Stock Code:5287

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements." endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the affiliated enterprises ("affiliates") is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of the affiliates.

Company name: Addcn Technology Co., Ltd.
Chairman: Shih-Fang Liao
Date: March 10, 2026

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Addcn Technology Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the 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 with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

1. Revenue recognition

   Please refer to note 4(n) for the accounting policy of "Revenue" and note 6(s) for composition of revenue.

   Description of key audit matter:

   Sales Revenue of the Group is mainly generated from operating online platforms. The way of revenue recognition varies by different types of transactions and its economic substances. Also, there is a large volume of transactions through the online platforms day-by-day with system-controlled trading information and procedures. Therefore, transaction information and the timing of revenue recognition is an important issue in our audit of the consolidated financial statements.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures included: understanding trading model of each online platform and its principal system-based application control and manual control, including involving ITA specialist in testing the general information technology environment and related application control of their main transaction processes; obtaining the monthly income statement generated by the system of online platforms, assessing whether the system processes transaction information appropriately, and inspecting some samples of accounting vouchers to see if they agree with the monthly income statement generated by the system.

Other Matter

Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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 Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRC, SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, 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 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Luo, Re-Chih and Yu, Sheng-Ho.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 16, 2026

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	Assets	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 1,327,731	30	1,127,311	28
1170	Notes and trade receivables, net (notes 6(d) and (s))	99,074	2	97,511	2
1181	Trade receivables due from related parties (note 7)	31,941	1	26,646	1
1476	Other current financial assets (notes 6(i), 7 and 8)	669,290	15	648,139	16
1479	Other current assets, others (note 6(j))	57,696	1	47,650	1
		2,185,732	49	1,947,257	48
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	300,405	7	264,542	7
1518	Equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(c))	114,787	3	124,787	3
1521	Debt investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(c))	14,345	-	13,292	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(e))	118,001	3	111,169	3
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(f) and 8)	971,337	22	1,102,451	27
1760	Investment property, net (notes 6(g) and 8)	566,763	13	421,831	10
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(h))	63,019	1	60,174	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets (note 6(o))	5,055	-	4,698	-
1995	Other non-current assets, others (note 6(j))	67,772	2	45,028	1
		2,221,484	51	2,147,972	52
	Total assets	**$ 4,407,216**	**100**	**4,095,229**	**100**

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2151	Notes payable and trade payables	$ 3,037	-	37	-
2200	Other payables (notes 6(k) and 7)	409,017	9	397,691	10
2130	Contract liabilities (note 6(s))	334,384	8	330,288	8
2320	Long-term borrowings, current portion (notes 6(l) and 8)	28,216	1	13,298	-
2335	Receipts under custody (note 6(k))	544,140	12	523,614	13
2399	Other current liabilities, others	11,088	-	10,636	-
		1,329,882	30	1,275,564	31
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (notes 6(l) and 8)	413,599	9	404,615	10
2645	Guarantee deposits received	80,968	2	77,113	2
2670	Other non-current liabilities, others (note 6(o))	15,946	-	15,395	-
		510,513	11	497,123	12
	Total liabilities	1,840,395	41	1,772,687	43
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(p) and (q)):				
3100	Ordinary Shares	603,106	14	599,991	15
3200	Capital surplus	427,440	10	384,976	9
3300	Retained earnings	1,834,046	42	1,617,957	40
3400	Other equity	(314,206)	(7)	(297,042)	(7)
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent:	2,550,386	59	2,305,882	57
36XX	Non-controlling interests	16,435	-	16,660	-
	Total equity	2,566,821	59	2,322,542	57
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 4,407,216**	**100**	**4,095,229**	**100**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar , except earnings per share)

		2025		2024	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Operating revenues (notes 6(s) and 7)**	$ 2,318,726	100	2,262,329	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(h), (n), (q) and (t))**	713,454	31	684,641	30
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	1,605,272	69	1,577,688	70
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(h), (n), (q), (t) and 7):**				
6100	Selling expenses	232,889	10	267,256	12
6200	Administrative expenses	335,678	14	346,056	15
6300	Research and development expenses	111,612	5	91,428	4
	Total operating expenses	680,179	29	704,740	31
6900	**Net operating income**	925,093	40	872,948	39
	Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(e), (m), (u) and 7):				
7100	Interest income	15,126	-	12,106	-
7010	Other income	26,898	1	23,960	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net	36,013	2	(1,221)	-
7050	Finance costs	(9,349)	-	(6,990)	-
7375	Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method	35,976	1	42,690	2
	Total non-operating income and expenses	104,664	4	70,545	3
	Profit before income tax	1,029,757	44	943,493	42
7951	**Less: income tax expenses (note 6(o))**	193,614	8	185,882	8
	Profit	836,143	36	757,611	34
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :**				
8316	Unrealized gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	12,621	-
8326	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments of associates measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(e))	2,879	-	(2,879)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
		2,879	-	9,742	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	(75)	-	33,762	1
8367	Unrealized gains from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,333	-	1,065	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
		1,258	-	34,827	1
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	4,137	-	44,569	1
8500	**Comprehensive income**	**$ 840,280**	**36**	**802,180**	**35**
	Profit attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	$ 835,726	36	759,686	34
8620	Non-controlling interests	417	-	(2,075)	-
		$ 836,143	**36**	**757,611**	**34**
	Comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	$ 840,505	36	803,146	35
8720	Non-controlling interests	(225)	-	(966)	-
		$ 840,280	**36**	**802,180**	**35**
9750	**Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(r))**	**$ 13.93**		**12.67**	
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(r))**	**$ 13.81**		**12.56**	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent												
	Share capital		Retained earnings				Other equity						
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned compensation	Total other equity	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 558,739	383,929	524,711	349,092	561,249	1,435,052	(104,186)	(236,316)	(1,142)	(341,644)	2,036,076	17,626	2,053,702
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:													
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	70,235	-	(70,235)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(14,760)	14,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(534,148)	(534,148)	-	-	-	-	(534,148)	-	(534,148)
Stock dividends on ordinary shares	41,263	-	-	-	(41,263)	(41,263)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	41,263	-	70,235	(14,760)	(630,886)	(575,411)	-	-	-	-	(534,148)	-	(534,148)
Profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	759,686	759,686	-	-	-	-	759,686	(2,075)	757,611
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,653	10,807	-	43,460	43,460	1,109	44,569
Comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	759,686	759,686	32,653	10,807	-	43,460	803,146	(966)	802,180
Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	(1,370)	(1,370)	-	-	-	-	(1,370)	-	(1,370)
Share-based payments	-	1,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	917	917	2,178	-	2,178
Expiration of restricted stock awards	(11)	(214)	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	225	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	599,991	384,976	594,946	334,332	688,679	1,617,957	(71,533)	(225,509)	-	(297,042)	2,305,882	16,660	2,322,542
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:													
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	75,832	-	(75,832)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	79,738	(79,738)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(37,289)	37,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(619,555)	(619,555)	-	-	-	-	(619,555)	-	(619,555)
	-	-	75,832	42,449	(737,836)	(619,555)	-	-	-	-	(619,555)	-	(619,555)
Profit for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	835,726	835,726	-	-	-	-	835,726	417	836,143
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	4,212	-	4,779	4,779	(642)	4,137
Comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	835,726	835,726	567	4,212	-	4,779	840,505	(225)	840,280
Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	(82)	(82)	-	-	-	-	(82)	-	(82)
Share-based payments	3,150	43,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,545)	(22,545)	23,636	-	23,636
Expiration of restricted stock awards	(35)	(567)	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	602	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 603,106**	**427,440**	**670,778**	**376,781**	**786,487**	**1,834,046**	**(70,966)**	**(221,297)**	**(21,943)**	**(314,206)**	**2,550,386**	**16,435**	**2,566,821**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

		2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	1,029,757	943,493
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit:			
Depreciation expense		52,643	57,757
Amortization expense		1,331	7,279
Net (gain) loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(36,105)	1,296
Interest expense		9,349	6,990
Interest income		(15,126)	(12,106)
Share-based payments transactions		23,636	2,178
Share of profit of associates transactions accounted for using equity method		(35,976)	(42,690)
Loss from disposal of property, plan and equipment		91	33
Gain on lease modification		-	(87)
Loss (gain) on unrealized foreign exchange		522	(1,259)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit		365	19,391
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Notes and trade receivable		(1,563)	(1,333)
Trade receivables due from related parties		(5,295)	30,815
Other current assets		(10,046)	(2,307)
Other financial assets		(454)	(280)
Total changes in operating assets		(17,358)	26,895
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Notes payable and trade payables		3,000	1
Other payables		(4,290)	17,611
Contract liabilities		4,096	14,013
Receipts under custody		20,526	(22,232)
Other current liabilities		(102)	3,827
Other operating liabilities		43	-
Total changes in operating liabilities		23,273	13,220
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		5,915	40,115
Total adjustments		6,280	59,506

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	2025	2024
Cash inflow generated from operations	1,036,037	1,002,999
Interest received	15,121	12,104
Interest paid	(9,357)	(6,938)
Income taxes paid	(179,253)	(198,279)
Net cash flows from operating activities	862,548	809,886
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,000	1,200
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(157,716)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	14,396
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(14,203)	(18,076)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	29	23
Increase in refundable deposits	(20,900)	(21,636)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(4,181)	(234)
Acquisition of investment properties	(45,044)	(182,863)
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets	(20,692)	31,594
Dividends received	31,941	20,510
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(63,050)	(312,802)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	37,200	245,770
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(13,298)	(13,215)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	3,855	3,922
Payment of lease liabilities	(5,984)	(7,249)
Cash dividends paid	(619,555)	(534,148)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(597,782)	(304,920)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,296)	10,263
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	200,420	202,427
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,127,311	924,884
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 1,327,731**	**1,127,311**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(1) Company history

Addcn Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in January 23, 2007 as a company limited by shares under the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The Company was registered in 10F, No.12, Lane 609, Sec 5, Chongxin Rd., Sanchong Dist., New Taipei City. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 comprised the Company and subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities"). The major business activities of the Group are online trade platform operation and services. Please refer to note 14 for related information of the Group entities' main business activities. The Company's common shares were listed on the Taiwan Exchange (TPEx) in January 20, 2014.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2026.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

(a) The impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

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

- Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(b) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective

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

- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

(c) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities. ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company’s main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. ● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.	January 1, 2027 note:On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Entities that need to adopt the new standard earlier may do with the endorsement of the FSC.

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

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

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

(4) Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (altogether referred to "IFRS Accounting Standards" endorsed by the "FSC").

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group Entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollar (NTD), which is the Company’ s functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.
Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received will be recognized directly in equity, and the Group will attribute it to the owners of the parent.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

			Percentage of ownership	
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Principal activity**	**December 31, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
The Company	Addcn Technology (Samoa) Co., Ltd	Investment holdings	100.00 %	100.00 %
The Company	Addcn Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investment holdings	100.00 %	100.00 %
Addcn Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	SHU YI Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	Customer Services	100.00 %	-
Addcn Technology (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	Addcn Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	System application management, maintenance and customer service	100.00 %	100.00 %
Addcn Technology (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	Addcn Technology (HK) Co., Limited	Electronic information supply	79.79 %	79.79 %

(iii) Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

(Continued)

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

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

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

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

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

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

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

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold, in its normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

(i) It is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(g) Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

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

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

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

Debt investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

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

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

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management' s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group' s management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated ─ e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, and are consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

(Continued)

5) Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features)

6) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets), debt investments measured at FVOCI and contract assets.

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

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

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 1 day past due.

(Continued)

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 60 days past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor’s, Baa3 or higher per Moody’s or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings’.

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

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

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

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 60 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charge to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

(Continued)

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 2 years past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

7) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Financial liabilities

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

(Continued)

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

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(h) Investment in associates

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

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

The consolidated financial statements include the Group’ s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate’s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual proportionate share.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Group’s interest in the associate. When the Group’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(Continued)

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

(i) Investment property

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

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

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

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

(Continued)

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings	50 years
2)	Office equipment	1~5 years
3)	Lease improvements	1~5 years

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

(iv) Reclassification to investment property

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

(k) Leases

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

(i) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

1) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

3) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

(Continued)

4) payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

1) there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

2) there is a change in the Group’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

3) there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

4) there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or

5) there is any lease modification

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

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

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of printer and a part of office that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT equipment. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

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

(Continued)

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

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

(l) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets, including customer relationships, computer softwares and trademarks, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Trademarks	7~10 years
2)	Computer softwares	1~10 years
3)	Customer relationships	10 years

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

(Continued)

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

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

(n) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

1) Online advertising platform services

The Group provides advertising services to customers. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. The proportion of services provided is determined based on the actual advertising hours spent relative to the total expected advertising hours.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

(Continued)

In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Group exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

2) Commission

The Group only acts as a platform provider when it provides online trading platform services. Commission is received by a fixed proportion of transaction price when the buyer and seller confirm that the transaction is finished.

3) Financing components

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

(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Group recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Group expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Group applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Group recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

- the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify;
- the costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- the costs are expected to be recovered.

(Continued)

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Group cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations(or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Group recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

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

(p) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements awards granted to employees is generally recognized as an expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation right. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which the board of directors decide the date of capital increase.

(q) Income taxes

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

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

(Continued)

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The Group has determined that the global minimum top-up tax – which it is required to pay under Pillar Two legislation – is an income tax in the scope of IAS 12. The Group has applied a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction (1) affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and (2) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(Continued)

(r) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company’s basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee stock options.

(s) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group’s chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

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

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

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

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

(a) Judgment of whether the Group has substantive control over its investees

The Group holds 28.38% of the outstanding voting shares of Digit Marketing Co., Ltd. and is the single largest shareholder of the investee. Although the remaining 71.62% of Digit Marketing Co., Ltd.'s shares are not concentrated within specific shareholders, the Group still cannot obtain more than half of the total number of Digit Marketing Co., Ltd.'s directors, and it also cannot obtain more than half of the voting rights at a shareholders' meeting. Therefore, it is determined that the Group has significant influence on Digit Marketing Co., Ltd..

For the assumptions and estimation uncertainties, there were no significant risk resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

(Continued)

The Group’s accounting policies include measuring financial and non financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The Group’s financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation group also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value.
The Group strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

(a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identifiable assets or liabilities.

(b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

(c) Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For any transfer within the fair value hierarchy, the impact of the transfer is recognized on the reporting date.
Please refer to Note 6(v) for assumptions used in measuring fair value.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash	$ 275	60
Demand deposits and check deposits	1,327,456	1,127,251
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**$ 1,327,731**	**1,127,311**

Please refer to note 6(v) for the interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Mandatorily measured as at fair value through profit or loss:		
Corporate bonds Apple Inc.	$ 10,847	11,222
Wisdom Capital Limited Partnership	203,773	165,604
Uspace Tech Co., Ltd. convertible preferred stock	85,785	87,716
	$ 300,405	**264,542**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, none of the above financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of the Group were pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings.

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

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$	**14,345**	**13,292**
Equity Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Domestic listed stocks	$	15,361	15,361
Domestic and international unlisted stocks		99,426	109,426
	$	**114,787**	**124,787**

(i) Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group has assessed that the following securities are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling securities. Therefore, they have been classified as debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group designated the investments shown above as equity securities as at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent those investments that the Group intends to hold for long-term for strategic purposes.

Element III Venture Capital Co., Ltd. Class A special share reduced capital in June 2025 and the Group has received $4,000 thousands as capital return.

Element I Venture Capital Co., Ltd. reduced capital in July 2025 and June 2024 and the Group has received $6,000 thousands and $1,200 thousands, respectively, as capital return.

No strategic investments were disposed for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

(iii) For credit risk (including the impairment of debt investments) and market risk; please refer to note 6(v).

(iv) None of the above financial assets were pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings.

(d) Notes receivable and trade receivables

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivables from non-operating activities	$	-	282
Trade receivables		99,077	97,232
Less: Loss allowance		(3)	(3)
	$	**99,074**	**97,511**

(Continued)

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(i) The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and notes receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provision were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 99,077	0%	3
1 to 60 days past due	-	10%~20%	-
More than 61 days past due	-	20%~100%	-
	$ 99,077		**3**

	December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 97,514	0%	3
1 to 60 days past due	-	10%~20%	-
More than 61 days past due	-	20%~100%	-
	$ 97,514		**3**

(ii) The movement in the allowance for trade receivables and notes receivable were as follows:

	2025	**2024**
The balance at December 31 is the same as January 1	**$ 3**	**3**

(iii) The aforementioned trade receivables and notes receivable of the Group had not been pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings.

(e) Investments accounted for using equity method

The Group’s financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Associates	**$ 118,001**	**111,169**

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Associates which are material to the Group consisted of the followings:

Name of Associates	Nature of Relationship with the Group	Main operating location/Registered Country of the Company	Proportion of shareholding and voting rights December 31, 2025	Proportion of shareholding and voting rights December 31, 2024
Digit Marketing Co., Ltd.	Associates under equity method	Taiwan	28.38 %	28.79 %

The following consolidated financial information of significant associates has been adjusted according to individually prepared IFRS Accounting Standards financial statements of these associates to reflect the fair value adjustments made at the time the Group acquired its equity interest in associates and the adjustments for differences in accounting policies:

Digit Marketing Co., Ltd. summarized financial information:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets	$ 274,740	294,924
Non-current assets	285,867	271,517
Current liabilities	(85,164)	(103,942)
Non-current liabilities	(96,270)	(97,128)
Net assts	**$ 379,173**	**365,371**

	2025	2024
Operating revenues	**$ 418,342**	**445,910**
Profit	$ 126,546	147,677
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**$ 126,546**	**147,677**

	2025	2024
Share of net assets of associates as of January 1	$ 111,169	93,238
Profit attributable to the Group	35,976	42,690
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	2,879	(2,879)
Decrease in interest from loss on dilution	(82)	(1,370)
Dividends received from associates	(31,941)	(20,510)
Share of net assets of associates as of December 31	**$ 118,001**	**111,169**

The Group does not have any contingent liabilities arising from associate with other investor or for individual responsibility.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group did not provide any investments accounted for using the equity method as collateral for its loans.

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(f) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

		Land	Buildings and constructions	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost or deemed cost:						
Balance at January 1, 2025	$	282,705	1,004,239	146,218	15,780	1,448,942
Additions		-	2,677	11,526	-	14,203
Reclassification to investment property		(73,935)	(31,613)	-	-	(105,548)
Disposals		-	-	(2,915)	-	(2,915)
Effect of movement in exchange rates		-	2,362	168	-	2,530
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**208,770**	**977,665**	**154,997**	**15,780**	**1,357,212**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	282,705	970,880	137,375	16,599	1,407,559
Additions		-	6,784	11,292	-	18,076
Disposals		-	-	(3,612)	(858)	(4,470)
Effect of movement in exchange rates		-	26,575	1,163	39	27,777
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**282,705**	**1,004,239**	**146,218**	**15,780**	**1,448,942**
Accumulated depreciation and impairments losses:						
Balance at January 1, 2025	$	-	209,063	121,648	15,780	346,491
Depreciation		-	29,048	13,873	-	42,921
Reclassification to investment property		-	(2,048)	-	-	(2,048)
Disposals		-	-	(2,795)	-	(2,795)
Effect of movement in exchange rates		-	1,164	142	-	1,306
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**-**	**237,227**	**132,868**	**15,780**	**385,875**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	-	172,553	109,921	15,910	298,384
Depreciation		-	32,947	14,497	689	48,133
Disposals		-	-	(3,556)	(858)	(4,414)
Effect of movement in exchange rates		-	3,563	786	39	4,388
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**-**	**209,063**	**121,648**	**15,780**	**346,491**
Carrying amount:						
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**208,770**	**740,438**	**22,129**	**-**	**971,337**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	**282,705**	**798,327**	**27,454**	**689**	**1,109,175**
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**282,705**	**795,176**	**24,570**	**-**	**1,102,451**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the property, plant and equipment of the Group had been pledged as collateral long-term borrowing; please refer to note 8.

(g) Investment property

Investment property comprises office buildings owned by the Group that are leased to third parties. The leases are 1 to 3 years non-cancellable period, and the rental income are fixed under the lease contracts.

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Investment property movement of the Group were as follows:

		Owned property		
		Land	**Buildings and constructions**	**Total**
Cost or deemed cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2025	$	322,337	109,104	431,441
Additions		26,516	18,528	45,044
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment		73,935	31,613	105,548
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**422,788**	**159,245**	**582,033**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	178,560	70,018	248,578
Additions		143,777	39,086	182,863
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**322,337**	**109,104**	**431,441**
Accumulated depreciation and impairments losses:				
Balance at January 1, 2025	$	-	9,610	9,610
Depreciation		-	3,612	3,612
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment		-	2,048	2,048
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**-**	**15,270**	**15,270**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	-	7,478	7,478
Depreciation		-	2,132	2,132
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**-**	**9,610**	**9,610**
Carrying amount:				
Balance at December 31, 2025	$	**422,788**	**143,975**	**566,763**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	**178,560**	**62,540**	**241,100**
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**322,337**	**99,494**	**421,831**
Fair value:				
Balance at December 31, 2025				$ **660,076**
Balance at December 31, 2024				$ **547,039**

During 2025, the Group leased out certain office premises and accordingly reclassified such properties from property, plant and equipment to investment property. For further information please refer to note 6(f).

The fair value of investment property is determined based on recent market transaction prices of comparable properties in the relevant areas, as evidenced by the actual price registration system.

Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties. Each of the leases contains a 1 to 3 years non-cancellable period. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee and no contingent rents are charged.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the investment property of the Group had been pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings; please refer to note 8.

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(h) Intangible assets

The cost, amortization and impairment of the intangible assets of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

	Goodwill	Brand/Trade marks	Client relationship/ Database/518 computer system	Others	Total
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 58,000	27,656	59,208	12,406	157,270
Additions	-	-	-	4,181	4,181
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	-	31	31
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 58,000**	**27,656**	**59,208**	**16,618**	**161,482**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 58,000	27,656	59,208	11,985	156,849
Additions	-	-	-	234	234
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	-	187	187
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 58,000**	**27,656**	**59,208**	**12,406**	**157,270**
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses:					
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ -	27,656	59,208	10,232	97,096
Amortization	-	-	-	1,331	1,331
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	-	36	36
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ -**	**27,656**	**59,208**	**11,599**	**98,463**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	25,647	54,768	9,299	89,714
Amortization	-	2,009	4,440	830	7,279
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	-	103	103
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**27,656**	**59,208**	**10,232**	**97,096**
Carrying value:					
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 58,000**	**-**	**-**	**5,019**	**63,019**
Balance at January 1, 2024	**$ 58,000**	**2,009**	**4,440**	**2,686**	**67,135**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 58,000**	**-**	**-**	**2,174**	**60,174**

(i) Amortization expense

The amortization of intangible assets is included in the statement of comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
Operating costs	**$ 417**	**409**
Operating expenses	**$ 914**	**6,870**

(Continued)

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(ii) Impairment test of goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of 518 Technology Co., Ltd. on January 1, 2015, valued at $58,000 thousand, was mainly attributable to the expected benefit derived from the operating revenue growth of 518 Human Resource. According to IAS 36, goodwill acquired in a business combination is tested for impairment at least annually. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the acquirer’s cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Job searching websites were a group of cash-generating units that can generate independent cash inflows; therefore, goodwill is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount of job searching websites with their carrying amount to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized.

Based on the result of impairment test, the recoverable amount of job searching websites was greater than its carrying amount; thus, no impairment loss was recognized.

The recoverable amount of 518 Human Resource was based on its value-in-use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of 518 Human Resource. The key assumptions used in the estimation of value-in-use were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Discount rate	6.72 %	6.84 %
Growth rate	3.97 %	3.15 %

The discount rate was a pre-tax measure based on the capital asset pricing model, adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities generally and the systemic risk of the specific CGU.

Five years of cash flows were included in the discounted cash flow model. A long-term growth rate into perpetuity has been determined as the lower of the nominal GDP rates for the countries in which the CGU operates and the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate estimated by management.

(iii) Guarantee

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the intangible asset of the Group had not been pledged as collateral for long term borrowings.

(i) Other financial assets

Other financial assets of the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Time deposit due within one year	$ 104,590	104,590
Other receivables	4,370	3,911
Current restricted assets	560,330	539,638
	$ 669,290	**648,139**

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Current restricted assets mainly consist of time deposits pledged as collateral and receipts under custody from transaction between members on 8591 Virtual Treasure Trade. Please refer to note 8 for the information of pledged assets.

(j) Other current assets and other non-current assets

Other current assets and other non-current assets were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current prepaid expense	$ 19,702	13,535
Current temporary payments	37,994	34,115
Subtotal	57,696	47,650
Guarantee deposits paid	31,885	25,651
Right-of-use asset	21,221	19,377
Other	14,666	-
Subtotal	67,772	45,028
Total	**$ 125,468**	**92,678**

(i) Current prepaid expense

Current prepaid expense mainly consist of system outsourcing fee, domain service fee, rent and insurance.

(ii) Current temporary payments

Temporary payments consist of website event bonus payment on 8591 Virtual Treasure Trade and others.

(iii) Guarantee deposits paid

Guarantee deposits paid mainly consist of office rental deposit, security system installation guarantees and information distribution service platform guarantees.

(iv) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets mainly consist of leasing buildings and constructions and transportation equipment.

Please refer to Note 7 for details of related party transactions.

(k) Other payables and receipts under custody

Other payables and receipts under custody were as follows:

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current tax liabilities	$	100,950	85,326
Employee compensation payable		58,700	76,700
Compensation due to directors and supervisors		10,400	9,700
Wages and salaries payable		168,735	156,899
Expenses payable		63,749	62,585
Other		6,483	6,481
Subtotal		409,017	397,691
Receipts under custody		544,140	523,614
Total	**$**	**953,157**	**921,305**

Receipts under custody are collection on behalf of others which are not completed from member transaction on 8591 Virtual Treasure Trade. The collection is deposited in individual trust accounts of E. Sun Bank.

(l) Long-term borrowing

The significant terms and conditions of long term borrowings were as follows:

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured bank loan	$	441,815	417,913
Less: current portion		(28,216)	(13,298)
Total	**$**	**413,599**	**404,615**
Unused long-term credit lines	**$**	**3,990**	**3,990**
Range of interest rates		**1.95%~2.30%**	**1.95%~2.30%**

For the collateral for long-term borrowing, please refer to note 8.

(m) Operating lease

The Group leases its investment property to others. The Group has classified these leases as operating leases, because it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Please refer to note 6(g) that sets out information about the operating leases of investment property.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Less than one year	$ 13,015	10,225
One to two years	8,365	8,418
Two to five years	37,092	15,124
Total undiscounted lease payments	**$ 58,472**	**33,767**

Rental income from investment property was $13,217 thousand and $8,308 thousand for 2025 and 2024, respectively, and was accounted for under other income.

(n) Employee benefits

The Company allocates 6% of each employee’ s monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act.

The pension obligations of Addcn Technology (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd are contributed in accordance of the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance by employers and employees, respectively, for 5% of employees’ monthly salaries to individual pension accounts.

The pension benefit obligation of Addcn Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd is defined contribution plan. Addcn (Shenzhen) contributes and deposits insurance money to employee’ s endowment insurance account, which is totally separated from the company. The account transfers as long as the employee leaves and the money contributed should be recognized as current expense. Under these defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contribution to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to $50,274 thousand and $46,535 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(o) Income tax

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2025 and 2024 were as follow:

	2025	2024
Current tax expense		
Current period	$ 194,847	185,541
Adjustment for prior periods	30	293
	194,877	185,834
Deferred tax expense (income)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,263)	48
Income tax expenses	**$ 193,614**	**185,882**

For the years 2025 and 2024, there was no income tax recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

(Continued)

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Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit excluding income tax	$ 1,029,757	943,493
Income tax using each of the subsidiaries' domestic tax rate	214,444	192,977
Non-deductible expense	200	44
Tax-exempt income	(7,511)	(8,538)
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	(6,301)	(6,913)
Underestimate in prior period	30	293
Others	(7,248)	8,019
	$ 193,614	**185,882**

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The consolidated entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Also, management considers it probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Hence, such temporary differences are not recognized under deferred tax liabilities. Details are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unrecognized deferred tax liabilites	**$ 45,841**	**12,511**

2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	$ -	11,288
The carryforward of unused tax losses	58,478	25,124
	$ 58,478	**36,412**

The Inland Revenue Department allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income for local tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

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3) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Change in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Loss on investment	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:			
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 2,250	2,448	4,698
Recognized in profit or loss	-	355	355
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	-	2	2
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 2,250**	**2,805**	**5,055**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 2,250	2,352	4,602
Recognized in profit or loss	-	69	69
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	-	27	27
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 2,250**	**2,448**	**4,698**

	Others
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ (920)
Recognized in profit or loss	908
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ (12)**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ (803)
Recognized in profit or loss	(117)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ (920)**

(iii) Assessment of tax

The Company’s tax returns for the years through 2023 were assessed by the tax authority. The tax returns for Addcn Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd. were declared to local tax authority for the years through 2024. Addcn Technology (HK) Co., Ltd. were declared to local tax authority for the years through 2022.

(p) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total value of authorized ordinary shares were both amounted to $1,000,000 thousand with par value of $10 per share and the contributed capital were amounted to $603,106 thousand and $599,991 thousand.

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Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

(in thousand of shares)

	Ordinary share	
	2025	**2024**
Balance on January 1	59,999	55,874
Stock dividends	-	4,126
Issuance of restricted employee stock	315	-
Retirement of restricted employee stock	(3)	(1)
Balance on December 31	**60,311**	**59,999**

(i) Ordinary shares

On June 13, 2024, the Company resolved on general shareholders' meetings on earning distribution for the year ended December 31, 2023 by issuing 4,126 thousand of shares with a par value of $10 per share, amounting to $41,263 thousand, with September 6, 2024 as the date of capital increase and the relevant statutory registration procedures have since been completed.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had retired 3.5 thousand and 1.1 thousand of shares, respectively, of restricted stock to employees due to failure to meet vesting condition.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Share premium	$ 382,707	382,707
Employee share options	2,269	2,269
Restricted stock awards	42,464	-
	$ 427,440	**384,976**

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(Continued)

(iii) Retained earnings

The Company's article of incorporation stipulate that Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval.

If all or part of the above mentioned earnings shall be distributed in cash, the distribution plan may be approved by half of the Broad of Directors with at least two-thirds present, and reported to the shareholders' meeting without requiring the submission for recognition.

The Company is in the stage of enterprise growth. The dividends will be, and will be distributed in the types of stock dividends or cash dividend, which will be determined moderately according to the future capital demand and equity dilution. The cash dividends shall not less than 10% of the total dividends in principle. However, the type and ratio of this surplus distribution shall depends on the actual profit and capital status of the year, and shall be approved by the resolution of the Shareholders' meeting.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

The Company chose to apply the exemption under IFRS 1 at its initial adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards. Accumulated translation adjustments (gains) accounted for under shareholders' increased retained earnings by zeroing amounted to $64 thousand. The Company shall allocate the same amount in special reserve in accordance with the requirements issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission. When there is any subsequent use, disposal, or reclassification of the relevant assets, the Company may reverse and proportionately appropriate the earnings distribution originally allocated to special reserve.

In accordance with the FSC guidelines, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should be equal to the difference between the total net current-period reduction of special earnings reserve resulting from the first-time adoption of IFRSs and the carrying amount of other shareholders' equity as stated above. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (which does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods due to the first-time adoption of IFRSs. The subsequent reversals of the contra accounts in shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

The amounts of special reserve as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $376,781 thousand and $334,332 thousand, respectively.

3) Earnings Distribution

Earnings distribution for 2024 and 2023 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 17, 2025 and June 13, 2024, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	2024	
	Amount per Share (NT dollars)	**Amount (thousand)**
Dividends disrtibuted to common shareholders:		
Cash (2024 first half)	$ 5.1600	288,304
Cash (2024 second half)	5.3000	317,995
Total		**$ 606,299**

	2023	
	Amount per Share (NT dollars)	**Amount (thousand)**
Dividends disrtibuted to common shareholders:		
Cash (2023 first half)	$ 5.6000	284,449
Cash (2023 second half)	4.4000	245,844
Stock	0.7385	41,263
Total		**$ 571,556**

The amount of cash dividends of earning distribution for 2025 had been approved during the board meeting on March 10, 2026, was $316,630 thousand with $5.25 per share.

4) Interim Earnings Distribution

The amount of cash dividends of earning distribution for 2025 first half had been approved during the board meeting on August 12, 2025, was $301,560 thousand with $5.0 per share.

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(iv) Other equity (net of taxes)

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned employee compensation	Amount
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ (71,533)	(225,509)	-	(297,042)
Exchange differences of net asset in foreign operations	567	-	-	567
Unrealized gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,212	-	4,212
Share-based payment	-	-	(22,545)	(22,545)
Expiration of restricted stock awards	-	-	602	602
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ (70,966)**	**(221,297)**	**(21,943)**	**(314,206)**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ (104,186)	(236,316)	(1,142)	(341,644)
Exchange differences of net assets in foreign operations	32,653	-	-	32,653
Unrealized gains from financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	10,807	-	10,807
Share-based payment	-	-	917	917
Expiration of restricted stock awards	-	-	225	225
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ (71,533)**	**(225,509)**	**-**	**(297,042)**

(q) Share-based payment

The Board of Directors' meeting on June 13, 2024, the Company decided to award 315 thousand of new shares of restricted stock to those full-time employees whose performance assessment was excellent. The restricted stock has been registered with and approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. On March 11, 2025, the Board of Directors issued 315 thousand of shares. The capital increase date was on April 24, 2025. The grant-date fair value amounted to $46,181 thousand.

Those employees with the restricted stock awards are entitled to obtain shares for free with the condition that these employees continue to provide service to the Company for at least 1 year (from the grant date). 50% of the restricted stock is vested in year 1 after the grant date, 50% of the restricted stock is vested in year 2 after the grant date.

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The restricted stock is kept by a trust, which is appointed by the Company, before it is vested. These shares shall not be sold, pledged, transferred, gifted, or disposed of by any other means to third parties during the custody period. The rights of shares are the same as issued ordinary share, except for the above restrictions. If these employees who obtain the restricted stock awards violate Regulation Governing Issuance of Restricted Stock Awards, employment contract, confidential contract, trust contract, Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles, Codes of ethical Conduct, the Rules of Information Security, Work Rules, and so on, the Company will repurchase all the unvested shares without charge, and cancel the shares thereafter.

The Board of Directors' meeting on June 18, 2020, the Company decided to award 424 thousand of new shares of restricted stock to those full-time employees whose performance assessment was excellent. The restricted stock has been registered with and approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. On September 17, 2020, the Board of Directors issued 363 thousand of shares. The capital increase date was on October 15, 2020.

Those employees with the restricted stock awards are entitled to obtain shares for free with the condition that these employees continue to provide service to the Company for at least 1 year (from the grant date). 50% of the restricted stock is vested in year 1 after the grant date, 25% of the restricted stock is vested in year 2 after the grant date, 15% of the restricted stock is vested in year 3 after the grant date, and the remaining 10% is vested in year 4 after the grant date.

The restricted stock is kept by a trust, which is appointed by the Company, before it is vested. These shares shall not be sold, pledged, transferred, gifted, or disposed of by any other means to third parties during the custody period. The voting rights of these shareholders are executed by the custodian, and the custodian will act based on law and regulations. If these employees who obtain the restricted stock awards violate Regulation Governing Issuance of Restricted Stock Awards, employment contract, confidential contract, trust contract, Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles, Codes of ethical Conduct, the Rules of Information Security, Work Rules, and so on, the Company will repurchase all the unvested shares without charge, and cancel the shares thereafter.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of employee unearned compensation were $21,943 thousand and $0 thousand, and the expense sprang from the restricted stock awards was $23,636 thousand and $2,178 thousand, respectively.

Details of the restricted stock of the Company are as follows:

(in thousands of shares)

	2025	2024
Outstanding number of stocks at 1 January	-	35
Granted during the year	315	-
Vested during the year	-	(34)
Forfeited during the year	(3)	(1)
Outstanding number of stocks at 31 December	**312**	**-**

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(r) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the year 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

		2025	2024
Basic earnings per share			
Net income available to common shareholders	$	835,726	759,686
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in the computation of basic EPS (in thousands of shares)		59,999	59,972
Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)	$	13.93	12.67
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income available to common shareholders	$	835,726	759,686
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in the computation of basic EPS (in thousands of shares)		59,999	59,972
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Effect of employee share bonus		423	492
Effect of restricted employee shares unvested		78	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) (in thousands of shares)		60,500	60,464
Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)	$	13.81	12.56

(s) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

		2025	2024
Primary geographical markets:			
Taiwan	$	2,305,223	2,235,931
Other countries		13,503	26,398
	$	2,318,726	2,262,329
Major products/services lines:			
Revenue of internet service	$	1,972,785	1,942,269
Platform commission income		345,941	320,060
	$	2,318,726	2,262,329

For the years ended 2025 and 2024, revenue from e-commerce was $2,161,955 thousand and $2,126,311 thousand, which were 93% and 94% of total revenue.

(ii) Contract balances

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Notes and trade receivables	$	99,077	97,514	96,181
Less: allowance for impairment		(3)	(3)	(3)
	$	**99,074**	**97,511**	**96,178**
Contract liability-Internet service	$	**334,384**	**330,288**	**316,275**

For details on notes and trade receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(d).

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, that were included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were $327,027 thousand and $315,953 thousand, respectively.

(t) Employee compensation and directors' remuneration

On June 17, 2025, the Company resolved at the shareholders' meeting to amend its Articles of Incorporation. According to the amended Articles, if the Company has profit in a given fiscal year, the profit shall be used to offset against any accumulated losses incurred by the Company. The remainder, if any, not less than 1% shall be allocated as employee remuneration (including a minimum of 10% to those base-level employees) and no more than 3% as remunerations for directors. The recipients of the aforementioned employee remuneration, whether in the form of shares or cash, may include employees of the subsidiaries who met certain specific requirements. Prior to the amendment, the Articles of Incorporation stipulated that, if the Company has profit in a given fiscal year, the profit shall be used to offset against any accumulated losses incurred by the Company. The remainder, if any, not less than 1% should be allocated as employee remuneration and no more than 3% as remunerations for directors. The recipients of the aforementioned employee remuneration, whether in the form of shares or cash, could include employees of the subsidiaries who met certain specific requirements.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company estimated its employee remuneration and directors' remuneration amounting as following:

		2025	2024
Employee compensation	$	58,700	76,700
Directors' remuneration		10,400	9,700
	$	**69,100**	**86,400**

The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, and directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2025 and 2024. The employee compensation which assign with share capital, the estimated amounts are calculated base on the day before decision to assign by board of directions.

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The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2025 and 2024. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(u) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

The details of interest income were as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	$ **15,126**	**12,106**

(ii) Other income

The details of other income were as follows:

	2025	2024
Rent income	$ 13,217	8,308
Handling charge	10,298	11,089
Other income, others	3,383	4,563
	$ **26,898**	**23,960**

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

	2025	2024
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ (91)	(33)
Lease modification gain	-	87
Foreign exchange gains	218	481
Gains (Losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	36,105	(1,296)
Miscellaneous disbursements	(219)	(460)
	$ **36,013**	**(1,221)**

(iv) Finance costs

The details of finance costs were as follows:

	2025	2024
Interest expense	$ **9,349**	**6,990**

(v) Financial instrument

(i) Type of financial instrument

1) Financial assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 300,405	264,542
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	114,787	124,787
Amortized cost financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,327,731	1,127,311
Notes and trade receivables	99,074	97,511
Trade receivables due from related parties	31,941	26,646
Other financial assets	669,290	648,139
Subtotal	**2,128,036**	**1,899,607**
Total	**$ 2,543,228**	**2,288,936**

2) Financial liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Notes and trade payables	$ 3,037	37
Other payables	301,584	305,884
Receipts under custody	544,140	523,614
Secured loan (including current portion)	441,815	417,913
Lease liaibilities (current and non-current)	21,719	19,749
Total	**$ 1,312,295**	**1,267,197**

(ii) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As the Group has a large customer base and does not have a significant concentration of transactions with a single customer, the credit risk of accounts has no significant concentration.

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(iii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Book value	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2025							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Notes and trade payables	$ 3,037	3,037	3,037	-	-	-	-
Other payables	301,584	301,584	301,584	-	-	-	-
Receipts under custody	544,140	544,140	544,140	-	-	-	-
Secured loan	441,815	506,018	14,224	23,101	48,698	148,138	271,857
Lease liabilities (note)	21,719	22,792	3,178	3,054	5,754	7,866	2,940
	$ 1,312,295	**1,377,571**	**866,163**	**26,155**	**54,452**	**156,004**	**274,797**
December 31, 2024							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Notes and trade payables	$ 37	37	37	-	-	-	-
Other payables	305,884	305,884	305,884	-	-	-	-
Receipts under custody	523,614	523,614	523,614	-	-	-	-
Secured loan	417,913	483,674	10,974	10,939	36,470	141,103	284,188
Lease liabilities (note)	19,749	20,874	3,121	2,502	3,798	7,337	4,116
	$ 1,267,197	**1,334,083**	**843,630**	**13,441**	**40,268**	**148,440**	**288,304**

Note: The related amounts are recognized under “Other current liabilities, others” and “Other non-current liabilities, others.”

(iv) Currency risk

The Group’s financial assets and liabilities were not had significant risk expose in foreign currency.

(v) Interest rate analysis

The Group’s financial asset and liabilities did not face risk exposure to interest rate, please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities.

(vi) Other market price risk

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the sensitivity analysis for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for the profit and loss as illustrated below:

	2025		2024	
Price of securities at the reporting date	**Other comprehensive income after tax**	**Net income**	**Other comprehensive income after tax**	**Net income**
Increasing 1%	$ 1,148	-	1,248	-
Decreasing 1%	$ (1,148)	-	(1,248)	-

(vii) Information of fair value

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group’ s financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2025				
		Fair value			
	Book Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Debts investments	$ 300,405	10,847	-	289,558	300,405
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Domestic listed stocks	15,361	-	15,361	-	15,361
Domestic and international unlisted stocks	99,426	-	-	99,426	99,426
Funds investments	14,345	14,345	-	-	14,345
Total	$ 429,537	25,192	15,361	388,984	429,537

(Continued)

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	December 31, 2024				
		Fair value			
	Book Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Debts investments	$ 264,542	11,222	-	253,320	264,542
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Domestic listed stocks	15,361	-	15,361	-	15,361
Domestic and international unlisted stocks	109,426	-	-	109,426	109,426
Funds investments	13,292	13,292	-	-	13,292
Total	**$ 402,621**	**24,514**	**15,361**	**362,746**	**402,621**

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derirative financial instruments

If a financial instrument has a quoted price in an active market, the quoted price is used as fair value. The quoted price of a financial instrument obtained from major exchanges and over-the counter markets are the basis used to determine the fair value of a listed company's stock and the quoted prices in an active market.

In addition, the fair value of a private equity instrument is measured by its market value, taking its non-active-market liquidity discount into consideration by adjusting its market value using its put option. The main assumption is that when an investor hold such a restricted equity instrument, the investor can buy a put option, with the strike price equivalent to the market value of such restricted equity instrument, to ensure that the investor can still sell its instrument at current market price after termination of restricted trading period. Therefore, the value of its put option, which is measured by using the Black-Scholes model, stands for the cost that the investor is willing to pay in order to ensure the liquidity of equity security market.

The Group uses the following methods in determining the fair value of its financial instruments without a quoted price in an active market:

Equity instruments without quoted price: The fair value is measured at discounted cash flow model. The assumption is discounted investees' expected future cash flows by using the discounting rate which reflects the time value of money and the return of the investment.

Financial assets at FVOCI- non-current are investments in non-listed stock. The fair value is based on the market approach of comparable business. For non-listed stock, the price is based on the estimated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization of investee and the quoted price in an active market of comparable companies. The estimated fair value is adjusted for the lack of liquidity.

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3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income
	Non derivative financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading)	**Unquoted equity instruments**
Opening balance, January 1, 2025	$ 253,320	109,426
Total gains and losses recognized		
In profit or loss	36,238	-
In other comprehensive income	-	-
Cash refund from capital reduction	-	(10,000)
Ending balance, December 31, 2025	**$ 289,558**	**99,426**
Opening balance, January 1, 2024	$ 110,000	95,226
Total gains and losses recognized		
In profit or loss	-	-
In other comprehensive income	-	15,400
Purchased	157,716	-
Cash refund from capital reduction	(14,396)	(1,200)
Ending balance, December 31, 2024	**$ 253,320**	**109,426**

The above-mentioned total gains or losses were included in "other gains and losses" and "unrealized valuation gains (losses) from investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income". The assets held as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Total gains and losses recognized		
In profit or loss, and including "other gains and losses"	$ 36,238	-
In other comprehensive income, and presented in "unrealized gains and losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income"	-	15,400

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

The Group's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include "financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – debt investments and preferred stock" and "fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investments".

Most of fair value that use Level 3 have single significant unobservable inputs, only measurements of fair value of equity instruments without an active market had several significant unobservable inputs. Due to independence of significant unobservable inputs in equity instruments without an active market, there were no exist correlation between each other.

(Continued)

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Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows :

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity investments without an active market	Option pricing model	· Volatility (63.63% and 52.09% on December 31, 2025 and 2024)	· The estimated fair value would increase if the volatility were higher
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity investments without an active market	Binomial options pricing model	· Volatility (22.94% and 15.15% on December 31, 2025 and 2024)	· The estimated fair value would decrease if the volatility were higher
		· Equity Value (1.96~7.43 and 2.03~4.25 on December 31, 2025 and 2024)	· The estimated fair value would increase if the equity value were higher
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity investments without an active market	Net asset valuation method	· Net asset valuation	Not applicable
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- Debt instrument	Net asset valuation method	· Net asset valuation	Not applicable
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss –Preferred Stock	Market approach	· Liquidity discount rate (0%~10% on December 31, 2025 and 2024)	· The estimated fair value would decrease if the liquidity discount rate were higher
	Option pricing model	· Volatility (49.20% and 68.15% on December 31, 2025 and 2024)	· The estimated fair value would increase if the volatility were higher.

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

For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects:

			Pofit or loss		Other comprehensive income	
	Inputs	Variation	Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
December 31, 2025						
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investment in equity instrument without active market	Volatility	1%	-	-	212	(217)
	Equity value	5%	-	-	1,497	(1,531)
December 31, 2024						
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investment in equity instrument without active market	Volatility	1%	-	-	180	(209)
	Equity value	5%	-	-	696	(751)

(w) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) credit risk

2) liquidity risk

3) market risk

The following likewise discusses the Group’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Internal Audit is responsible for identifying and analyzing the risk faced by the Group. The heads of departments set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit Committee oversee how management monitors compliance with the Group’s risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee are assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

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(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

1) Trade and other receivable

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and, in some cases, bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer and represent the maximum open amount without requiring approval；these limits are reviewed quarterly. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

2) Investments

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits, fixed income investments, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. The Group only deals with banks, other external parties, corporate organizations, government agencies and financial institutions with good credit rating. The Group does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, and equity prices, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

1) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities, primarily the New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), Chinese Yuan (CNY), Hong Kong Dollar (HKD), and Singapore Dollar (SGD). The currencies used in these transactions are the NTD, USD, HKD, CNY, SGD.

2) Other market price risk

The financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group are invested in stocks in domestic listed company and stocks in unlisted company. Because those are measured at fair value, the Group exposed to changes in the equity price. To manage market risk, the Group need to choose investment targets carefully and control the positions the Group held.

(x) Capital management

The Group's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Group and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity plus net debt.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total liabilities	$ 1,840,395	1,772,687
Less: cash and cash equivalents	1,327,731	1,127,311
Net debt	**$ 512,664**	**645,376**
Total equity	$ 2,566,821	2,322,542
Total capital and equity	**$ 3,079,485**	**2,967,918**
Debt-to-equity ratio	**16.65%**	**21.75%**

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

The Group's investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow to acquire right-of-use assets in the years ended 2025 and 2024.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	January 1, 2025	Cash flows	Non-cash changes: Acquisition	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movement	Non-cash changes: Other	December 31, 2025
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	$ 417,913	23,902	-	-	-	441,815
Lease liabilities (note)	19,749	(5,984)	7,954	-	-	21,719
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 437,662	17,918	7,954	-	-	463,534

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			Non-cash changes			
	January 1, 2024	Cash flows	Acquisition	Foreign exchange movement	Other	December 31, 2024
Long-term borrowing (including current portion)	$ 185,358	232,555	-	-	-	417,913
Lease liabilities (note)	26,645	(7,249)	-	104	249	19,749
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 212,003	225,306	-	104	249	437,662

Note: The related amounts are recognized under "Other current liabilities, others" and "Other non-current liabilities, others."

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

The Company is the ultimate controlling company of the Group's and the Group's subsidiaries.

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Digit Marketing Co., Ltd.	An associate of the Group

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) The amounts of services provided by the Group to related parties and trade receivable due to related parties were as follows:

	Trade amount		Trade receivables	
	2025	2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Associate-Digit Marketing	$ 91,666	96,087	31,941	26,646

The Group entered into a 14-month contract for sales of advertising with its associate, Digit Marketing in October 2020, which was automatically extended.

The payment terms of above contracts were 120 days. Receivables from related parties were not pledged as collaterals, and were assessed not to provide any allowance for impairment loss.

(ii) Leases

Account	Relationship	2025	2024
Rent income	Associate	$ 1,012	962

The associates rented an office building from the Group, in which the rental price is determined based on the nearby office rental rates.

(iii) Other transaction with related parties

The other transaction with related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	2025	2024
Commission expense	Associate	$ 27,269	15,774
Other expense	Associate	251	-
		$ 27,520	**15,774**

The Group signed an advertising project contract with associate in September 2019. The contract stipulated that the Group needs to pay a fixed percentage of amount according to actual solicitation as commission expense. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no outstanding balance.

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other payables	Associate	**$ 303**	**139**
Other receivables	Associate	**$ 168**	**66**
Other receivables	Key management	**$ 14,666**	**-**

(d) Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation were as follows:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 146,047	129,757
Share-based payments	12,261	2,717
	$ 158,308	**132,474**

Please refer to note 6(q) for details of shared-based payments.

(8) Assets Pledged as security

The carrying values of assets pledged as security were as follows:

Assets Pledged as security	Liabilities secured by pledged	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other current financial assets (time deposits)	License of employment service agency	$ 3,000	3,000
Other current financial assets (trust account)	Obligation of collection and payment on behalf of another party	557,330	536,638
Property, plant and equipment	Long-term loans	839,115	311,010
Investment property	Long-term loans	514,261	372,064
		$ 1,913,706	**1,222,712**

(Continued)

(9) Commitments and contingencies

(a) The Group's unrecognized contractual commitments are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Acquistion of property, plant and equipment	$ -	17,640

(b) The Group has entered into a contract with Wisdom Capital Limited Partnership to committed a capital contribution of $200,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2025, the accumulated capital contributed by the Group was amounted to $180,000 thousand, and account for as non-current financial asset at other fair value through profit or loss. The Group paid the remaining capital contribution of $20,000 thousand on January 9, 2026.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters:None

(11) Subsequent Events

Considering the Group's business development, on March 10, 2026, the Board of Directors' meeting resolved to transfer the retained earnings to share capital, which estimated free distribution of 90.00 shares per thousand shares. The capital increase is presented for approval in the shareholders' meeting and submitted to the authority for approval.

(12) Other:

A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By funtion / By item	For the year ended December 31					
	2025			2024		
	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	465,707	294,035	759,742	438,408	271,052	709,460
Labor and health insurance	20,275	12,302	32,577	20,009	10,591	30,600
Pension	44,796	5,478	50,274	41,524	5,011	46,535
Remuneration of directors	-	10,625	10,625	-	10,015	10,015
Others	30,445	15,468	45,913	32,287	14,599	46,886
Depreciation	23,899	28,744	52,643	26,023	31,734	57,757
Amortization	417	914	1,331	409	6,870	7,279

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(13) Other disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:None

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:None

(iii) Material securities held as of December 31, 2025 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Highest Percentage of ownership (%)	Note
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value		
The Company	Stock Element I Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	None	Equity investments at FVOCI	880	2,326	3.64 %	2,326	3.64 %	
The Company	Stock 21st Financial Technology Co., Ltd.(JP)	None	〃	267	42,554	0.39 %	42,554	0.39 %	
The Company	Class A special share Element III Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Note1	〃	3,300	21,752	- %	21,752	- %	Note2
The Company	Class B special share Element III Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Note1	〃	1,000	3,790	- %	3,790	- %	Note2
The Company	Class A special share Element IV Venture Capital Co., Ltd..	None	〃	2,400	26,328	- %	26,328	- %	Note2
The Company	Class B special share Element IV Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	None	〃	600	2,676	- %	2,676	- %	Note2
The Company	Stock Newretail Co., Ltd.	None	〃	1,258	15,361	1.82 %	15,361	1.82 %	
The Company	Fund UPAMC Asian High Yield Bond Fund	None	Debt investments at FVOCI	-	1,102	- %	1,102	- %	
The Company	Fund UPAMC Dyna-Strategy Global Multi-Asset Fund B TWD	None	〃	-	6,181	- %	6,181	- %	
The Company	Fund Amundi Funds Emerging Markets Bond A USD	None	〃	-	7,062	- %	7,062	- %	
The Company	Bond Apple Inc. bond	None	Financial assets at FVTPL	-	10,847	- %	10,847	- %	
The Company	Fund Wisdom Capital Limited Partnership	None	〃	-	203,773	- %	203,773	- %	Note3
The Company	Class A special share Uspace Tech Co., Ltd.	None	〃	167	9,785	- %	9,785	- %	
The Company	Class E special share Uspace Tech Co., Ltd.	None	〃	669	76,000	- %	76,000	- %	

Note1: The chairman is the same as the Company
Note2: No voting, suffrage and candidate eligibility at ordinary shareholders' meeting.
Note3: As a limit partner.

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(iv) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:None

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

(vi) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

No. (Note 1.)	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship (Note 2.)	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name (Note 4.)	Amount (Note 3.)	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Addcn Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	1	Cost of service rendered	602,954	T/T payment	26.00%
0	The Company	Addcn Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	1	Trade payables	84,870	T/T payment	1.93%
0	The Company	SHU YI Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	1	Cost of service rendered	41,699	T/T payment	1.80%
0	The Company	SHU YI Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	1	Trade payables	4,940	T/T payment	0.11%
1	Addcn Technology (HK) Co., Ltd.	Addcn Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	3	Cost of service rendered	2,887	T/T payment	0.12%
1	Addcn Technology (HK) Co., Ltd.	SHU YI Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	3	Cost of service rendered	1,374	T/T payment	0.06%

Note1: numbering as follows:
1. “0” represents the parent company.
2. Subsidiaries are coded from Arabic numeral 1.

Note 2: the types of relationships with counterparties are indicated as follows:
“1” represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.
“2” represents the transactions from subsidiaries to parent company.
“3” represents the transactions from between subsidiaries.

Note 3: Exchange rate for income statement was calculated in CNY: NTD= 1:4.33 in 2025.
Exchange rate for balance sheet was calculated in CNY: NTD= 1:4.49 in 2025.
Exchange rate for income statement was calculated in HKD: NTD=1:3.99 in 2025.
Exchange rate for balance sheet was calculated in HKD: NTD= 1:4.04 in 2025
Exchange rate for income statement was calculated in CNY: NTD=1: 4.46 in 2024.
Exchange rate for balance sheet was calculated in CNY: NTD= 1:4.48 in 2024.
Exchange rate for income statement was calculated in HKD: NTD=1: 4.12 in 2024.
Exchange rate for balance sheet was calculated in HKD: NTD= 1:4.22 in 2024.

Note4: Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions only disclosed the information of the Company's cost and accounts payable. Revenues and account receivable of counterparty would not be disclosed again.

Note5: Transactions within the Group were eliminated during preperation of the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year 2025 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In Thousands of Shares)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2025			Highest Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value				
The Company	Addcn Technology (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Foreign holding company	1,070,916 (USD33,760 thousand)	1,070,916 (USD33,760 thousand)	33,760	100.00 %	967,947	100.00 %	32,829	32,829	Subsidiary (Note 1)
The Company	Addcn Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Foreign holding company	49,631 (USD1,500 thousand))	-	2,009	100.00 %	48,664	100.00 %	(247)	(247)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
The Company	Digit Marketing Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Advertising	7,441	7,441	5,553	28.38 %	118,001	28.79 %	126,546	35,976	Associate
Addcn Technology (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	Addcn Technology (HK) Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Electronic information supply	340,700 (USD11,000 thousand)	340,700 (USD11,000 thousand)	11,000	79.79 %	57,077	79.79 %	2,062	1,646	Subsidiary (Note 1)

Note1: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements except for Digit Marketing Co., Ltd.

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(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

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

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of capital surplus (Note 3)	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025 (Note 3)	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025 (Note 3)	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Highest percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) (Note 2)	Book value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow							
Addcn Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	System application management, maintenance and customer service	792,042 (USD25,200 thousand)	(1)	792,042 (USD25,200 thousand)	-	-	792,042 (USD25,200 thousand)	31,379	100.00%	100.00%	31,379	906,281	-
SHU YI Technology (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd.	Customer service	15,715 (USD 1,500 thousand)	(1)	-	15,715 (USD 500 thousand)	-	15,715 (USD 500 thousand)	1,858	100.00%	100.00%	1,858	18,103	-

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 3)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)	Upper Limit on Investment (Note 4)
807,757 (USD25,700 thousand)	807,757 (USD25,700 thousand)	1,530,231

Note1: Re-investment company in mainland China established through investments of a third district.
Note2: Recognized according to the audit financial statements of the company invested into.
Note3: The amounts of accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan were translated into New Taiwan dollars at the reporting date.
Note4: The upper limit on investment was calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for 60% of the net equity or consolidated net equity.

(iii) Significant transactions:

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 13(a) “Information on significant transactions” and "Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions".

(14) Segment information

(a) Internet service department

Internet service departments have been aggregated into a single operating segment as they have similar economic characteristics and use similar mode to provide service. For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's segment financial information was the same as that in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Geographic information

Geographic information		2025	2024
Revenue from external customers:			
Taiwan	$	2,305,223	2,235,931
Other countries		13,503	26,398
	$	**2,318,726**	**2,262,329**

Geographic information		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current assets:			
Taiwan	$	1,010,380	949,143
Mainland China		658,192	680,341
Other countries		319	-
	$	**1,668,891**	**1,629,484**

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets, and other assets, not including financial instruments, investments accounted for using equity method, and deferred tax assets.

(c) Product information

Please refer to note 6(s) for the product information for the years ended 2025 and 2024.

(d) Major customers

The Group's major customers are consumers, therefore, there is no any major customer with 10% above of sales revenue.