-	-	2,340	-
130X	Inventories (Notes 4 and 9)	334,204	7	381,794	10
1470	Other current assets (Note 14)	32,118	1	44,333	1
11XX	Total current assets	2,033,569	46	2,511,261	63
	Non-current assets				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 11 and 26)	1,883,384	42	999,472	25
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 12 and 26)	225,883	5	103,756	3
1760	Investment property (Notes 4 and 13)	-	-	9,666	-
1780	Other intangible assets, net (Note 4)	5,445	-	6,034	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 21)	39,254	1	23,665	1
1900	Other non-current assets (Note 14)	263,184	6	317,920	8
15XX	Total non-current assets	2,417,150	54	1,460,513	37
1XXX	Total assets	$ 4,450,719	100	$ 3,971,774	100
Code	Liability and equity				
	Current liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Notes 15, 25 and 26)	$ 537,780	12	$ 50,000	1
2170	Notes and accounts payable	273,865	6	387,349	10
2200	Other payables (Note 16)	330,386	7	318,568	8
2230	Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 21)	152,889	4	135,889	3
2280	Lease liabilities – current (Notes 4 and 12)	20,103	1	17,787	1
2320	Current portion of long-term borrowings Long-term borrowings (Notes 15, 25 and 26)	4,212	-	4,179	-
2399	Other current liabilities	3,485	-	7,132	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	1,322,720	30	920,904	23
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term borrowings (Notes 15, 25 and 26)	65,391	2	69,603	2
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	460	-	5,391	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 12)	61,908	1	76,323	2
2630	Deferred revenue (Note 4)	15,698	-	11,455	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities	63	-	1,429	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	143,520	3	164,201	4
2XXX	Total liabilities	1,466,240	33	1,085,105	27
	Equity attributable to owners of the company (Notes 4 and 18)				
3110	Ordinary share	500,000	11	500,000	13
3200	Capital surplus	1,202,283	27	1,202,283	30
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	1,270,216	29	1,155,705	29
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	11,980	-	28,681	1
3XXX	Total equity	2,984,479	67	2,886,669	73
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 4,450,719	100	$ 3,971,774	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chairman: Lin, Huo-Li Manager: Lin, Huo-Li Accounting Supervisor: Tsao, Yun-Hua

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand, except that earnings per share are in NTD

Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating revenue (Notes 4 and 19)	$ 2,265,718	100	$ 2,200,240	100
5110	Operating costs (Notes 4 and 9)	1,354,351	60	1,285,173	59
5900	Gross profit from operations	911,367	40	915,067	41
	Operating expenses (Note 25)				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses	77,475	3	93,721	4
6200	Administrative expenses	201,843	9	214,734	10
6300	General and administrative expenses	74,454	3	61,896	3
6450	Expected credit loss (gain) (Note 8)	(279)	-	519	-
6000	Total operating expenses	353,493	15	370,870	17
6900	Operating net profit	557,874	25	544,197	24
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note 20)				
7100	Interest revenue	12,495	1	15,237	1
7010	Other income	15,395	1	20,298	1
7020	Other gains and losses	(61,985)	(3)	111,523	5
7050	Finance costs	(11,135)	(1)	(17,451)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	(45,230)	(2)	129,607	6
7900	Profit before tax	512,644	23	673,804	30
7950	Tax expense (Notes 4 and 21)	(98,133)	(4)	(158,181)	(7)
8200	Net profit	414,511	19	515,623	23

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Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
	Other comprehensive income				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements (Note 18)	($ 16,701)	(1)	$ 39,215	2
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	(16,701)	(1)	39,215	2
8500	Total comprehensive income	$ 397,810	18	$ 554,838	25
	Earnings per share (Note 22)				
	From continuing operations				
9710	Basic	$ 8.29		$ 11.41	
9810	Diluted	$ 8.25		$ 11.41	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chairman: Lin, Huo-Li Manager: Lin, Huo-Li Accounting Supervisor: Tsao, Yun-Hua

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

Code		Ordinary share	Capital surplus	Retained earnings		Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Total
				Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings		
A1	Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 440,000	$ 220,000	$ -	$ 820,482	($ 10,534)	$ 1,469,948
	Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings:						
B5	Cash dividends (Note 18)	-	-	-	(180,400)	-	(180,400)
N1	Employee stock options (Note 20)	-	866	-	-	-	866
E1	Proceeds from issuing shares(Note 18)	60,000	981,417	-	-	-	1,041,417
D1	Net profit for 2024	-	-	-	515,623	-	515,623
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2024	-	-	-	-	39,215	39,215
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for 2024	-	-	-	515,623	39,215	554,838
Z1	Balance on December 31, 2024	500,000	1,202,283	-	1,155,705	28,681	2,886,669
	Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings:						
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	51,562	(51,562)	-	-
B5	Cash dividends (Note 18)	-	-	-	(300,000)	-	(300,000)
D1	Net profit for 20245	-	-	-	414,511	-	414,511
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2025	-	-	-	-	(16,701)	(16,701)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for 2025	-	-	-	414,511	(16,701)	397,810
Z1	Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 500,000	$ 1,202,283	$ 51,562	$ 1,218,654	$ 11,980	$ 2,984,479

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chairman: Lin, Huo-Li Manager: Lin, Huo-Li Accounting Supervisor: Tsao, Yun-Hua

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

Code		2025	2024
	Cash flow from operating activities		
A10000	Profit before tax	$ 512,644	$ 673,804
A20010	Reconcile profit item		
A20100	Depreciation expense	139,251	121,790
A20200	Amortization expense	3,191	1,823
A20300	Expected credit loss (gain)	(279)	519
A20400	Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,024	-
A20900	Finance costs	11,135	17,451
A21200	Interest revenue	(12,495)	(15,237)
A21900	Share-based payments	-	866
A22500	Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	302	1,277
A22800	Losses on disposals of intangible assets other than goodwill	-	6
A23800	Inventories write-down and obsolescence loss (reversal gain)	11,763	(13,651)
A29900	Gain on lease modification	(6)	-
A29900	Long-term deferred revenue amortization	(3,142)	(2,263)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	701	(6,063)
A31150	Accounts receivable	73,710	(222,823)
A31180	Other receivables	(507)	(245)
A31200	Inventories	35,582	(115,615)
A31240	Other current assets	12,215	(26,268)
A31990	Other non-current assets	793	867
A32130	Notes payable	-	(275)
A32150	Accounts payable	(113,484)	169,057
A32180	Other payables	963	99,883
A32230	Other current liabilities	(3,647)	4,135
A32250	Deferred income	7,614	5,960
A33000	Cash inflow generated from operations	677,328	694,998
A33300	Interest paid	(7,968)	(14,311)

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Code		2025	2024
A33100	Interest received	$ 15,566	$ 12,979
A33500	Income taxes paid	(99,313)	(188,825)
AAAA	Net cash flows from operating activities	585,613	504,841
	Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
B00100	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,024)	-
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(201,610)	(382,402)
B00050	Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	224,545	477,605
B02700	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,094,246)	(550,762)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment price	1,141	14
B03700	Guarantee deposits paid	18,372	(15,436)
B04500	Purchase of intangible assets	(2,696)	(5,946)
B05400	Acquisition of investment property	-	(686)
BBBB	Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,055,518)	(477,613)
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term loans	1,179,095	1,108,507
C00200	Decrease in short-term loans	(692,771)	(1,631,174)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term debt	-	53,220
C01700	Repayments of long-term debt	(4,179)	(3,709)
C04020	Payments of lease liabilities	(21,513)	(21,286)
C03000	Guarantee deposits received	(1,366)	(146)
C04600	Proceeds from issuing shares	-	1,041,417
C04500	Cash dividends paid	(300,000)	(180,400)
CCCC	Net cash flows from financing activities	159,266	366,429
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(5,286)	5,808

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Code		2025	2024
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(315,925)	399,465
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,033,514	634,049
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	$ 717,589	$ 1,033,514

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chairman: Lin, Huo-Li Manager: Lin, Huo-Li Accounting Supervisor: Tsao, Yun-Hua

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Amounts are in Thousands of NTD, Unless Otherwise Specified)

1. General Information

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. (English name "TRIO TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL GROUP CO., LTD.", hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on July 13, 2021. The primary business of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Consolidated Company") is the manufacture and sale of inductor components. The Company's stock began listing and trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in October 2024. The consolidated financial statements are denominated in New Taiwan Dollars (NTD), the Company's functional currency.

2. Approval of Financial Reports

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.

3. Application of Newly Issued and Revised Standards and Interpretations

(1) Initial application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations and SIC interpretations (collectively referred to as "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The initial application of IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Company's accounting policies.

(2) The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC applicable in 2026

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to 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

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments)	January 1, 2023

As of the date these Consolidated Financial Statements were authorized for issue, the Consolidated Company has assessed that the amendments to other standards will not have a material impact on its financial position and financial performance.

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

New, Revised or Amended 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 Assets"	To be determined
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 the Presentation Currency of a Hyperinflationary Economy"	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless otherwise stated, the above new standards, amendments, and interpretations of IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods on or after their respective dates.

Note 2: The FSC announced on September 25, 2025, that domestic enterprises shall apply IFRS 18 starting from January 1, 2028, and that they may elect to adopt IFRS 18 early after it is endorsed by the FSC.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements" and related consequential amendments

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", with the main changes including:

- The Consolidated Company shall assess whether it has specific primary operating activities of investing in specific types of assets and providing financing to customers, and accordingly classify the income and expense items in the income statement into operating,

investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations categories.

- Income statement shall report operating profit and loss, pre-tax profit and loss before financing, as well as subtotals and totals of profit and loss.
- Provide guidance to enhance aggregation and segmentation requirements: The Consolidated Company must identify the assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses, and cash flows arising from individual transactions or other matters, and classify and aggregate them based on common characteristics, so that each line item reported in the primary financial statements has at least one similar characteristic. Items with dissimilar characteristics shall be segmented in the primary financial statements and notes. The Consolidated Company shall classify items as "other" only when a more informative designation is not identified.
- Increase disclosures of performance measures defined by management: When the Consolidated Company engages in public communication outside of the financial statements and communicates management's perspective on a certain aspect of its overall financial performance to users of the financial statements, it shall disclose relevant information regarding the performance measures defined by management in a single note to the financial statements, including a description of the measure, how it is calculated, its reconciliation with subtotals or totals specified by the IFRSs, and the impact of related items on income tax and non-controlling interests, etc.

In addition, the following consequential amendments were made to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows":

- When the Consolidated Company prepares the Cash flow from operating activities using the indirect method, operating profit or loss shall be used as the starting point for adjustment.
- The Consolidated Company's Interest received and dividends shall be classified as investing activities, while Interest paid and dividends

shall be classified as financing activities. If the Consolidated Company has assessed that it has specific primary operating activities, it must consider the types of Dividend revenue, Interest revenue, and Interest expense presented in the income statement to determine the classification of dividends received, interest received, and interest paid in the statement of cash flows; provided, however, that each of the aforementioned cash flows may only be classified into a single activity within the statement of cash flows.

Aside from the above impacts, as of the approval date of the consolidated financial statements, the Consolidated Company continues to evaluate other impacts of amendments to various standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance, with related impacts to be disclosed upon completion of the assessment.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Compliance statement

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

Except for financial instruments measured at fair value, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1 to Level 3 based on the observability and importance of the relevant input values:

1) Level 1 inputs refer to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

2) Level 2 inputs refer to inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

3) Level 3 inputs refer to unobservable inputs of assets or liabilities.

(3) Criteria for classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

Current assets include:

1. Assets held primarily for trading purposes;
2. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
3. Cash and cash equivalents (but excluding those that are restricted from being used to exchange or settle liabilities for more than 12 months after the balance sheet date).

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities held primarily for trading purposes;
2. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date (even if a long-term refinancing or a rearrangement of payment agreements is completed after the balance sheet date and before the financial statements are authorized for issue, such liabilities are still classified as Current liabilities), and
3. Liabilities for which the entity does not have a substantive right at the reporting date to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Items that do not belong to the aforementioned Current assets or Current liabilities are classified as Non-current assets or Non-current liabilities.

(4) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (subsidiaries). The consolidated statements of comprehensive income include the operating results of acquired or disposed subsidiaries from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. The financial statements of the subsidiaries have been adjusted to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Consolidated Company. All inter-company transactions, balances, income, and expenses are eliminated in full when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the Consolidated Company’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Company and non-controlling interests have been adjusted

to reflect the changes in their relative interest in subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the Company.

For detailed information on subsidiaries, including percentages of ownership and business items, please refer to Note 10.

(5) Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate at each balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or from translating monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss for the current period; however, for those whose changes in fair value are recognized in Other comprehensive income, the resulting exchange differences are recognized in Other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including subsidiaries in countries where the place of operation or the currency used is different from that of the Company) are translated into NTD at the exchange rate on each balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in Other comprehensive income.

If the Consolidated Company disposes of its entire interest in a foreign operation, or disposes of a partial interest in a subsidiary of a foreign operation but loses control, or if the retained interest after disposal of a joint arrangement or an associate of a foreign operation is a financial asset and is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for financial instruments, all cumulative exchange differences attributable to the owners of the Company and related to that foreign operation shall be reclassified to profit or loss.

(6) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, Semi-finished goods, Work in progress, and finished goods. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value; the comparison of cost and net realizable value is based on individual items, except for inventories of the same category. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted-average method.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recognized at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated Impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment under construction is recognized at cost less any accumulated Impairment loss. Costs include professional service fees and borrowing costs that meet the criteria for capitalization. Samples produced while testing whether such assets are functioning properly before reaching their intended use state are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and their sales proceeds and costs are recognized in profit or loss. When such assets are completed and reach their intended use state, they are classified into the appropriate category of Property, plant and equipment and depreciation begins to be recognized.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of each significant part separately. The Consolidated Company reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values, and

depreciation methods at least at each financial year-end, and applies the impact of changes in accounting estimates prospectively.

Upon derecognition of Property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(8) Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

An owned investment property is initially measured at cost (including transaction costs), and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated Impairment loss.

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis.

Investment property is transferred to Property, plant and equipment at its carrying amount as of the date of change in use to owner-occupied property.

(9) Intangible assets

1. Acquired separately

Acquired separately with finite useful lives, Intangible assets are initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated Impairment loss. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life. The Consolidated Company reviews the estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method at least at each financial year-end, and applies the impact of changes in accounting estimates prospectively. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are stated at cost less any accumulated Impairment loss.

2. Derecognition

Upon derecognition of Intangible assets, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in current profit or loss.

(10) Impairment of Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-use assets, investment property, and Intangible assets

The Consolidated Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-use

assets, investment property, and Intangible assets may be impaired. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset shall be estimated.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’ s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or a cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit shall be reduced to its recoverable amount, and the Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

When Impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount (net of amortization or depreciation) that would have been determined had no Impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. Reversals of Impairment loss are recognized in profit or loss.

(11) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet when the Consolidated Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities, if not measured at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial assets or financial liabilities. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1. Financial assets

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

(1) Measurement categories

The types of financial assets held by the Consolidated Company are financial assets measured at amortized cost and

debt instrument investments measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income.

A. Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost if the Consolidated Company invests in such a financial asset and both of the following conditions are met:

a. it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect Contractual cash flows; and

b. The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost (including Cash and cash equivalents, Notes receivable measured at amortized cost, Accounts receivable, Accounts receivable due from related parties, Other receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost, and Guarantee deposits paid) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any Impairment loss. Any foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Except for the following two circumstances, Interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset:

a. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, Interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

b. For financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired, but subsequently become credit-impaired, Interest revenue shall be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from the reporting period subsequent to credit impairment.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with a maturity of 3 months or less from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

B. Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income

A debt instrument investment held by the Consolidated Company is classified as a financial asset at fair value through Other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

a. it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting Contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

b. The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Among the changes in the carrying amount, Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses, and Impairment loss or reversal gains are recognized in profit or loss, while all other changes are recognized in Other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of the investment.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Consolidated Company assesses, at each balance sheet date, the expected credit losses of financial assets measured at amortized cost (including Accounts receivable) and Impairment loss of debt instrument investments measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income.

Accounts receivable recognizes a loss allowance based on Lifetime ECLs. For other financial assets, an assessment is first made as to whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If it has not increased significantly, a loss allowance is recognized based on 12-month expected credit losses. If it has increased significantly, a loss allowance is recognized based on Lifetime ECLs.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.12-month expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, while Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected duration of a financial instrument.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Consolidated Company determines that a default has occurred on a financial asset, without taking into account any collateral held, when the following conditions are met:

A. Internal or external information indicates that it is unlikely that the debtor will be able to settle its debts.

B. More than 180 days past due, unless there is reasonable and supportable information demonstrating that a later default benchmark is more appropriate.

The Impairment loss of all financial assets is reduced through an allowance account, except for the loss allowance for debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce their carrying amount.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Consolidated Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial

asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred to another enterprise.

Upon the derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between its carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. Upon derecognition of a debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in its entirety, the difference between its carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received plus any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. Upon the derecognition of the entirety of equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to 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 arrangement and the definitions of a financial instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the amount of consideration received, net of direct issuance costs. The reacquisition of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted from equity. Their carrying amount is calculated based on the weighted average by share type. The purchase, sale, issuance, or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments shall not be recognized in profit or loss.

3. Financial liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

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

(2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(12) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales is derived from the sale of inductor components. Since the customer has the right to set the price and use the goods, bears the primary responsibility for resale, and assumes the risk of obsolescence when the goods are delivered to the location designated by the customer, the Consolidated Company recognizes revenue and Accounts receivable at that point in time.

In accordance with commercial practice, the Consolidated Company accepts Sales returns arising from defective quality of inductor component products. Considering past accumulated experience, the Consolidated Company estimates the return rate based on the most likely amount and recognizes a provision - liability accordingly.

(13) Leases

The Consolidated Company assesses whether a contract is (or contains) a lease at the inception of the contract.

1. The Consolidated Company as lessor

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

Under operating leases, lease payments less lease incentives are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2. The Consolidated Company as lessee

Except for lease payments for leases of low-value underlying assets and short-term leases to which recognition exemptions apply, which are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term, all other leases are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the lease commencement date.

Right-of-use assets is initially measured at cost (comprising the initial measurement amount of the lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial direct costs, and estimated costs for restoring the underlying asset), and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated Impairment loss, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are presented separately on the balance sheet.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of their useful life or the end of the lease term.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments (including fixed payments). If the interest rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable, the lease payments

are discounted using that rate. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee’ s incremental borrowing rate shall be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method, and Interest expense is recognized over the lease term. If a change in the lease term results in a change in future lease payments, the Consolidated Company remeasures the lease liability and makes a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets; however, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, any remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented separately on the balance sheet.

(14) Government grants

Government grants are recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the Consolidated Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to income are recognized in Other income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Consolidated Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants for which the Consolidated Company is required to purchase, construct, or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred income and are transferred to profit or loss on a reasonable and systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Consolidated Company with no future related costs shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

(15) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

The liabilities related to short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for employee services.

2. Post-employment benefits

The pension of defined contribution retirement plans is recognized as an expense for the amount of pension to be contributed during the period in which employees render services.

(16) Income tax

Tax expense is the sum of the current income tax and deferred income tax.

1. Current tax

The Consolidated Company determines the current income (loss) in accordance with the regulations established by each income tax filing jurisdiction, and calculates the income tax payable (recoverable) accordingly.

Adjustments to income tax payable for prior years are included in the current income tax.

2. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is calculated based on the temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and their tax bases used in the computation of taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Items previously not recognized as deferred tax assets are also re-examined at each balance sheet date, and the carrying amount is increased to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The

measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Consolidated Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3. Current and deferred income tax

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

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

When adopting accounting policies, the management must make relevant judgments, estimates, and assumptions based on historical experience and other pertinent factors for information that is not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management will continue to review estimates and underlying assumptions. If a revision of an estimate affects only the current period, it shall be recognized in the period of the revision; if a revision of an accounting estimate affects both the current period and future periods, it shall be recognized in the period of the revision and future periods.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 2,777	$ 2,277
Checking accounts and demand deposit	714,812	670,602
Cash equivalents（Investments with maturities within 3 months）		
Time deposits	-	360,635
	$ 717,589	$ 1,033,514

The interest rate ranges of bank deposits and time deposits at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Demand deposits	0.03%－0.705%	0.03%－0.8%
Time deposits	-	4.5%－4.8%

7. Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current		
Pledged cash deposits	$ 115,608	$ 138,543

(1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the interest rates on cash in banks were 0.45%－3.93% and 0.8%－4.63% per annum, respectively.

(2) For information on pledged financial assets at amortized cost, please refer to Note 26.

8. Notes receivable and Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 8,742	$ 9,443
Less: loss allowance	-	-
	$ 8,742	$ 9,443
Accounts receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Carrying amount – non-related parties	$ 821,881	$ 714,123
Less: loss allowance	(132)	(419)
	821,749	713,704
At fair value through other comprehensive income	-	181,467
	$ 821,749	$ 895,171
Total	$ 830,491	$ 904,614

(1) Notes receivable

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Consolidated Company's Notes receivable were not overdue. The Consolidated Company assesses that the expected recoverable amount is equal to the original carrying amount; therefore, no allowance for impairment loss has been recognized.

(2) Accounts Receivable

1) Accounts receivable measured at amortized cost

The average credit period for sales of goods of the Consolidated Company ranges from 120 to 150 days, with accounts receivable not subject to interest. The Consolidated Company's policy is to only trade with reputable counterparties and to obtain sufficient collateral, where appropriate, to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Consolidated Company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Consolidated Company continuously monitors credit risk and the credit ratings of counterparties and diversifies the total transaction amount among different customers that meet the credit rating criteria.

The Consolidated Company recognizes a loss allowance for accounts receivable based on lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are calculated using a provision matrix that considers customers' historical default records. Since the Consolidated Company's historical credit loss experience does not demonstrate significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the expected credit loss rate is determined solely by the number of days accounts receivable are past due.

When there is evidence indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and the Consolidated Company cannot reasonably expect to recover the amount, the Consolidated Company directly writes off the relevant accounts receivable. However, the Consolidated Company may still engage in enforcement activities to attempt to recover the amounts due, with recovered amounts recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the Consolidated Company's provision matrix:

December 31, 2025

	Not past due	Overdue 1–60 days	Overdue 61–120 days	Overdue 121–180 days	Overdue over 181 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.01%	0.23%	-%	-%	%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 797,228	$ 24,653	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 821,881
Loss allowance (lifetime expected credit losses)	(74)	(58)	-	-	-	(132)
Amortized cost	$ 797,154	$ 24,595	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 821,749

December 31, 2024

	Not past due	Overdue 1–60 days	Overdue 61–120 days	Overdue 121–180 days	Overdue over 181 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.02%	0.36%	37.36%	-%	-%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 638,381	$ 75,643	$ 99	$ -	$ -	$ 714,123
Loss allowance (lifetime expected credit losses)	(111)	(271)	(37)	-	-	(419)
Amortized cost	$ 638,270	$ 75,372	$ 62	$ -	$ -	$ 713,704

The above is the aging analysis conducted based on the number of days past due.

The changes in the accounts receivable loss allowance are as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	$ 419	$ 19
Add: Provision (reversal) for Impairment loss for the current year	(279)	519
Less: Write-offs for the current year	-	(124)
Foreign exchange differences	(8)	5
Closing balance	$ 132	$ 419

2. Accounts receivable at fair value through Other comprehensive income

For certain major customers' accounts receivable, the Consolidated Company decides whether to sell them to banks without recourse, depending on the working capital situation. The management of the Consolidated Company's business model for such accounts receivable is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Therefore, such accounts receivable are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Consolidated Company entered into a sale agreement for accounts receivable with E.SUN Commercial Bank. The purchasing bank has confirmed that the relevant terms of the commodities in this transaction constitute a non-recourse and outright sale of accounts receivable factoring. According to the contract, the Consolidated Company is only liable for losses arising from commercial disputes.

For the amounts of Accounts receivable pledged as collateral for bank borrowings, please refer to Note 26.

9. Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw Materials	$ 74,022	$ 65,263
Work-in-progress	33,976	31,103
Semi-finished goods	14,012	23,232
Finished goods	212,194	262,196
	$ 334,204	$ 381,794

The Cost of sales related to inventories of the Consolidated Company for 2025 and 2024 were NT$1,354,351 thousand and NT$1,285,173 thousand, respectively.

The Consolidated Company's cost of sales for 2025 and 2024 included inventory write-down and obsolescence loss (reversal gain) of NT$11,763 thousand and NT$(13,561) thousand, respectively. The reversal of write-down of inventories to net realizable value was due to the Group's clearance of aged inventories.

Losses on inventory write-offs included in cost of sales for 2025 and 2024 were NT$20,808 thousand and NT$19,232 thousand, respectively.

10. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

The entities in the consolidated financial statements are listed as follows:

Investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%) 2025 December 31	Ownership (%) 2024 December 31	Remark
The Company	TRIO Technology International Co., Ltd.	Investment holding	100	100	—
TRIO Technology International Co., Ltd.	APEC International Group Limited	Investment holding	100	100	—
TRIO Technology International Co., Ltd.	Wonstar International Co., Ltd.	Investment holding	100	100	—
TRIO Technology International Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Research and sales of inductor components	100	100	—
TRIO Technology International Co., Ltd.	TRIO TECHNOLOGY VIETNAM CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	100	100	1
TRIO Technology International Co., Ltd.	TRIO Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	99.96	-	2
Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	TRIO Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	0.04	-	2
APEC International Group Limited	Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Trio-Suzhou)	Research, development, manufacture, and sale of inductor components	100	100	—
Wonstar International Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Detaili Electronics Co., Ltd.(hereinafter referred to as Trio-Dongguan Detaili)	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	100	100	—

The financial reports of the subsidiaries included in the reporting entity as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Consolidated Financial Statements were all based on financial information audited by independent auditors.

Note:

1. On June 13, 2023, the Company’ s Board of Directors resolved to establish a subsidiary in Vietnam, TRIO TECHNOLOGY VIETNAM CO., LTD., through its wholly owned subsidiary, TRIO Technology

International Co., Ltd. On January 16 and October 11, 2024, TRIO Technology International Co., Ltd. increased its investment in the Vietnamese subsidiary by USD 3,000 thousand and USD 2,000 thousand, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the Paid-in capital was USD 6,500 thousand.

2. On March 13, 2025, the Company’ s Board of Directors resolved to establish a subsidiary in Thailand, TRIO Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. On April 25, 2025, TRIO Technology International Co., Ltd. and Trio Technology Co., Ltd. respectively made actual investments of THB 248,925 thousand and THB 100 thousand in the Thai subsidiary. As of December 31, 2025, Paid-in capital was THB 249,025 thousand.

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and Equipment pending inspection	Total
Cost						
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 73,722	$ 379,559	$ 802,285	$ 99,527	$ 92,709	$1,447,802
Additions	743,153	4,587	69,171	31,976	102,107	950,994
Disposals	-	-	(4,419)	(2,021)	-	(6,440)
Reclassification	-	-	81,926	(1,774)	(30,656)	53,044
Transfer from investment property	-	40,152	-	-	-	40,152
Net exchange differences	-	(4,956)	(11,909)	(930)	2,669	(15,126)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ 816,875	$ 419,342	$ 937,054	$ 130,326	$ 166,829	$2,470,426
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 126,085	$ 263,849	$ 58,396	$ -	$ 448,330
Depreciation expense	-	24,405	78,771	13,991	-	117,167
Disposals	-	-	(3,010)	(1,987)	-	(4,997)
Reclassification	-	-	(107)	107	-	-
Transfer from investment property	-	31,565	-	-	-	31,565
Net exchange differences	-	(1,032)	(3,326)	(665)	-	(5,023)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 181,023	$ 336,177	$ 69,842	$ -	$ 587,042
Net amount on December 31, 2025	$ 816,875	$ 238,319	$ 600,877	$ 60,484	$ 166,829	$1,883,384
Cost						
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 23,644	$ 258,819	$ 479,726	$ 75,089	$ 137,573	$ 974,851
Additions	42,170	70,570	145,587	21,544	31,926	311,797
Disposals	-	-	(3,595)	(2,575)	(357)	(6,527)
Reclassification	7,908	6,225	152,505	1,839	(81,959)	86,518
Transfer from investment property	-	31,327	-	-	-	31,327
Net exchange differences	-	12,618	28,062	3,630	5,526	49,836
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 73,722	$ 379,559	$ 802,285	$ 99,527	$ 92,709	$1,447,802
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 80,130	$ 189,917	$ 45,264	$ -	$ 315,311
Depreciation expense	-	18,611	66,337	13,396	-	98,344
Disposals	-	-	(2,949)	(2,287)	-	(5,236)
Reclassification	-	-	(52)	52	-	-
Transfer from investment property	-	22,957	-	-	-	22,957
Net exchange differences	-	4,387	10,596	1,971	-	16,954
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 126,085	$ 263,849	$ 58,396	$ -	$ 448,330
Net amount on December 31, 2024	$ 73,722	$ 253,474	$ 538,436	$ 41,131	$ 92,709	$ 999,472

Depreciation expense is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings	8 to 32 years
Machinery equipment	5 to 10 years
Other equipment	3 to 10 years

For the amounts of property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank borrowings, please refer to Note 26.

12. Lease Agreements

(1) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount		
Land	$ 148,821	$ 14,312
Buildings	72,265	86,657
Transportation equipment	4,797	2,787
	$ 225,883	$ 103,756

	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 145,668	$ 3,359
Decrease in right-of-use assets	($ 923)	$ -
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 2,471	$ 1,686
Buildings	16,761	16,009
Transportation equipment	2,192	2,650
	$ 21,424	$ 20,345

(2) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount		
Current	$ 20,103	$ 17,787
Non-current	$ 61,908	$ 76,323

The range of discount rates for lease liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	2.03%	2.03%
Buildings	2.01%－3.60%	2.01%－3.60%
Transportation equipment	2.01%－3.45%	1.49%－5.58%

(3) Important leasing activities and terms

The Consolidated Company leases certain transportation equipment for operational use, with lease terms ranging from 1 to 3 years. Upon expiration of the lease term, the Consolidated Company has the option to purchase the equipment at an agreed-upon price.

The Consolidated Company also leases several parcels of land and buildings for use as factories, offices, and parking lots, with lease terms

ranging from 2 to 50 years. At the end of the lease term, the Consolidated Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leased land and buildings, and it is agreed that without the lessor's consent, the Consolidated Company shall not sublease or assign all or part of the leased subject.

(4) Other lease information

	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 1,506	$ 888
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 141	$ 90
Total cash (outflow) for leases	($ 23,160)	($ 22,264)

13. Investment Property

	Investment property
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 41,969
Reclassification	(40,152)
Net exchange differences	(1,817)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 32,303
Depreciation expense	660
Reclassification	(31,565)
Net exchange differences	(1,398)
Balance on December 31, 2025	$ -
Net amount on December 31, 2025	$ -
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 69,346
Additions	686
Reclassification	(31,327)
Net exchange differences	3,264
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 41,969
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 49,792
Depreciation expense	3,101
Reclassification	(22,957)
Net exchange differences	2,367
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 32,303
Net amount on December 31, 2024	$ 9,666

The total lease payments to be received in the future for leasing out investment properties under operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2024
Year 1	$ 5,175
Year 2	-
Year 3	-
Year 4	-
Year 5	-
Over 5 years	-
	$ 5,175

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings	20 years

14. Other assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current		
Prepayments	$ 30,583	$ 19,537
Other	1,502	24,796
	$ 32,085	$ 44,333
Non-current		
Prepaid equipment and land	$ 257,325	$ 292,896
Guarantee deposits paid	5,859	24,231
Other	-	793
	$ 263,184	$ 317,920

15. Borrowings

(1) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured loans (Note 26)		
Bank loan	$ 387,780	$ -
Unsecured loans		
Credit line borrowing	150,000	50,000
	$ 537,780	$ 50,000

1. The interest rates of the Consolidated Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were 2.13%-Bank loan2.86% and 2.38%, respectively.

2) For the collateral and guarantees provided to the lending bank as required by the loan agreement of the Consolidated Company, please refer to Notes 25 and 26.

(2) Long-term borrowings

	Interest rate (%)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
E.Sun Bank			
Long-term credit borrowings, ranging from April 12, 2019, to April 12, 2034, with interest charged at a floating rate since the borrowing date, and monthly installments for the repayment of principal and interest.	2.15/2.15	$ 3,520	$ 3,901
E.Sun Bank			
Long-term secured loans, ranging from April 12, 2019, to April 12, 2039, with interest charged at a floating rate since the borrowing date, monthly installments for the repayment of principal and interest, and a grace period of 2 years.	2.15/2.15	17,742	18,878
Chang Hwa Bank			
Long-term secured loans, ranging from February 27, 2024, to February 27, 2044, with interest charged at a floating rate since the borrowing date, and monthly installments for the repayment of principal and interest.	2.01/2.01	48,341	51,003
		69,603	73,782
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings		(4,212)	(4,179)
		$ 65,391	$ 69,603

For the collateral and guarantees provided to the lending banks as required by the loan agreements of the Consolidated Company, please refer to Notes 25 and 26.

16. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Wages, salaries, and bonuses payable	$ 117,096	$ 130,651
Payable on machinery and equipment	35,014	24,474
Payables for social security	123,782	99,091
Other accrued expenses	54,494	64,352
	$ 330,386	$ 318,568

17. Post-employment benefits Plan

Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Dongguan Detaili Electronics Co., Ltd., and Trio Technology Co., Ltd. have all adopted pension plans, which are government-managed defined contribution plans. Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and Dongguan Detaili Electronics Co., Ltd. are subject to the endowment insurance system established by the People's Republic of China. Under the pension insurance system stipulated by the People's Republic of China government, these companies monthly contribute pension insurance funds in a certain proportion of employees' statutory salaries, based on their household registration, into their individual accounts. Trio Technology Co., Ltd. has adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), contributing 6% of employees' monthly salaries to individual accounts under the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The aforementioned companies have no further obligation beyond these monthly contributions.

18. Equity

(1) Share capital

Common shares

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Authorized shares (in thousands)	200,000	200,000
Authorized share capital	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
Issued and fully paid shares (in thousands)	50,000	50,000
Share capital of issued shares	$ 500,000	$ 500,000

On April 12, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved to increase capital by issuing 6,000 thousand new shares, with a par value of NT$10 per

share, for public offering prior to the initial public listing, totaling NT$60,000 thousand. After the capital increase, the paid-in share capital was NT$500,000 thousand. The record date for the aforementioned capital increase was October 21, 2024. The public subscription offering price and the weighted average winning bid price from the competitive auction were NT$135 and NT$193.5 per share, respectively, raising total proceeds of NT$1,048,617 thousand. The issuance costs of NT$7,200 thousand were recorded as a deduction from capital surplus.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Paid-in capital was NT$500,000 thousand.

(2) Capital surplus

Common shares

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The Portion that may be used to offset deficits, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital.		
Share premium	$ 1,202,283	$ 1,202,283

Capital surplus arising from the premium on the issuance of shares in excess of par value may be used to offset a deficit. In addition, when the Consolidated Company has no deficit, such surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital, provided that the amount to be transferred to share capital shall be limited to a certain percentage of the paid-in share capital each year.

(3) Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company is in a growth phase. Based on the needs for capital expense, business expansion, and sound financial planning for sustainable development, the Company’ s dividend policy will be to distribute cash dividends and/or stock dividends to the shareholders according to the Company’ s future capital expense budget and funding requirements.

According to the earnings distribution policy under the Articles of Incorporation, during the listing period, unless otherwise stipulated by

the Cayman Islands law, listing regulations, or the Articles of Incorporation, if there is any earnings in the annual final accounts, after paying taxes and offsetting accumulated losses, 10% of such earnings shall be appropriated as legal reserve, and the remainder shall be appropriated or reversed as special reserve in accordance with laws and regulations. The remaining balance, along with accumulated undistributed earnings, shall be proposed by the Board of Directors as an earnings distribution proposal and resolved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Legal reserve shall be set aside until it reaches the total amount of the Company's paid-in share capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset a deficit. When the Company has no deficit, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the total paid-in share capital may be distributed as cash, in addition to being transferred to share capital.

The Company held annual general meetings on June 12, 2025 and April 9, 2024, and resolved to pass the 2024 and 2023 earnings appropriation as follows:

	2024	2023
Legal reserve	$ 51,562	$ -
Cash dividends	$ 300,000	$ 180,400
Cash dividend per share	$ 6	$ 4.1

The Board of Directors of the Company proposed the 2025 Earnings appropriation proposals on March 12, 2026, as follows:

	2025
Legal reserve	$ 41,451
Cash dividends	$ 250,000
Cash dividend per share	$ 5

The earnings appropriation proposals for 2025 are still pending a resolution at the annual general meeting of shareholders expected to be held on June 9, 2026.

(4) Other equity

Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements

	2025	2024
Opening balance	$ 28,681	($ 10,534)
Exchange differences of foreign operations	(16,701)	39,215
Closing balance	$ 11,980	$ 28,681

19. Revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from customer contracts		
Revenue from sale of goods	$ 2,265,718	$ 2,200,240

Please refer to Note 4(12) for a description of contracts with customers for 2025 and 2024.

20. Basic earnings per share from continuing operations

(1) Interest income

	2025	2024
Cash in banks	$ 12,467	$ 15,198
Other	28	39
	$ 12,495	$ 15,237

(2) Other income

	2025	2024
Rental revenue	$ 2,405	$ 10,258
Subsidy income	6,966	4,472
Other	6,024	5,568
	$ 15,395	$ 20,298

(3) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	($ 302)	($ 1,277)
Net foreign exchange gains	(56,669)	114,002
Other	(5,014)	(1,202)
	($ 61,985)	$ 111,523

(4) Depreciations and amortization

	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	$ 117,167	$ 98,344
Investment property	660	3,101
Right-of-use assets	21,424	20,345
Intangible assets	3,191	1,823
Total	$ 142,442	$ 123,613
Depreciation expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 96,208	$ 84,535
Operating expenses	43,043	37,255
	$ 139,251	$ 121,790

	2025	2024
Depreciation expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 4	$ 82
Operating expenses	3,187	1,741
	$ 3,191	$ 1,823

(5) Employee benefits expense

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 481,035	$ 462,693
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plan	51,656	44,771
Total employee benefits expense	$ 532,691	$ 507,464
Summarized by function		
Operating costs	$ 329,156	$ 294,918
Operating expenses	203,535	212,546
	$ 532,601	$ 507,464

The Company issued new shares in 2024 and, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, granted employees 250,000 shares for subscription. On the grant date of September 23, 2024, the compensation cost of NT$866 thousand was recognized for the employee share options using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The input values used in the valuation model are as follows:

Share price at grant date	NT$134.38
Exercise price	NT$135
Expected volatility of share prices	30%
Expected duration	0.08 years

Expected yield rate	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.195%
Compensation cost per share	3.4626

(6) Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, employee compensation and directors' remuneration shall be appropriated at no less than 5% and no more than 3%, respectively, of the profit before tax before deducting the amounts of employee compensation and directors' remuneration.

The estimated amounts of employees' compensation (including compensation for grassroots employees) and directors' remuneration for 2025 and 2024 were resolved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026 and March 13, 2025, respectively, as follows:

Estimated percentage

	2025	2024
Compensation of employees	5%	5%
Remuneration of directors	0%	0%

Amount

	2025	2024
Compensation of employees	$ 27,000	$ 35,500
Remuneration of directors	$ -	$ -

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences shall be recorded as a change in the accounting estimate and recognized in the next year's financial statement.

For information on the resolution of employee compensation and directors' remuneration by the Company's Board of Directors, please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

21. Income Taxes Related to Continuing Operations

(1) Major components of income tax expense (benefit)

	2025	2024
Current tax		
Current year	$ 120,639	$ 149,109
Adjustments for prior-year overestimation (underestimation)	(1,912)	1,200
Deferred income tax		
Current year	(20,594)	7,872
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 98,133	$ 158,181

The reconciliation between accounting income and Tax expense is as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit from continuing operations before tax	$ 512,644	$ 673,804
Tax expense calculated by applying the statutory tax rate to the income before tax	$ 100,045	$ 140,486
Non-deductible expenses and losses for tax purposes		22
Adjustments for prior years	(1,912)	1,200
Other	-	16,473
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 98,133	$ 158,181

The Taiwan branch of the Company is subject to the Income Tax Act of the Republic of China, and the profit-seeking enterprise income tax rate is 20%; the income tax of the subsidiary Trio-Suzhou and Dongguan Detaili is subject to the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax, and the applicable statutory tax rate is 25%.

(2) Income tax assets for the current period and liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Income tax assets for the current period		
Prepaid income tax	$ -	$ 2,340
Income tax liabilities for the current period		
Income tax payable	$ 152,889	$ 135,889

Due to the impact of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the Trio Technology Co., Ltd. Taiwan Branch applied to and obtained approval from the local competent tax authority, pursuant to Article 26 of the Tax Collection Act and Ministry of Finance Decree No. Tai-Tsai-Shui-Zi-10904533690 dated March 19, 2020, for the payment of profit-seeking enterprise income tax for the years 2021 and 2022 in installments.

(3) Deferred tax assets

Changes in deferred tax assets are as follows:

2025

Deferred tax assets	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Exchange differences	Closing balance
Temporary differences				
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	($ 6,759)	$ 5,289	$ -	($ 1,470)
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	636	3,922	86	4,644
Deferred revenue	$ 2,875	$ 1,090	($ 29)	$ 3,936
Refund liabilities	823	(493)	-	330
Other	20,699	10,786	(131)	31,354
Total	$ 18,274	$ 20,594	($ 74)	$ 38,794
Accounted for under deferred tax assets	$ 23,665			$ 39,254
Accounted for under deferred tax liabilities	$ 5,391			$ 460

2024

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Exchange differences	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	$ 3,410	($ 10,169)	$ -	($ 6,759)
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	4,982	(4,516)	170	636
Deferred revenue	1,860	908	107	2,875
Total	$ 25,055	($ 7,872)	$ 1,091	$ 18,274
Accounted for under deferred tax assets	$ 25,055			$ 23,665
Accounted for under deferred tax liabilities	$ -			$ 5,391

(4) Amount of deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets were recognized in the consolidated balance sheet

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets were recognized was NT$5,553 thousand.

(5) Income tax approval situation

The Profit-seeking enterprise income tax of the Trio Technology Co., Ltd. Seychelles Taiwan Branch of the Company has been approved up to 2023 by the tax authorities.

22. Earning per share

	2025	2024
Net income for the period (in thousand)		
Net income used in the calculation of basic EPS	$ 414,511	$ 515,623
Net income used in the calculation of diluted EPS	$ 414,511	$ 515,623
Shares (thousand shares)		
Weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted EPS	50,000	45,180
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares: Employees' compensation	223	-
	50,223	45,180
Earnings per share (NTD)		
Basic earnings per share	$ 8.29	$ 11.41
Diluted earnings per share	$ 8.25	$ 11.41

If the Consolidated Company may elect to settle employee compensation in shares or cash, then for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, it is assumed that the employee compensation will be settled in shares, and the potential ordinary shares are included in the weighted average number of outstanding shares if they have a dilutive effect, in order to calculate diluted earnings per share. The dilutive effect of such potential ordinary shares shall be considered in the calculation of diluted earnings per share prior to the resolution of the number of issued shares as employee compensation in the following year.

23. Capital Risk Management

The Consolidated Company's capital risk management is aimed at ensuring that it has the necessary financial resources and operational plans to meet its working capital, capital expense, research and development expense, and debt repayment needs for the next 12 months.

24. Financial Instruments

(1) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	$ 1,673,106	$ 2,107,025
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,211,697	831,128

Note 1: Balance includes financial assets measured at amortized cost, such as cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, and guarantee deposits paid.

Note 2: Balance includes financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, such as short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term borrowings due within one year, long-term borrowings, and guarantee deposits received.

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Consolidated Company's major financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, accounts payable - related parties, other payables, other payables - related parties, long-term borrowings due within one year, long-term borrowings, and guarantee deposits received. The Consolidated Company's corporate treasury function provides services to various business units, coordinating operations in both domestic and international financial markets, and monitoring and managing financial risks relevant to the Consolidated Company's operations through internal risk reports, which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These include market risks (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

Market risk

The main financial risks arising from the Consolidated Company's operating activities are foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

a. Foreign exchange risk

The Company and its subsidiaries engage in sales and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which exposes the Consolidated Company to exchange rate risk. The Consolidated Company has assessed its positions in foreign currency assets and liabilities and found no exposure to significant exchange rate risk and, therefore, has not adopted any additional hedging measures, resulting in no applicable hedge accounting treatment.

For the carrying amounts of monetary assets and monetary liabilities of the Consolidated Company denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the group entity in which the transaction occurred as of the balance sheet date (including monetary items denominated in non-functional currencies that have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements), please refer to Note 29.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Consolidated Company is primarily affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate of the USD.

The following table details the Consolidated Company's sensitivity analysis for a 1% increase and decrease in the exchange rate of NTD (the functional currency) against relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only monetary items of outstanding foreign currency and adjusts their end-of-period conversion for 1% of exchange rate fluctuations. A positive number below indicates the amount by which profit before tax would decrease if the NTD appreciates by 1% against the relevant currency, while a negative number below represents the impact on profit before

tax if the NTD depreciates by 1% against the relevant foreign currency.

	USD impact	
	2025	2024
Income Statement	$ 11,117	$ 15,622

b. Interest rate risk

The Consolidated Company's interest rate risk primarily arises from its long-term and short-term borrowings, which are at fixed and floating rates, as well as lease liabilities, exposing the Consolidated Company to fair value and cash flow interest rate risks.

The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates as of the balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fair value interest rate risk		
- Financial assets	$ 115,608	$ 499,178
- Financial liabilities	82,012	94,110
Cash flow interest rate risk		
- Financial assets	714,812	670,602
- Financial liabilities	607,382	123,782

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk is based on the fair value changes of floating-rate financial assets and liabilities at the end of the financial reporting period.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Profit before tax of the Consolidated Company for 2025 and 2024 would have increased by NT$1,074 thousand and NT$5,468 thousand, respectively.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. To mitigate credit risk, the Consolidated Company's management assigned a

dedicated team responsible for the determination of credit limits, credit approvals, and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken for the recovery of overdue receivables. In addition, on the balance sheet date, the Consolidated Company reviews the recoverable amount of each trade receivable individually to ensure that an appropriate impairment loss has been made for uncollectible receivables. Accordingly, the management believes the Consolidated Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

3) Liquidity risk

The Consolidated Company manages and maintains a sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents to support its operations and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The Consolidated Company's management monitors the usage of bank financing facilities and ensures compliance with loan agreement terms.

a. Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial instruments of liabilities

The maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on the earliest date on which the Consolidated Company can be required to make payment, according to the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (including principal and estimated interest). Therefore, bank loans that can be requested for immediate repayment are included in the earliest period in the table below, regardless of the probability that the banks exercise this right immediately; the maturity analysis for other non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on the agreed repayment dates.

December 31, 2025

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	$ 604,314	$ -	$ -	$ 604,314

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Lease liabilities	22,599	30,452	34,879	87,930
Variable interest instruments	481,842	8,527	56,864	547,233
Fixed interest instruments	60,150	-	-	60,150
	$ 1,168,904	$ 38,979	$ 91,743	$ 1,299,626

December 31, 2024

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	$ 707,346	$ -	$ -	$ 707,346
Lease liabilities	20,683	33,271	50,397	104,351
Variable interest instruments	54,179	8,459	61,144	123,782
	$ 782,208	$ 41,730	$ 111,541	$ 935,479

b. Financing facilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unsecured bank facility		
- Amount utilized	$ 156,000	$ 86,000
- Amount unutilized	167,074	68,412
	$ 323,074	$ 154,412
Secured bank facilities		
- Amount utilized	$ 522,910	$ 585,810
- Amount unutilized	1,020,054	788,567
	$ 1,542,964	$ 1,374,377

25. Related Party Transactions

Transactions, account balances, income, and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries (which are related parties of the Company) are eliminated in full upon consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. In addition to those disclosed in other notes, transactions between the Consolidated Company and other related parties are as follows.

(1) Related party name and category

Related party	Relationship with the Consolidated Company
Mercurry Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Mercurry")	Other related parties
Lin, Huo-Li	Chairman of the Company
Chen, Hsiu-Wei (Note 1)	Directors of the Company
Lin, Chih-Chun	Affiliate in substance
Lin, Nien-Hsuan	Affiliate in substance
Lin, Yen-Chen	Affiliate in substance
Tai, Shao-Lun	Affiliate in substance
Cui Yong-Sheng	Affiliate in substance

Note 1: On March 5, 2025, Chen Hsiu-Wei resigned from the position of director.

(2) Lease agreement

Account item	Related party	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	Other related parties	$ 4,829	$ 9,560

Related party	2025	2024
Interest expense		
Other related parties	$ 142	$ 237

(3) Endorsement and guarantee

The affiliates of the Consolidated Company are guarantors of the Consolidated Company's borrowings, and the details of the guarantee are as follows:

Related party	Guarantee nature	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lin, Huo-Li	Bank loan	$ 1,896,038	$ 1,528,789

(4) Operating expenses

Account item	Related party category	2025	2024
Operating expenses	Affiliate in substance	$ 11,745	$ 8,232

(5) Guarantee deposit

Related party	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other related parties	$ 406	$ 406

This refers to the right-of-use assets obtained by the Consolidated Company from related parties, with a deposit paid in accordance with the lease agreement.

(6) Remuneration of key management personnel

The total remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is as follows:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 36,537	$ 31,502
Post-employment benefits	238	187
	$ 36,775	$ 31,689

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is determined by the Remuneration Committee based on individual performance and market trends.

26. Pledged Assets

The following assets have been provided as collateral for the bank loan:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Pledged Cash in banks (Note 7)	$ 115,608	$ 138,543
Accounts receivable(Note 8)	6,609	-
Land	73,722	73,722
Buildings	204,760	28,328
Right-of-use assets	11,118	-
	$ 411,817	$ 240,593

27. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

The unrecognized contractual commitments of the Consolidated Company are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Acquisition of Property, plant and equipment/land use right		
Contracted amount	$ 1,616,561	$ 818,500
Amount unpaid	390,334	378,188

28. Other Material Matters

On September 25, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company passed a resolution to offer and issue its first domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds, with a maximum total face value of NT$1,000,000 thousand. This case has been approved and became effective upon filing with the FSC on February 2, 2026.

29. Information on Significant Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities

The following information is aggregated based on foreign currencies other than the functional currency of each entity in the Consolidated Company. The disclosed exchange rates refer to the exchange rates for converting such foreign currencies into the functional currency. Significant foreign currency assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, 2025

Unit: In thousands of foreign currency / NTD

	Foreign currency	Exchange differences	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial assets			
Monetary item			
USD	$ 35,640	31.43	$ 1,120,165
Financial liabilities			
Monetary item			
USD	268	31.43	8,423
RMB	7,385	4.4716	33,023

December 31, 2024

Unit: In thousands of foreign currency / NTD

	Foreign currency	Exchange differences	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial assets			
Monetary item			
USD	$ 48,327	32.79	$ 1,584,401
Monetary item			
USD	677	32.79	22,195

30. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions and (2) Information on investments

1) Loans to others (Table 1)

2) Endorsement and guarantee for others. (Table 2)

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates) (None)

4) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital (Table 3)

5) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital (Table 4)

6) Others: The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant Transaction details and amounts. (Table 5)

7) Information on investees (Table 6)

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China:

1) The name of investee in Mainland China, the main business and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits/losses of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee. (Table 7)

2) Significant transactions occurring directly or indirectly through third regions with investee companies in Mainland China, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: (None)

a. Amount and percentage of purchases and related payables on ending balances.

b. Amount and percentage of sales and related receivables on ending balances.

c. Amounts of property transactions and resultant gains or losses.

d. Ending balances and purposes of endorsements/guarantees or collateral provided.

e. Maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range, and total interest for financing activities.

f. Other transactions that have a material effect on current profit/loss or financial status, such as provision or receipt of services.

31. Segment Information

The primary operating decision-maker regards the design, research and development, production, and sales units of inductor products as individual operating departments. However, when preparing consolidated financial statements, the measure is based on operating profit and serves as the basis for performance evaluation. This measurement basis is consistent with the basis for preparing financial statements; therefore, these operating departments are aggregated and viewed as a single operating department. For related department revenue and results, please refer to the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

(1) Geographic Information

Information on the Consolidated Company's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by operating location and Non-current assets by asset Location is presented as follows:

	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2025	2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
China	$ 961,201	$ 1,171,120	$ 1,309,286	$ 1,035,589
Taiwan	881,241	735,818	173,380	239,781
Other	423,276	293,302	889,371	136,454
	$ 2,265,718	$ 2,200,240	$ 2,372,037	$ 1,411,824

Revenue is attributed to countries based on the location of customers. Non-current assets exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(2) Major customer information

Revenue from single customers amounting to 10% or more of the consolidated total revenue is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
Customer A	$ 468,369	20.67	$ 438,789	19.94
Customer B	361,687	15.96	350,311	15.92
Customer C	121,830	7.36	252,706	11.49
Customer D	143,522	6.33	228,285	10.38
	$ 1,095,408		$ 1,270,091	

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Loans to Others

2025

Table 1

Unit: NTD Thousand / Foreign Currency in Dollars

No. (Note 1)	Company providing loan	Borrower	Transaction item	Related party (Y/N)	Maximum amount for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount disbursed	Interest rate range	Nature of loan (note 2)	Transaction amount	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debts	Collateral		Individual lending limit (Notes 3 and 4)	Total loan limit (Notes 3 and 4)	Remark
													Name	Value			
0	Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	$ 830,125	$ 250,000	$ 94,290	2%	2	$ -	Operating turnover	$ -	-	$ -	$ 298,448	$ 1,193,791	
〃	〃	Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	332,050	250,000	-	2%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	298,448	1,193,791	
〃	〃	Dongguan Detaili Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	166,025	100,000	-	2%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	298,448	1,193,791	
〃	〃	Trio Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	260,000	260,000	250,475	2%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	298,448	1,193,791	
1	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd.	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	491,434	-	-	3%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	2,222,419	2,666,903	
〃	〃	Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	324,163	253,077	253,077	2%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	2,222,419	2,666,903	
〃	〃	Trio Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	500,000	500,000	252,157	2%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	2,222,419	2,666,903	

Note 1: The information regarding financing provided to others by the Company and its subsidiaries should be presented in two separate tables, with the method for filling in the numbering column as follows:

(1) Parent company: 0.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered sequentially starting from “1” in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: The nature of the loan is described as follows:

(1) Those with business transactions.

(2) Those who require short-term financing.

Note 3: According to the Company’s Procedures for Lending Funds to Others, when the Company engages in short-term financing, the total amount of funds lent shall be limited to no more than 40% of the Company’s current net worth, and the amount of funds lent to a single enterprise shall not exceed 10% of the Company’s current net worth.

Note 4: According to the Company’ s Procedures for Lending Funds to Others, for loans between foreign companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares, or from a foreign company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares to the Company,

When engaging in short-term financing, the total amount of funds lent shall be limited to no more than 300% of the lending company’ s current net worth, and the amount of funds lent to any single enterprise shall be limited to no more than 250% of the lending company’ s current net worth.

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Endorsements/Guarantees Provided for Others

2025

Table 2

Unit: NTD Thousand,
Unless Otherwise Specified

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/guarantor	Counterparty		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single enterprise (Note 3 and 4)	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount disbursed	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/guarantee amount to net worth per latest financial statement (%)	Maximum endorsement and guarantee amount allowed (Notes 3 and 4)	Endorsement and guarantee by the parent company to the subsidiary	Endorsement and guarantee by the subsidiary to the parent company	Endorsement and guarantee for investments in Mainland China	Remark
		Company name	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	2	$ 596,896	$ 348,000	$ 348,000	$ 185,000	$ -	11.66	$ 1,492,239	Y	-	-	-
1	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	4	2,666,903	49,808	-	-	-	-	2,666,903	-	-	Y	-
2	Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Detaili Electronics Co., Ltd.	4	1,915,055	68,595	66,570	-	-	10.43	1,915,055	-	-	Y	-

Note 1: The explanation for the number column is as follows:

(1) The issuer enters: 0

(2) The investee companies are numbered sequentially starting from “1” in the order presented by company type.

Note 2: The relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed can be classified into seven categories, just indicate the category:

(1) Companies with business dealings.

(2) A company wherein the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.

(3) A company that directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the Company’ s voting shares.

(4) Companies that directly or indirectly hold more than 90% of the voting shares.

(5) Companies that provide mutual guarantees among industry peers or co-builders as required by the contract for the needs of contracted projects.

(6) Companies that are guaranteed by all contributing shareholders in proportion to their shareholding ratio due to the joint investment relationship.

(7) Companies that provide joint and several guarantees for the fulfillment of contracts for pre-sale housing between companies in the same industry in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: In accordance with the Company’ s Operational Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees, the total amount of endorsements and guarantees provided by the Company to others shall be limited to no more than 50% of the Company’ s current net worth, and the amount of endorsements and guarantees for a single enterprise shall not exceed 20% of the Company’ s current net worth.

Note 4: According to the Company’ s Operational Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees, for endorsements and guarantees between foreign companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares, or by foreign companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares to the Company, the total amount of endorsements and guarantees and the limit for any single enterprise shall not exceed 300% of the current net value of the endorsing and guaranteeing company.

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Total purchases from or Sales to Related Parties Amounting to at Least NT$100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

2025

Table 3

Unit: NTD Thousand / Foreign Currency in Dollars

Purchase (sales) company	Transaction counterparty	Relationship	Transaction details				Differences in transaction terms compared to normal transactions		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales) ratio (%)	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance	Percentage of notes and accounts receivable (payable) (%)	
Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister Company	Purchases	$ 998,681	68.30	120-day month-end settlement	-	-	$ -	-	
〃	Dongguan Detaili Electronics Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	441,487	30.19	〃	-	-	(61,316)	(95.91)	

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Receivables from Related Parties Amounting to at Least NT$100 Million or 20% of Paid-in Capital

December 31, 2025

Table 4

Unit: NTD Thousand / Foreign Currency in Dollars

Company with accounts receivable	Transaction counterparty	Relationship	Ending balance of receivables from related party	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Subsequent collections of accounts receivable from related parties	Allowance for bad debts
					Amount	Method		
Trio Technology International Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Grandchild company	Other receivables $ 94,421 USD 3,002,167	-	$ -	-	$ - USD -	$ -
〃	Trio Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Grandchild company	Other receivables 250,475 THB 250,111,111	-	-	-	- THB -	-
Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Trio Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Sister Company	Other receivables 252,269 THB 251,790,857	-	-	-	- THB -	-
〃	Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister Company	Other receivables 365,432 USD 8,373,635 RMB 22,742,093	-	-	-	- USD - CNY -	-

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Intercompany Business Relationships and Material Transaction details

2025

Table 5

Unit: NTD Thousand / Foreign Currency in Dollars

No. (Note 1)	Purchaser (seller)	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction details			
				Account name	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	Trio Technology International Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables due from related parties	$ 94,421 USD 3,002,167	-	2.12%
〃	〃	Trio Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables due from related parties	250,475 THB 250,111,111	-	5.63%
1	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts payable to related parties	365,432 USD 8,373,635 RMB 22,742,093	-	8.21%
				Cost of sales	998,981	-	44.08%
〃	〃	Dongguan Detaili Electronics Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts payable to related parties	61,369 USD 357,072	-	2.10%
				Cost of sales	441,487	-	19.49%
〃	〃	Trio Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables due from related parties	252,269 THB 251,790,857	-	5.67%

Note 1: Information on business transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries should be indicated separately in the numbered column, with the method for filling in the numbers as follows:

(1) Parent company: 0

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered sequentially starting from “1” in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: The relationship with the transaction counterparty has the following three types, just indicate the type:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding the calculation of transaction amounts as a percentage of consolidated total revenue or total assets, for balance sheet items, calculate using the ending balance as a percentage of consolidated total assets; for income statement items, calculate using the accumulated amount for the period as a percentage of consolidated total revenue.

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Information on Investees

2025

Table 6

Unit: NTD Thousand / Foreign Currency in Dollars

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business	Original investment amount		End-of-period holdings			Current profit and loss of investee company	Current profit and loss of recognized investment	Remark
				End of current period	End of last year	Shares	Percentage (%)	Carrying amount			
The Company	Trio Technology International Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding	$ 962,584	$ 718,384	500,000	100	$ 2,181,144	$ 425,906	$ 425,906	
Trio Technology International Co., Ltd.	Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	Seychelles	Investment holding and sale of inductor components	61,660	61,660	500,000	100	888,866	332,659	332,659	
〃	APEC International Group Limited	Samoa	Investment holding	419,696	419,696	1,000,000	100	720,688	44,193	44,193	
〃	Wonstar International Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding	33,548	33,548	1,000,000	100	119,559	30,467	30,467	
〃	TRIO TECHNOLOGY VIETNAM CO., LTD.	Vietnam	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	203,388	203,388	USD 6,500,000 (Note 2)	100	200,509	(2,220)	(2,220)	
〃	TRIO Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	244,200	-	THB 248,925,000	99.96	249,054	(324)	(324)	
Trio Technology Co., Ltd.	TRIO Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	101	-	THB 100,000	0.04	100	(324)	-	

Note 1: For information related to investee companies in Mainland China, please refer to Table 7.

Note 2: The ending shares held represent the actual investment amount.

Trio Technology International Group Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Information on Investment in Mainland China

2025

Table 7

Unit: NTD Thousand / Foreign Currency in Dollars

1. Information on any investee company in Mainland China, including company name, principal business item, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, equity ownership percentage, investment profit or loss, carrying amount of the investment, and repatriation of investment income:

Investee	Main business	Paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated investment outflow from Taiwan as of beginning of the period	Investment flows		Accumulated investment outflow from Taiwan as of end of the period	Net income (loss) of the investee	Direct or indirect investment holding (%)	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 1)	Carrying amount of investment at end of period	Accumulated repatriation of investment income as of the end of period	Remark
					Remitted	Received							
Trio Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	$ 432,238 USD 13,000,000	Reinvestment in Mainland China through APEC International Group Limited, a third-region company	$ 432,238 USD 13,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 432,238 USD 13,000,000	$ 43,874	100	$ 43,874	$ 638,352	$ -	
Dongguan Detaili Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of inductor components	33,548 HKD 8,000,000	Reinvesting in the Mainland through Wonstar International Co., Ltd. in a third region.	33,548 HKD 8,000,000	-	-	33,548 HKD 8,000,000	31,301	100	31,301	93,761	-	

Note 1: For figures in this table involving foreign currencies, except for Investment income (loss) recognized for the period which is the sum of amounts converted at the monthly weighted average exchange rates for 2025, all other amounts are converted to NTD at the exchange rate on the original investment date.

2. Limit on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of period	Investment amount authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on investment in Mainland China stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable