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**Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
With Independent Auditors' Report
For The Years Ended
31 December 2025 And 2024**

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Company phone number: +886-4-25666106

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

REPRESENTATION LETTER

For the year ended 31 December 2025 (from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025), pursuant to “Criteria Governing Preparation of Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises and Affiliation Reports,” the entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, are the same as the entities required to be included in the consolidated financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards 10. In addition, information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates is included in the aforementioned consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, it is not required to prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declare,

Taiwan Sakura Corporation

Chairman: Yung-Chieh Chang

10 March 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

To Taiwan Sakura Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Taiwan Sakura Corporation (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together “ the consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audits of Other Auditors section of our report), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by 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 the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2025 consolidated financial statements. 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.

Revenue recognition

The Company and its subsidiaries recognized operating revenue of NT\$10,274,605 thousand in 2025. The main products are gas cookers, water heaters and kitchen appliances. The main trading partners of the company are dealers and retailers. The transactions are frequent and of great volume, and the number of contract types is numerous. The judgement and decision on the performance obligation and the time of satisfaction are important to the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, we determined it as a key audit matter. Our audit procedures include, but are not limited to, understanding and testing of the effectiveness of the Company and the subsidiaries' internal control related to revenue recognition in the sales cycle; selecting samples to perform test of details of transactions and reviewing the revenue recognition requirements in the orders or contracts to meet the performance obligations; verifying the significant terms and conditions and checking the relevant supporting documents to confirm the accuracy of the timing to transfer commodity rights; examining the relevant supporting documents of the revenue transaction for a period of time before and after the balance sheet date to determine the revenue recognized at the appropriate timing. We also consider the appropriateness of the disclosure of operating revenue in Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audits of Other Auditors

The financial statements of some of the investee companies included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries were not audited by us, the independent accountant, but by other accountants. Therefore, our opinion expressed herein and the amounts listed in the consolidated financial statements of the investee companies are based solely on the audit reports of other auditors. The investments in the investee companies accounted for using the equity method as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were NT\$1,144,951 thousand and NT\$1,114,163 thousand, respectively, both accounting for 10% of the consolidated total assets. For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the profit and loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized by the equity method amounted to NT\$93,996 thousand and NT\$70,874 thousand, respectively, accounting for 6% and 4% of the consolidated net income before tax, respectively. For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, shares of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized by the equity method amounted to NT\$(16,267) thousand and NT\$43,429 thousand, respectively, accounting for (122)% and 43% of the consolidated other comprehensive income, respectively.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by 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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.
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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries 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 2025 consolidated financial statements 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.

Other

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion including an Other Matter Paragraph on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Huang, Yu-Ting

Huang, Tzu-Ping

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

10 March 2026

Notes to Readers

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

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

Taiwan Sakura Corporation
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
31 December 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	As of			
		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$2,157,010	19	\$2,409,248	23
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6(2)	1,517	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4, 6(3), 8	311,787	3	289,039	3
Contract assets, current	4, 6(20),(21)	356,184	3	277,380	3
Notes receivable, net	4, 6(4),(21)	148,527	2	173,436	2
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(4),(21)	1,240,409	11	1,110,103	10
Inventories	4, 6(5)	1,768,965	16	1,645,937	15
Prepayment	6(6)	142,604	1	139,397	1
Other current assets	4, 7	12,447	-	9,879	-
Total current assets		6,139,450	55	6,054,419	57
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4, 6(7)	242,965	2	222,662	2
Investment accounted for using equity method	4, 6(8)	1,144,951	10	1,114,163	10
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(9), 8	2,631,363	23	2,308,656	22
Right-of-use assets	4, 6(22), 7	434,694	4	377,266	4
Investment property, net	4, 6(10), 8	198,539	2	200,140	2
Intangible assets	4, 6(11),(28)	254,883	2	150,498	2
Deferred income tax assets	4, 6(26)	23,139	-	29,626	-
Prepayments for equipment		67,684	1	25,175	-
Other non-current assets	4,6(12),(28)	74,841	1	146,785	1
Total non-current assets		5,073,059	45	4,574,971	43
Total assets		\$11,212,509	100	\$10,629,390	100

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

(continued)

Taiwan Sakura Corporation
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
31 December 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	As of			
		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans	4, 6(13)	\$81,728	1	\$69,964	1
Contract liabilities, current	4, 6(20)	317,051	3	263,791	2
Notes payable		5,722	-	172	-
Accounts payable	7	1,654,655	15	1,654,250	15
Other payables	6(14),(16)	1,074,191	9	1,031,692	10
Current income tax liabilities	4	177,731	2	183,316	2
Leased liabilities, current	4, 6(22), 7	83,477	1	78,679	1
Long-term loans payable, current portion	4, 6(15)	8,714	-	8,000	-
Other current liabilities	4, 6(17)	49,287	-	56,186	-
Total current liabilities		3,452,556	31	3,346,050	31
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term loans	4, 6(15)	296,000	3	304,000	3
Deferred income tax liabilities	4, 6(26)	62,105	-	61,463	1
Leased liabilities, non-current	4, 6(22), 7	316,604	3	260,911	2
Net defined benefit liability, non-current	4, 6(16)	6	-	13,143	-
Other non-current liabilities	4, 6(17)	62,670	-	60,257	1
Total non-current liabilities		737,385	6	699,774	7
Total liabilities		4,189,941	37	4,045,824	38
Equity attributable to owners of parent	4, 6(18),(19)				
Capital					
Common stock		2,223,896	20	2,211,212	21
Additional paid-in capital		244,418	2	141,154	1
Retained earnings					
Legal reserve		1,177,986	11	1,047,021	10
Special reserve		115,799	1	115,799	1
Unappropriated earnings		3,141,030	28	2,930,069	28
Total retained earnings		4,434,815	40	4,092,889	39
Other components of equity					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(91,362)	(1)	(77,905)	(1)
Unrealised gains or losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		214,155	2	193,852	2
Unearned employee compensation		(86,028)	(1)	-	-
Total other components of equity		36,765	-	115,947	1
Treasury stock		(21,248)	-	(21,248)	-
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		6,918,646	62	6,539,954	62
Non-controlling interests	6(18)	103,922	1	43,612	-
Total equity		7,022,568	63	6,583,566	62
Total liabilities and equity		\$11,212,509	100	\$10,629,390	100

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

Taiwan Sakura Corporation
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

	Notes	For the years ended 31 December			
		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenues	4, 6(20), 7	\$10,274,605	100	\$9,600,869	100
Operating costs	6(5),(11),(16),(19),(22),(23), 7	(6,645,553)	(65)	(6,201,887)	(65)
Gross profit		3,629,052	35	3,398,982	35
Operating expenses	6(11),(16),(19),(21),(22),(23), 7				
Selling and marketing expenses		(1,573,042)	(15)	(1,485,556)	(15)
Management and administrative expenses		(375,547)	(4)	(354,882)	(4)
Research and development expenses		(104,069)	(1)	(91,432)	(1)
Expected credit losses		(2,924)	-	(3,509)	-
Total operating expenses		(2,055,582)	(20)	(1,935,379)	(20)
Operating income		1,573,470	15	1,463,603	15
Non-operating income and expenses	6(22),(24)				
Interest income		27,054	-	31,132	-
Other income		35,922	-	32,891	-
Other gains and losses		(8,939)	-	37,215	1
Finance costs		(13,979)	-	(8,965)	-
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(8)	93,996	1	70,874	1
Total non-operating income and expenses		134,054	1	163,147	2
Income from continuing operations before income tax		1,707,524	16	1,626,750	17
Income tax expense	4, 6(26)	(333,654)	(3)	(334,630)	(4)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax		1,373,870	13	1,292,120	13
Total other comprehensive income	6(25)				
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		10,643	-	11,218	-
Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		20,303	-	44,024	1
Income tax related to items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(2,129)	-	(2,244)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(2,570)	-	17,171	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(8)	(16,267)	-	43,429	1
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	6(26)	3,364	-	(12,120)	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		13,344	-	101,478	2
Total comprehensive income		\$1,387,214	13	\$1,393,598	15
Net income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the parent		\$1,372,682		\$1,300,674	
Non-controlling interests		1,188		(8,554)	
		\$1,373,870		\$1,292,120	
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the parent		\$1,388,042		\$1,402,152	
Non-controlling interests		(828)		(8,554)	
		\$1,387,214		\$1,393,598	
Earnings per share (NT\$)	6(27)				
Earnings per share-basic		\$6.27		\$5.94	
Earnings per share-diluted		\$6.25		\$5.92	

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

Taiwan Sakura Corporation
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	Retained earnings					Other components of equity						Total Equity
		Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains or Losses on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Unearned Employee Compensation	Treasury Stock	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	Non-Controlling Interests	
Balance as of 1 January 2024		\$2,211,212	\$131,074	\$939,528	\$115,799	\$2,585,864	\$(126,385)	\$149,828	\$ -	\$(21,248)	\$5,985,672	\$52,166	\$6,037,838
Appropriation of earnings, 2023													
Legal reserve				107,493		(107,493)					-		-
Cash dividends						(857,950)					(857,950)		(857,950)
Donation from shareholders			1,106								1,106		1,106
Net income (loss) in 2024						1,300,674					1,300,674	(8,554)	1,292,120
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax in 2024						8,974	48,480	44,024			101,478		101,478
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	1,309,648	48,480	44,024	-	-	1,402,152	(8,554)	1,393,598
Adjustment due to dividends subsidiaries received from parent company			8,974								8,974		8,974
Balance as of 31 December 2024	4, 6(18)	<u>\$2,211,212</u>	<u>\$141,154</u>	<u>\$1,047,021</u>	<u>\$115,799</u>	<u>\$2,930,069</u>	<u>\$(77,905)</u>	<u>\$193,852</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$(21,248)</u>	<u>\$6,539,954</u>	<u>\$43,612</u>	<u>\$6,583,566</u>
Balance as of 1 January 2025		\$2,211,212	\$141,154	\$1,047,021	\$115,799	\$2,930,069	\$(77,905)	\$193,852	\$ -	\$(21,248)	\$6,539,954	\$43,612	\$6,583,566
Appropriation of earnings, 2024	6(18)												
Legal reserve				130,965		(130,965)					-		-
Cash dividends						(1,039,270)					(1,039,270)		(1,039,270)
Received through merger												61,138	61,138
Donation from shareholders			1,156								1,156		1,156
Net income in 2025						1,372,682					1,372,682	1,188	1,373,870
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax in 2025						8,514	(13,457)	20,303			15,360	(2,016)	13,344
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	1,381,196	(13,457)	20,303	-	-	1,388,042	(828)	1,387,214
Adjustment due to dividends subsidiaries received from parent company			10,871								10,871		10,871
Share-based payment transaction	6(19)	12,684	91,237						(86,028)		17,893		17,893
Balance as of 31 December 2025	4, 6(18)	<u>\$2,223,896</u>	<u>\$244,418</u>	<u>\$1,177,986</u>	<u>\$115,799</u>	<u>\$3,141,030</u>	<u>\$(91,362)</u>	<u>\$214,155</u>	<u>\$(86,028)</u>	<u>\$(21,248)</u>	<u>\$6,918,646</u>	<u>\$103,922</u>	<u>\$7,022,568</u>

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

Taiwan Sakura Corporation
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	\$1,707,524	\$1,626,750
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile net income:		
Depreciation	207,343	173,592
Amortization	46,138	39,983
Expected credit losses	2,924	3,509
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit	(447)	(215)
Interest expense	13,979	8,965
Interest income	(27,054)	(31,132)
Dividend income	(3,271)	(2,665)
Share-based payment	17,893	-
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(93,996)	(70,874)
Loss on disposal and retirement of property, plant and equipment	6,391	3,760
Gain on disposal of investments	(116)	-
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	9,063
Reversal of impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	(11,127)
Loss for market price decline inventories	506	6,169
Gain from lease modification	(1,487)	(66)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in contract assets	(78,508)	(52,520)
Decrease (Increase) in notes receivable	31,719	(28,251)
Increase in accounts receivable	(105,967)	(15,507)
Increase in inventories	(105,183)	(354,220)
Increase in prepayment	(477)	(49,562)
Increase in other current assets	(4,169)	(1,637)
Increase in other non-current assets	(21,685)	(19,189)
Increase in contract liabilities	53,039	45,082
Decrease in notes payable	(1,761)	(835)
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable	(23,912)	73,026
Increase in other payables	34,861	212,409
(Decrease) Increase in other current liabilities	(7,410)	13,787
Decrease in net defined benefit liabilities	(1,298)	(1,156)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	11	3,539
Cash generated from operations	<u>1,645,587</u>	<u>1,580,678</u>
Interest received	28,308	30,783
Dividend received	3,271	2,665
Income tax paid	<u>(347,521)</u>	<u>(422,942)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,329,645</u>	<u>1,191,184</u>

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

(continued)

Taiwan Sakura Corporation
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(535,396)	(437,286)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	514,663	200,795
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(103,000)	(50,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	102,929	50,215
Increase in prepayment for investments (booked under other non-current assets)	-	(72,226)
Net cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries	(5,383)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(384,480)	(244,749)
Increase in refundable deposits	(3,951)	(6,121)
Decrease in refundable deposits	4,300	2,657
Acquisition of intangible assets	(10,166)	(19,993)
Increase in prepayment for equipment	(45,540)	(23,341)
Dividends distributed by investment accounted for using equity method	50,210	89,447
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(415,814)</u>	<u>(510,602)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	613,162	366,549
Decrease in short-term loans	(618,461)	(351,171)
Proceeds from long-term loans	1,000	200,000
Repayment of long-term loans	(23,562)	(8,000)
Increase in guaranteed deposits received	-	63
Decrease in guaranteed deposits received	(302)	-
Lease principal repayment	(99,439)	(81,181)
Cash dividends	(1,028,399)	(848,976)
Interest paid	(7,955)	(5,103)
Capital surplus due to donation from shareholders	1,156	1,106
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,162,800)</u>	<u>(726,713)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>(3,269)</u>	<u>6,409</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(252,238)</u>	<u>(39,722)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>2,409,248</u>	<u>2,448,970</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u><u>\$2,157,010</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,409,248</u></u>

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

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For The Years Ended

31 December 2025 And 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. COMPANY HISTORY

Taiwan Sakura Corporation (“the Company”) was established on 20 October 1988. It mainly manufactures and sells gas cookers, water heaters, kitchen appliances, furniture, building materials, metal hardware parts, sports equipment, electric hand tools, sanitary equipment and whole bathroom. In the year of 1992, the company's stock was approved by the authority to be traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. It was officially listed on 16 July 1992. Its registered location and main operations are located at No. 436, Section 4, Yatan Road, Daya District, Taichung City.

2. DATE AND PROCEDURES OF AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the “Group”) for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors’ meeting on 10 March 2026.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The adoption of these new amendments had no material impact on the Group.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which have been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the date when the Group’s financial statements were authorized for issue, are listed below.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	1 January 2023
b	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
c	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
d	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026

(a) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

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(b) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- (2) Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- (3) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- (4) Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

- (1) Amendments to IFRS 1
- (2) Amendments to IFRS 7
- (3) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
- (4) Amendments to IFRS 9
- (5) Amendments to IFRS 10
- (6) Amendments to IAS 7

(d) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements.
- (2) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
- (3) Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The abovementioned standards and amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and have no material impact on the Group.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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- (3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which have not been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the date when the Group’s financial statements were authorized for issue, are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	1 January 2027 (Note)
c	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	1 January 2027
d	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)	1 January 2027

Note: On 25 September 2025, the FSC announced in a press release that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 in 2028.

- (a) IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended, so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

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(b) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The main changes are as below:

A. Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)

IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analyzing entities’ performance and make it easier to compare entities.

B. Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures

IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.

C. Useful grouping of information in the financial statements

IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

(c) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This new standard and its amendments permit subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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(d) Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)

The amendments include:

- A. Clarify that when the entity's functional currency is that of a non hyperinflationary economy but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall translate its results and financial position using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.
- B. In the above circumstances, when the presentation currency ceases to be hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall not retranslate amounts that arose before the beginning of the reporting period.
- C. When the entity's functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall apply the relevant accounting treatment in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (b), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations"), IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC and SIC, which are endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred to as "TIFRSs").

(2) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NTD") unless otherwise stated.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Basis of Consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- (a) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- (c) the Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed 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.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- (c) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- (d) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- (e) reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss, or transfer directly to retained earnings if required by other IFRSs; and
- (f) recognizes any resulting difference in profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	Ownership percentage		Remark
			31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	
The Company	Sakura Enterprise (B.V.I.) Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as B.V.I.)	Reinvestment to the holding Group in mainland China	100%	100%	
The Company	Svago International Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Svago International)	Originally importing, selling and leasing kitchen appliances, bathroom equipment and metal hardware parts. It changed to gas equipment and parts trading and leasing in 2009.	100%	100%	
The Company	SAKURA Home Collection Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as SAKURA Home Collection)	Interior decoration, installation of electrical appliance, installation of kitchenware and bathroom equipment and other businesses	100%	100%	
The Company	SAKURA PAN PACIFIC HOLDINGS (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD. (hereinafter referred to as Singapore)	Investment holding	100%	100%	

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	Ownership percentage		Remark
			31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	
The Company	Eiffel Enterprise Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Eiffel)	Trading and customized processing of system furniture panels.	51%	-	(Note 1)
B.V.I.	Sakura Kitchen (Huanan) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Huanan)	Originally manufacturing and selling bathroom equipment and kitchen equipment. It shifted its focus to kitchen appliance sales and real estate leasing in August 2009.	100%	100%	(Note 2)
Singapore	Mekong Trading Corporation (hereinafter referred to as MK)	Manufacturing and trading gas of equipment and parts	54.99%	54.99%	

Note 1: To expand business and meet operational needs, the Company completed the acquisition of 51% shares of Eiffel on 2 May, 2025 (see Note 13(2) Information on investees for details).

Note 2: B.V.I. consists of five companies including Kunshan Honghu, which is 100% invested (see Note 13(3) mainland China Investment Information for details).

(4) Foreign Currency Transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars (\$), which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- (a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- (b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- (c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT\$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- (a) The Group expects to realize the asset or intends to sell or consume it in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (a) The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial instruments

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

(a) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- A. the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
- B. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as notes receivable, accounts receivable, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on the balance sheet as at the reporting date:

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

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

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Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- A. purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- B. financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

- A. A gain or loss on a financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- B. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- C. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

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1. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
2. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

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The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- A. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- B. the time value of money; and
- C. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follows:

- A. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
- B. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- C. For accounts receivable or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- D. For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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(c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- A. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- B. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- C. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Financial liabilities

Classification between liabilities

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid or payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials and commodity inventory - usually priced at standard cost, adjusted to the actual cost at the settlement date.

Finished goods and work in progress - including direct materials, direct labor and manufacturing costs. Fixed manufacturing costs are apportioned at normal capacity. In-process products and finished products are usually priced at standard cost and are adjusted to the actual cost at the settlement date.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(11) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. After the interest in the associate 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. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate.

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When changes in the net assets of an associate occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate on a prorata basis.

When the associate issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate is recognized in additional paid-in capital and investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a prorata basis when the Group disposes of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

- (a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- (b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

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Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Item	Useful years
Buildings	3~56 years
Machinery equipment	3~11 years
Mold equipment	2~3 years
Transportation equipment	3~16 years
Office equipment	3~9 years
Other equipment	3~16 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

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The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(13) Investment property

The Group's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Useful years</u>
Buildings	3~56 years

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The Group transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

The Group transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets. Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

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(14) Leases

The Group assesses whether the 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- (a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- (b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

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- (a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- (b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortized cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset 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.

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The Group applies IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements of comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(15) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Patents rights

The patents rights have been granted for a period of 10 years by the relevant government agency.

Trademark rights

As of 2009, the Group purchased TOPAX Ltd. (TOPAX) from the court and invested in Svago International. Since TOPAX is a trademark of a market leading brand, the Group did not expect the net cash inflow of the asset to cease existence in the foreseeable period. Therefore, the useful life of TOPAX trademark was considered to be undeterminable. The rest of the trademark rights are amortized using the straight-line method over the 10-year period of validity.

Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (3 to 5 years).

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A summary of the accounting policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Patents rights	Trademark rights	Computer software	Goodwill	Other Intangible assets
Useful lives	Finite	Finite (excluding TOPAX trademark rights)	Finite	Indefinite	Finite
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the patent	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life	Not amortized	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or externally acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

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A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

Provision for warranties

Warranty provisions are estimated based on management's best estimate of future economic benefits due to warranty obligations (based on historical warranty experience).

(18) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) by the Group are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

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(19) Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follows:

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells goods. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers (i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the goods). The main product of the Group is gas cooker, water heaters, kitchen appliances, customized system furniture and panels, etc., and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. For certain sales of goods transactions, they are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. The Group estimates the discounts using the expected value method based on historical experiences. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the expected volume discounts.

The Group provides its customer with a warranty with the purchase of the products. The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. And the warranty is accounted in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 30 to 90 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as accounts receivable. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Group has transferred the goods to customers but does not have a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

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However, for some rendering of services contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities. The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year; thus, no significant financing component arised.

Rendering of services

The Group provides customized cutting and drilling processing services for enterprise system furniture panels, and recognizes revenue upon meeting contractual obligations according to customer requirements.

(20) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(21) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

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Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Remeasurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (b) the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs or termination benefits

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(22) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its employees is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

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Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

The cost of restricted stocks issued is recognized as salary expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the vesting period. The Group recognizes unearned employee salary which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

(23) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current income tax and deferred income tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

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Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- (a) Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- (b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- (a) Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- (b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred income tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities, and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(24) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

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Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

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(1) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are further explained in Note 6.

(2) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred income tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies. Please refer to Note 6 for unrecognized deferred income tax assets.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
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(3) Accounts receivable – estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that are expected to be received (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(4) Inventory valuation

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(5) Impairment of goodwill

When the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss occurs. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The calculation of fair value less costs of disposal is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, less the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash-generating unit. Value in use is calculated based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows for each period are estimated from future budgets and do not include restructuring that the Group has not yet committed to or future significant investments required to enhance the performance of the assets of the cash-generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow model and the expected future cash inflows and growth rates used for extrapolation purposes.

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6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Demand deposits	\$1,628,672	\$1,689,802
Time deposits (Note)	527,177	718,295
Cash on hand	1,161	1,151
Total	<u>\$2,157,010</u>	<u>\$2,409,248</u>

Note: The contract will expire within 3 months and it must be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents were not pledged.

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

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Fund	<u>\$1,517</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Current	<u>\$1,517</u>	<u>\$-</u>

The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

(3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Time deposits - Current	<u>\$311,787</u>	<u>\$289,039</u>

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on the Group's pledged financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note 12 for details on credit risk.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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(4) Notes receivable and accounts receivable

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Notes receivable	\$148,527	\$173,436
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Notes receivable, net	<u>148,527</u>	<u>173,436</u>
Accounts receivable	1,243,904	1,111,618
Less: loss allowance	(3,495)	(1,515)
Accounts receivable, net	<u>1,240,409</u>	<u>1,110,103</u>
Total	<u>\$1,388,936</u>	<u>\$1,283,539</u>

Notes receivable and accounts receivable are generally on 30-90 day terms. The Group follows the requirement of IFRS 9 to assess the impairment. The total carrying amount, including notes receivable and accounts receivable, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were \$1,392,431 thousand and \$1,285,054 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(21) for more details on loss allowance of notes receivable and accounts receivable for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

The Group's notes receivable and accounts receivable were generated as a result of business operations and were not pledged.

(5) Inventories

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Work in progress	\$724,990	\$557,386
Raw materials	384,917	433,967
Commodity inventory	375,543	353,673
Finished goods	283,515	300,911
Total	<u>\$1,768,965</u>	<u>\$1,645,937</u>

The cost of inventories recognized in operating costs for the years ended 1 January to 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounted to \$6,645,553 thousand and \$6,201,887 thousand, respectively. The inventory-related loss and net income recognized in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Revenue from sale of scraps	\$2,697	\$3,668
Loss for market price decline inventories	(506)	(6,169)
Loss on physical inventory	(683)	(551)
Inventory retirement losses	(7,901)	(8,775)
Net	<u>\$(6,393)</u>	<u>\$(11,827)</u>

No inventories above were pledged.

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(6) Prepayments

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Prepayments for purchases	\$53,919	\$62,012
Prepayments to subcontractors	41,074	36,342
Prepaid rent	5,472	4,629
Other prepaid expenses	42,139	36,414
Total	<u>\$142,604</u>	<u>\$139,397</u>

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

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Equity instrument investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current:		
Listed stocks	\$227,233	\$206,930
Unlisted stocks	15,732	15,732
Total	<u>\$242,965</u>	<u>\$222,662</u>

The financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged.

(8) Investment accounted for using the equity method

(a) The details of the investment of the Group using the equity method are as follows:

Investees	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>		<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>	
	Amount	% of ownership	Amount	% of ownership
Investment in associates:				
SAKURA (CAYMAN) CO., LTD.	\$826,063	45.00%	\$820,949	45.00%
PUDA Industrial Co., Ltd.	243,631	43.19%	220,224	43.19%
Sakura Bath and Kitchen Products (China) Co., Ltd.	75,257	3.89%	72,990	3.89%
Total	<u>\$1,144,951</u>		<u>\$1,114,163</u>	

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- (b) The investment benefit and conversion adjustments recognized by the equity method in the financial statements audited by the investee Group in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Investees	2025		2024	
	Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	Exchange differences resulting from translation of the financial statements	Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	Exchange differences resulting from translation of the financial statements
Investment in associates:				
SAKURA (CAYMAN) CO., LTD.	\$47,410	\$(16,331)	\$46,221	\$41,329
PUDA Industrial Co., Ltd.	41,645	-	19,880	-
Sakura Bath and Kitchen Products (China) Co., Ltd.				
	4,941	64	4,773	2,100
Total	<u>\$93,996</u>	<u>\$(16,267)</u>	<u>\$70,874</u>	<u>\$43,429</u>

- (c) The summarized financial information of the Group's investment in SAKURA (CAYMAN) CO., LTD, is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Current assets	\$3,163,658	\$3,500,546
Non-current assets	602,858	706,143
Current liabilities	(1,754,323)	(2,162,054)
Non-current liabilities	(64,337)	(108,835)
Non-controlling interests	(112,161)	(111,467)
Equity	1,835,695	1,824,333
Percentage of the Group's ownership	45%	45%
Carrying value of the investment	<u>\$826,063</u>	<u>\$820,949</u>
	2025	2024
Profit from continuing operations	<u>\$105,355</u>	<u>\$102,714</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$105,355</u>	<u>\$102,714</u>

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- (d) The Group's investments in Sakura Bath and Kitchen Products (China) Co., Ltd. and PUDA Industrial Co., Ltd. are not material to the Group. The Group's investment in Sakura Bath and Kitchen Products (China) Co., Ltd. and PUDA Industrial Co., Ltd. was consolidated on 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 and the total book values are \$318,888 thousand and \$293,214 thousand, respectively. The aggregated financial information is listed as follows according to the total shares:

	2025	2024
Profit from continuing operations	\$46,586	\$24,653
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(957)	645
Total comprehensive income	\$45,629	\$25,298

The investment in associates mentioned above did not have contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, and no pledge was provided.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	\$2,631,363	\$2,308,656

(a) Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Mold equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment under installation	Total
Cost:									
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$1,329,106	\$832,422	\$258,843	\$80,709	\$41,001	\$20,700	\$95,874	\$359,052	\$3,017,707
Additions	300	261,396	19,806	16,465	5,178	7,038	26,306	47,991	384,480
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note)	-	-	113,462	-	5,891	689	4,530	-	124,572
Disposals	-	(46,940)	(5,618)	-	-	(25)	(8,583)	-	(61,166)
Other changes	-	320,319	1,208	2,316	-	200	2,853	(325,582)	1,314
Exchange differences	-	618	(68)	-	(435)	(17)	(130)	(49)	(81)
As of 31 Dec. 2025	\$1,329,406	\$1,367,815	\$387,633	\$99,490	\$51,635	\$28,585	\$120,850	\$81,412	\$3,466,826

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	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Mold equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment under installation	Total
Depreciation and impairment:									
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$-	\$435,010	\$146,011	\$51,053	\$26,127	\$12,608	\$38,242	\$-	\$709,051
Depreciation	-	31,517	33,937	19,294	5,190	4,176	14,037	-	108,151
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note)	-	-	65,561	-	4,560	543	2,009	-	72,673
Disposals	-	(42,518)	(5,510)	-	-	(25)	(6,722)	-	(54,775)
Exchange differences	-	872	(68)	-	(320)	(17)	(104)	-	363
As of 31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$424,881</u>	<u>\$239,931</u>	<u>\$70,347</u>	<u>\$35,557</u>	<u>\$17,285</u>	<u>\$47,462</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$835,463</u>
Cost:									
As of 1 Jan. 2024	\$1,314,864	\$815,528	\$246,820	\$61,314	\$33,640	\$18,853	\$101,413	\$174,859	\$2,767,291
Additions	3,410	2,772	9,862	16,612	7,818	1,875	7,384	195,016	244,749
Disposals	-	-	(4,490)	-	(589)	(28)	(13,024)	-	(18,131)
Other changes	10,832	-	6,651	2,783	-	-	100	(10,832)	9,534
Exchange differences	-	14,122	-	-	132	-	1	9	14,264
As of 31 Dec. 2024	<u>\$1,329,106</u>	<u>\$832,422</u>	<u>\$258,843</u>	<u>\$80,709</u>	<u>\$41,001</u>	<u>\$20,700</u>	<u>\$95,874</u>	<u>\$359,052</u>	<u>\$3,017,707</u>
Depreciation and impairment:									
As of 1 Jan. 2024	\$-	\$399,738	\$122,701	\$35,893	\$21,678	\$8,577	\$35,672	\$-	\$624,259
Depreciation	-	27,790	27,800	15,160	4,555	4,059	12,184	-	91,548
Disposals	-	-	(4,490)	-	(238)	(28)	(9,615)	-	(14,371)
Exchange differences	-	7,482	-	-	132	-	1	-	7,615
As of 31 Dec. 2024	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$435,010</u>	<u>\$146,011</u>	<u>\$51,053</u>	<u>\$26,127</u>	<u>\$12,608</u>	<u>\$38,242</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$709,051</u>
Net carrying amount:									
31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$1,329,406</u>	<u>\$942,934</u>	<u>\$147,702</u>	<u>\$29,143</u>	<u>\$16,078</u>	<u>\$11,300</u>	<u>\$73,388</u>	<u>\$81,412</u>	<u>\$2,631,363</u>
31 Dec. 2024	<u>\$1,329,106</u>	<u>\$397,412</u>	<u>\$112,832</u>	<u>\$29,656</u>	<u>\$14,874</u>	<u>\$8,092</u>	<u>\$57,632</u>	<u>\$359,052</u>	<u>\$2,308,656</u>

Note: The Group completed the acquisition of 51% of the voting shares of Eiffel on 2 May 2025, and consolidated the assets acquired.

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- (b) Components of building that have different useful lives are the main building structure, compartment works, utilities and firefighting equipment and renovation works, which are depreciated according to their useful lives of 50 years, 4 years, and 10 years, respectively.
- (c) No interest was capitalized on the purchase of property, plant and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.
- (d) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.
- (e) Certain land held by the Group was classified as agricultural land and the ownership was temporarily registered under the name of a third party. The Company has obtained the land ownership certificate and is applying for the mortgage rights to the land administration office. As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the total amounted to \$77,167 thousand.

(10) Investment property

The Group's investment properties include only its owner-occupied investment properties. The Group has entered commercial property leases on its owned investment properties. These leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions.

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost :			
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$164,203	\$78,776	\$242,979
Reclassifications	-	197	197
As of 31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$164,203</u>	<u>\$78,973</u>	<u>\$243,176</u>
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$1,107	\$41,732	\$42,839
Current period depreciation	-	1,798	1,798
As of 31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$1,107</u>	<u>\$43,530</u>	<u>\$44,637</u>

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	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
As of 1 Jan. 2024	\$164,203	\$78,776	\$242,979
As of 31 Dec. 2024	\$164,203	\$78,776	\$242,979
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of 1 Jan. 2024	\$2,611	\$49,554	\$52,165
Current period depreciation	-	1,801	1,801
Reversal of impairment loss	(1,504)	(9,623)	(11,127)
As of 31 Dec. 2024	\$1,107	\$41,732	\$42,839
Net carrying amount:			
As of 31 Dec. 2025	\$163,096	\$35,443	\$198,539
As of 31 Dec. 2024	\$163,096	\$37,044	\$200,140
		2025	2024
Rental income from investment property		\$4,842	\$4,842
Less:			
Direct operating expenses from investment property generating rental income		(1,683)	(1,687)
Direct operating expenses from investment property not generating rental income		(326)	(240)
Total		\$2,833	\$2,915

For investment property pledge, please refer to Note 8.

Investment properties held by the Company are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized within Level 3. The fair value of the Company's investment property amounted to \$410,974 thousand as of 31 December 2025 and 2024. The fair value of investment property as of 31 December 2025 was determined by the Company's management using the comparative method and with reference to transaction prices in nearby locations. The fair value as of 31 December 2024 was evaluated by an independent external appraisal expert, using the cost method to evaluate the price of land, and the comparative method to evaluate the price of buildings.

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(11) Intangible assets

	Patents rights	Trademark rights	Computer software	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost:						
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$5,872	\$87,290	\$49,474	\$9,063	\$58,634	\$210,333
Additions - acquired seperately	656	369	9,141	-	-	10,166
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note)	-	36,974	348	35,359	42,234	114,915
Disposals	(1,088)	(154)	(8,531)	-	-	(9,773)
Exchange differences	-	-	(180)	-	-	(180)
As of 31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$5,440</u>	<u>\$124,479</u>	<u>\$50,252</u>	<u>\$44,422</u>	<u>\$100,868</u>	<u>\$325,461</u>
Amortization and impairment:						
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$3,132	\$5,477	\$21,312	\$9,063	\$20,851	\$59,835
Amortization	653	1,376	14,847	-	3,698	20,574
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note)	-	-	100	-	-	100
Disposals	(1,088)	(154)	(8,531)	-	-	(9,773)
Exchange differences	-	-	(158)	-	-	(158)
As of 31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$2,697</u>	<u>\$6,699</u>	<u>\$27,570</u>	<u>\$9,063</u>	<u>\$24,549</u>	<u>\$70,578</u>
Cost:						
As of 1 Jan.2024	\$5,815	\$87,218	\$28,550	\$9,063	\$58,634	\$189,280
Additions - acquired seperately	693	147	19,153	-	-	19,993
Disposals	(636)	(75)	(2,951)	-	-	(3,662)
Other changes	-	-	4,722	-	-	4,722
As of 31 Dec. 2024	<u>\$5,872</u>	<u>\$87,290</u>	<u>\$49,474</u>	<u>\$9,063</u>	<u>\$58,634</u>	<u>\$210,333</u>
Amortization and impairment:						
As of 1 Jan.2024	\$3,117	\$4,792	\$12,468	\$-	\$17,516	\$37,893
Amortization	651	760	11,795	-	3,335	16,541
Impairment losses	-	-	-	9,063	-	9,063
Disposals	(636)	(75)	(2,951)	-	-	(3,662)
As of 31 Dec. 2024	<u>\$3,132</u>	<u>\$5,477</u>	<u>\$21,312</u>	<u>\$9,063</u>	<u>\$20,851</u>	<u>\$59,835</u>
Net carrying amount:						
31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$2,743</u>	<u>\$117,780</u>	<u>\$22,682</u>	<u>\$35,359</u>	<u>\$76,319</u>	<u>\$254,883</u>
31 Dec. 2024	<u>\$2,740</u>	<u>\$81,813</u>	<u>\$28,162</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$37,783</u>	<u>\$150,498</u>

Note: The Group completed the acquisition of 51% of the voting shares of Eiffel on 2 May 2025, and consolidated the acquired assets.

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The amortized amount of recognized intangible assets is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating costs	\$426	\$248
Operating expenses	<u>20,148</u>	<u>16,293</u>
Total	<u><u>\$20,574</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,541</u></u>

The recoverable amount of the subsidiary MK cash-generating unit was determined based on its value in use. The value in use was assessed by management using a five-year financial budget and cash flow projection. The cash flow projections were updated to reflect recent changes in product demand. The value in use was calculated primarily based on the gross profit margin, discount rate, market share during the forecast period, and estimated long-term growth rate of cash flows beyond the forecast period. The pre-tax discount rate used in the valuation as of 31 December 2024 was 12.61%. As the recoverable amount calculated based on value in use was lower than the carrying amount as of 31 December 2024, an impairment loss of \$9,063 thousand was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(12) Other non-current assets

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Refundable deposits	\$20,042	\$19,174
Prepayment for investments	-	72,226
Other non-current assets - other	<u>54,799</u>	<u>55,385</u>
Total	<u><u>\$74,841</u></u>	<u><u>\$146,785</u></u>

The Group's other non-current assets were not pledged.

The Group's Board of Directors approved an investment in Eiffel in March 2024 to promote the business development of its subsidiary, SAKURA Home Collection. In April 2024, the Group paid an investment amount of \$72,226 thousand to acquire 51% equity in the company, totaling 2,300,100 shares, with a total transaction value of \$98,992 thousand. The company completed the acquisition of 51% ownership of Eiffel on 2 May 2025, and the investment amount has been fully paid.

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(13) Short-term loans

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Unsecured bank loans	\$81,728	\$69,964
Interest rates (%)	2.20%~7.30%	2.25%~6.00%

The Group's unused short-term lines of credits, including credit loans and secured loans, amounted to \$863,272 thousand and \$635,036 thousand as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, among which the secured loans were not drawn.

(14) Other payables

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec 2024
Accrued salary and bonus	\$519,562	\$433,658
Payables on promotion fee	188,457	194,239
Accrued employees' compensation and directors' remuneration	89,702	85,876
Payables on advertisement	71,414	97,667
Other payables - others	205,056	220,252
Total	\$1,074,191	\$1,031,692

(15) Long-term loans

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec 2024
Secured bank loans	\$304,000	\$312,000
Unsecured bank loans	714	-
Subtotal	304,714	312,000
Less: current portion	(8,714)	(8,000)
Total	\$296,000	\$304,000
Interest rate (%)	1.835%~3.125%	1.835%~1.875%
Maturity Date	2026.01~2038.12	2034.09~2038.12

Please refer to Note 8 for the above loans under pledge.

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(16) Post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the “Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C.”. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees’ monthly wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts. The Company has made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee’s salaries or wages to employees’ pension accounts.

Subsidiaries in China are required to pay pension insurance premiums according to the local government's laws and regulations, paying a certain percentage of the total salary of the employees to the relevant government departments. The pension accounts are preserved in separate employee accounts.

The other foreign subsidiaries of the Group appropriate pension funds to relevant pension management businesses in accordance with local regulations.

The Group’s expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were \$35,294 thousand and \$31,111 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with the “Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C.” The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company and domestic subsidiaries contribute an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees’ total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make up the difference in one payment before the end of March the following year.

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The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is managed by the in-house managers or under discretionary accounts, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for mid-term and long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Group does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group expects to contribute \$0 thousand to its defined benefit plan in the next year starting from 31 December 2025.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's defined benefit plans are expected to expire in 2030.

The summary of defined benefits plan reflected in profit or loss is as follows:

	2025	2024
Current period service cost	\$231	\$303
Net defined interest on benefit liabilities	185	299
Total	\$416	\$602

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	1 Jan. 2024
Defined benefit obligation	\$160,949	\$168,259	\$167,537
Plan assets at fair value	(160,943)	(155,066)	(142,730)
Contribution status	6	13,193	24,807
Other payables due within one year	-	(50)	(95)
Net defined benefit liabilities			
- non-current	\$6	\$13,143	\$24,712

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Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
As of 1 Jan. 2024	\$167,537	\$(142,730)	\$24,807
Current period service costs	303	-	303
Interest expense (income)	2,094	(1,795)	299
Subtotal	<u>169,934</u>	<u>(144,525)</u>	<u>25,409</u>
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Experience adjustments	3,728	-	3,728
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1,225)	-	(1,225)
Gain (loss) of the planned asset remuneration	-	(12,916)	(12,916)
Subtotal	<u>2,503</u>	<u>(12,916)</u>	<u>(10,413)</u>
Payments from the plan	(4,178)	4,178	-
Contributions by employer	-	(1,803)	(1,803)
As of 31 Dec. 2024	168,259	(155,066)	13,193
Current period service costs	231	-	231
Interest expense (income)	2,524	(2,339)	185
Subtotal	<u>171,014</u>	<u>(157,405)</u>	<u>13,609</u>
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Experience adjustments	(1,763)	-	(1,763)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	837	-	837
Gain (loss) of the planned asset remuneration	-	(10,913)	(10,913)
Subtotal	<u>(926)</u>	<u>(10,913)</u>	<u>(11,839)</u>
Payments from the plan	(9,139)	9,139	-
Contributions by employer	-	(1,764)	(1,764)
As of 31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$160,949</u>	<u>\$(160,943)</u>	<u>\$6</u>

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The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Discount rate	1.30%	1.50%
Future salary increase rate	2.75%	2.75%

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption are shown below:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increased by 0.5%	\$-	\$2,065	\$-	\$2,364
Discount rate decreased by 0.5%	2,161	-	2,479	-
Future salary increased by 1%	4,313	-	4,964	-
Future salary decreased by 1%	-	4,023	-	4,609

The foregoing sensitivity analysis is conducted to analyze the possible impact of determining a benefit obligation when a single actuarial assumption (e. g. discount rate or expected salary) is reasonably possible, assuming other assumptions remain unchanged. Since some of the actuarial assumptions are related to each other, there are only a few single actuarial assumptions that can be changed in practice, so the analysis has its limitations.

The methods and assumptions used in this period of sensitivity analysis are not different from the previous period.

(17) Provisions

	<u>Warranties</u>
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$81,988
Addition - others	27,382
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 1)	361
Utilized	(19,937)
Reversal	(8,293)
As of 31 Dec. 2025	<u>\$81,501</u>

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	Warranties
Current - 31 Dec. 2025	\$21,521
Non-current - 31 Dec. 2025	59,980
As of 31 Dec. 2025	\$81,501
As of 1 Jan. 2024	\$76,395
Addition - others	26,581
Utilized	(20,988)
As of 31 Dec. 2024	\$81,988
Current - 31 Dec. 2024	\$22,222
Non-current - 31 Dec. 2024	59,766
As of 31 Dec. 2024	\$81,988

Note 1: The Group completed the acquisition of 51% of the voting shares of Eiffel on 2 May, 2025, and consolidated the acquired liabilities.

Note 2: Provision for liabilities - current and provision for liabilities - non-current were separately booked under other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities.

Warranties

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgement and other known factors.

(18) Equities

(a) Common stock

The Company's authorized share capitals amounted to \$4,400,000 thousand and the issued share capitals amounted to \$2,223,896 thousand and \$2,211,212 thousand, as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively. The par value per share was NT\$10 with a total of 222,389,584 shares and 221,121,188 shares, respectively. Each share is entitled to one vote and the right to receive dividends.

On 19 August 2025, Company's Board of Directors resolved to issue 1,268,396 restricted employee rights shares, at a par value of NT\$10 per share. This issuance of new shares has been approved by the competent authority, and the Board of Directors has resolved to set 19 August 2025, as the capital increase base date. The registration of change was completed on 29 October 2025. For more information, please refer to Note 6(19).

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(b) Additional paid-in capital

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Restricted employee rights shares	\$91,237	\$-
Treasury stock transactions	87,389	76,518
Premium issuance	47,959	47,959
Donated assets received	16,672	15,516
Changes in the net value of associates and joint venture equity using the equity method	<u>1,161</u>	<u>1,161</u>
Total	<u>\$244,418</u>	<u>\$141,154</u>

Under the relevant laws, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

Additional paid-in capital - restricted employee rights shares refers to the capital surplus generated by the Company from issuing restricted employee rights shares at no cost, which were measured at fair value based on the market price of common stock on the grant date.

Additional paid-in capital - treasury stock transactions, which is a subsidiary of the Company - Svago International, holds the shares of the Company, and the cash dividends of the parent company are subject to the adjustment of the additional paid-in capital - treasury stock transactions.

Additional paid-in capital - the donated assets received are the additional paid-in capital generated by the Company due to the donated assets of the receiving shareholder, and the previous year's cash dividends are not received.

Additional paid-in capital - changes in the net value of associates and joint venture equity using the equity method, which is the additional paid-in capital of the affiliated company, SAKURA (CAYMAN) CO., LTD., which transfers the trademark rights free of charge to the affiliated company, Sakura Bath and Kitchen Products (China) Co., Ltd.

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(c) Treasury stock

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair value of the treasury stock held by the Company's subsidiary, Svago International, was \$193,592 thousand and \$193,361 thousand, respectively, and the number of shares held is 2,312,932 for both years. These shares held by Svago International were acquitted for the purpose of financing before the amendment of the Company Act on 12 November 2001.

(d) Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

- A. Payment of all taxes and dues;
- B. Offset prior years' operation losses;
- C. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount as legal reserve;
- D. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations;
- E. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's products are diverse, and hence the products' different growth stages may be difficult to identify. Regardless, the Company still expects to make significant investment and financial improvement plans in the next few years. In addition, the Company will distribute at least 30% of the shareholders' dividends in the form of cash when it obtains sufficient external funds to pay for its significant annual capital expenditures.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

When the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to the difference between the balance of special reserve already set aside according to the requirements for the first time adoption of IFRS, and the net contra account in other equity. For any subsequent reversal of the net contra account in other equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

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In accordance with Ruling No. Jin-Guan-Cheng-Fa-Zi 1090150022 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on 31 March 2021, on the first time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded on the transfer day that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1 "First Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", the company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal of or reclassification of related assets, the amount reversed may be distributed according to the percentage of special reserve that's set aside.

The Company's special surplus reserve amount for the first adoption of IFRS was \$115,799 thousand for both years ended 1 January 2025 and 1 January 2024. In addition, the Company did not use, dispose or reclassify the relevant assets for the years ended 1 January to 31 December 2025 and 2024, and thus revolved the special surplus reserve to the undistributed surplus. As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the special surplus reserve amount for the first adoption was \$115,799 thousand.

Details of the 2025 and 2024 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved and resolved by the board of directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting on 10 March 2026 and 19 June 2025, respectively, are as follows:

	<u>Appropriation of earnings</u>		<u>Dividend per share (NT\$)</u>	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Legal reserve	\$138,119	\$130,965		
Cash dividend - common stock (Note)	1,111,948	1,039,270	\$5.00	\$4.70

Note: The Company was authorized according to the Articles of Association and passed by special resolution on 10 March 2026 and 11 March 2025, the proposal to distribute common share cash dividends of 2025 and 2024.

Please refer to Note 6(23) for relevant information on the estimation basis and amount for employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

(e) Non-controlling interest

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Beginning balance	\$43,612	\$52,166
Acquisition through business combinations	61,138	-
Net profit (loss) of current period, attributable to non-controlling interests	1,188	(8,554)
Other comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(2,016)	-
Ending balance	<u>\$103,922</u>	<u>\$43,612</u>

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(19) Share-based payment plans

Certain employees of the Company are entitled to share-based payment as part of their remunerations; services are provided by the employees in return for the equity instruments granted. These plans are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

Restricted stocks plan for employees

- (a) On 19 June 2025, the Company's shareholders' meeting approved a plan for the gratuitous issuance of restricted employee rights shares, with a total issuance amount of NT\$15,000 thousand, at a par value of \$10 per share, totaling 1,500,000 ordinary shares. The recipients are employees of the Company who meet specific conditions. The Company may issue the shares in one or multiple tranches within two years from the date the notice of effectiveness from the competent authority is received, and the shares will be held in trust. The aforementioned issuance has been reported by the Company to the Financial Supervisory Commission and was approved for effectiveness by the competent authority on 5 August 2025.

On 19 August 2025, the Company first issued 1,268,396 shares for free. The duration of the restricted employee rights share plan is three years. One year after being granted the new shares, employees who meet the service conditions and achieve the performance targets set by the Company may be vested the shares according to a specified schedule and proportion. If the conditions for vesting are not met, the shares will be reclaimed by the company at no cost and canceled. During the vesting period, the rights of the restricted employee rights shares are the same as those of the common shares already issued by the Company, having rights to receive stock and cash dividends, but they are restricted from sale, pledge, transfer, gifting to others, encumbrance, or any other form of disposal. For more information, please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The labor cost of the equity-settled share-based payments issued in August 2025 was based on the market price of the common stock at \$86 per share on the grant date measured at fair value. The cost of the unvested shares is recognized as unearned compensation on the grant date and is recorded as a deduction from equity in the balance sheet, subsequently reclassified as compensation expense over the vesting period.

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(b) Modification or cancellation of the share-based payment plan for employees

No modification or cancellation of share-based payment plan has occurred for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

(c) The expense recognized for employee services received is shown in the following table:

	2025	2024
Total expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	\$17,893	\$-

(20) Operating revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers - Sale of goods	\$10,204,591	\$9,530,904
Rental income	65,691	69,965
Processing income	4,323	-
Total	\$10,274,605	\$9,600,869

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Gas appliances division	Kitchenware division	Other divisions	Total
Sale of goods	\$5,597,446	\$3,334,196	\$1,272,949	\$10,204,591
Rental income	-	-	65,691	65,691
Processing income	-	-	4,323	4,323
Total	\$5,597,446	\$3,334,196	\$1,342,963	\$10,274,605

Timing of revenue recognition:

At a point in time	\$5,597,446	\$3,334,196	\$1,277,272	\$10,208,914
Over time	-	-	65,691	65,691
Total	\$5,597,446	\$3,334,196	\$1,342,963	\$10,274,605

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Gas appliances division	Kitchenware division	Other divisions	Total
Sale of goods	\$5,652,538	\$2,730,326	\$1,148,040	\$9,530,904
Rental income	-	-	69,965	69,965
Total	\$5,652,538	\$2,730,326	\$1,218,005	\$9,600,869

Timing of revenue
recognition:

At a point in time	\$5,652,538	\$2,730,326	\$1,148,040	\$9,530,904
Over time	-	-	69,965	69,965
Total	\$5,652,538	\$2,730,326	\$1,218,005	\$9,600,869

(b) Contract balances

A. Contract assets - current

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	1 Jan. 2024
Sale of goods	\$356,184	\$277,380	\$225,267

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract assets for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
The opening balance transferred to accounts receivable	\$(277,380)	\$(225,267)
Fulfilling performance obligations without achieving the unconditional collection	356,184	277,380
Changes during the period	\$78,804	\$52,113

B. Contract liabilities - current

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	1 Jan. 2024
Sale of goods	\$317,051	\$263,791	\$218,709

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The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
The opening balance transferred to revenue	\$(263,791)	\$(218,709)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	<u>317,051</u>	<u>263,791</u>
Changes during the period	<u><u>\$53,260</u></u>	<u><u>\$45,082</u></u>

(c) Transaction price allocated to unfulfilled performance obligations

None.

(d) Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(21) Expected credit losses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating expenses - Expected credit (gains) losses		
Contract assets	\$(296)	\$407
Accounts receivable	2,087	1,015
Notes receivable	-	-
Other receivables	<u>1,133</u>	<u>2,087</u>
Total	<u><u>\$2,924</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,509</u></u>

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The loss allowances of the Group's contract assets and receivables (including notes receivable and accounts receivable) were measured at lifetime expected credit loss. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(a) The total carrying amounts of the contract assets were \$356,356 thousand and \$277,848 thousand, respectively. The amounts of the allowance loss were \$172 thousand and \$468 thousand, respectively, based on individual customer assessment method.

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- (b) The receivables are divided into groups based on the credit rating, regional and industrial factors of the counterparty, and the matrix is used to measure the allowance loss. The related information is as follows:

As of 31 December 2025

Group 1:

	Not yet due (Note)	Days of overdue			Total
		Over a year	Over two years	Over three years	
Gross carrying amount	\$1,359,539	\$3,027	\$-	\$-	\$ 1,362,566
Loss ratio	0.01%-0.3%	70%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(2,119)	-	-	(2,119)
Carrying amount	\$1,359,539	\$908	\$-	\$-	\$1,360,447

Group 2:

	Not yet due (Note)	Days of overdue			Total
		Over a year	Over two years	Over three years	
Gross carrying amount	\$27,113	\$2,752	\$-	\$-	\$29,865
Loss ratio	0.01%-30%	50%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(1,376)	-	-	(1,376)
Carrying amount	\$27,113	\$1,376	\$-	\$-	\$28,489

As of 31 December 2024

Group 1:

	Not yet due (Note)	Days of overdue			Total
		Over a year	Over two years	Over three years	
Gross carrying amount	\$1,255,891	\$181	\$-	\$-	\$1,256,072
Loss ratio	0.01%-0.3%	70%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(127)	-	-	(127)
Carrying amount	\$1,255,891	\$54	\$-	\$-	\$1,255,945

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Group 2:

	Not yet due (Note)	Days of overdue			Total
		Over a year	Over two years	Over three years	
Gross carrying amount	\$26,204	\$2,778	\$-	\$-	\$28,982
Loss ratio	0.01%-30%	50%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(1,388)	-	-	(1,388)
Carrying amount	\$26,204	\$1,390	\$-	\$-	\$27,594

Note: The Group's notes receivable are not overdue. The Group accrues the expected credit impairment loss according to the individual customer assessment method. The subsidiary, Svago International, separately presents its expected credit impairment loss for 0.3 % and above based on the balance of notes receivable.

The movement in the provision for impairment of contract assets, notes receivable and accounts receivable and other receivable for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Contract assets	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Other receivables	Total
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$468	\$-	\$1,515	\$4,668	\$6,651
(Reversal) addition for the current year	(296)	-	2,087	1,133	2,924
Write off due to uncollectible receivables	-	-	-	(374)	(374)
Exchange rate differences	-	-	(107)	-	(107)
As of 31 Dec. 2025	\$172	\$-	\$3,495	\$5,427	\$9,094
As of 1 Jan. 2024	\$61	\$-	\$513	\$2,581	\$3,155
Addition for the current year	407	-	1,015	2,087	3,509
Write off due to uncollectible receivables	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
As of 31 Dec. 2024	\$468	\$-	\$1,515	\$4,668	\$6,651

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(22) Leases

(a) Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings and transportation equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 10 years.

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

a. Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Buildings (Note)	\$362,180	\$320,949
Land	45,369	47,509
Land improvement	17,370	2,953
Transportation equipment	<u>9,775</u>	<u>5,855</u>
Total	<u>\$434,694</u>	<u>\$377,266</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to \$88,582 thousand and \$163,155 thousand, respectively.

Note: Including the right-of-use assets obtained through the business combinations - buildings, in the amount of \$93,896 thousand.

b. Lease liabilities

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Current	\$83,477	\$78,679
Non-current	<u>316,604</u>	<u>260,911</u>
Total	<u>\$400,081</u>	<u>\$339,590</u>

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Please refer to Note 6(24)(d) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, and refer to Note 12(5) - Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	2025	2024
Buildings	\$89,439	\$74,433
Land	2,132	2,195
Land improvement	3,010	1,694
Transportation equipment	2,813	1,921
Total	\$97,394	\$80,243

C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	2025	2024
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$7,079	\$7,222

D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's total cash out-flows for leases amounted to \$106,518 thousand and \$88,403 thousand, respectively.

(b) Group as a lessor

A. Please refer to Note 6(10) for details on the Group's owned investment properties. Leases of owned investment properties are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	2025	2024
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate	\$5,206	\$4,871

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- B. For operating leases entered by the Group, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
No later than one year	\$41,688	\$71,012
Later than one year but no later than two years	3,368	42,827
Later than two years but no later than three years	3,368	3,368
Later than three years but no later than four years	-	3,368
Total	\$48,424	\$120,575

- (23) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function is as follows:

Function Nature	2025			2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$404,168	\$823,417	\$1,227,585	\$379,174	\$738,079	\$1,117,253
Labor and health insurance	34,491	64,329	98,820	31,029	56,808	87,837
Pension	9,950	25,760	35,710	9,321	22,392	31,713
Other employee benefits expense	16,125	31,900	48,025	14,370	30,643	45,013
Depreciation	120,817	86,526	207,343	99,365	74,227	173,592
Amortization	4,748	41,390	46,138	4,916	35,067	39,983

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company makes a profit for the year (pre-tax profit before deducting employee compensation and director remuneration), it shall contribute 2% to 8% as employee remuneration, and no more than 5% as director compensation. However, the profit shall make up for losses first, if any. The employee compensation mentioned above includes compensation for non-managerial employees, and the allocation for such employees shall account for 30% to 80% of the total employee compensation. The recipients of employee compensation may include employees of controlled or subordinate companies that meet certain conditions, which are established by the Board of Directors upon authorization. Employee compensation may be in the form of stock or cash, while director remuneration may only be made in cash. The distribution of employee and director remuneration must be approved by a special resolution of the board meeting and reported to the shareholders' meeting. Information about the appropriation of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors, please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
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For the year ended 31 December 2025, employees' compensation and remuneration to the directors were accrued at \$53,005 thousand and \$33,570 thousand, respectively, which were booked under salary expenses. The Company convened a board meeting on 10 March 2025 to determine employee compensation and remuneration to directors.

The Company's Board of Directors resolved on 11 March 2025, and 7 May 2024, respectively, to distribute employee compensation and director remuneration in cash for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. The actual distribution of employee compensation distributed for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 amounted to \$50,682 thousand and \$42,249 thousand, respectively, and the actual amounts of director remuneration distributed were \$32,099 thousand and \$26,758 thousand, respectively. These amounts are consistent with the expenses recorded in the financial reports for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

(24) Non-operating income and expenses

(a) Interest income

	2025	2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$27,054	\$31,132

(b) Other income

	2025	2024
Rental income	\$5,206	\$4,871
Dividend income	3,271	2,665
Other income	27,445	25,355
Total	\$35,922	\$32,891

(c) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Gain from lease modification	\$1,487	\$66
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	447	215
Gain on disposal of investments	116	-
Reversal of impairment loss on investment property	-	11,127
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net	(2,482)	41,831
Loss on disposal and retirement of property, plant and equipment	(6,391)	(3,760)
Impairment loss on intangible assets	-	(9,063)
Other loss - others	(2,116)	(3,201)
Total	\$(8,939)	\$37,215

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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(d) Finance costs

	2025	2024
Interest on loans from bank	\$7,973	\$5,009
Interest on lease liabilities	6,006	3,956
Total	\$13,979	\$8,965

(25) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025:

	Arising during the period	Reclassificati on adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income(loss), before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive (loss) income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$10,643	\$-	\$10,643	\$(2,129)	\$8,514
Unrealized gains on equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,303	-	20,303	-	20,303
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(2,570)	-	(2,570)	111	(2,459)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(16,267)	-	(16,267)	3,253	(13,014)
Total	\$12,109	\$-	\$12,109	\$1,235	\$13,344

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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For the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Arising during the period	Reclassificati on adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive loss	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$11,218	\$-	\$11,218	\$(2,244)	\$8,974
Unrealized gains on equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	44,024	-	44,024	-	44,024
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	17,171	-	17,171	(3,434)	13,737
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	43,429	-	43,429	(8,686)	34,743
Total	<u>\$115,842</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$115,842</u>	<u>\$(14,364)</u>	<u>\$101,478</u>

(26) Income tax

The major components of income tax for the years ended December 31 2025 and 2024 were as follow:

(a) Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	2025	2024
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$333,041	\$328,911
Undistributed surplus for income tax	6,028	4,574
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	1,540	(938)
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense:		
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,955)	2,083
Total income tax expense	<u>\$333,654</u>	<u>\$334,630</u>

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b) Deferred income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$2,129	\$2,244
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(111)	3,434
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>(3,253)</u>	<u>8,686</u>
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	<u><u>\$(1,235)</u></u>	<u><u>\$14,364</u></u>

(c) Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$1,707,524</u>	<u>\$1,626,750</u>
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	\$364,547	\$354,773
Undistributed surplus for income tax	6,028	4,574
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	1,540	(938)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	84	111
Tax effect of other tax adjustments in accordance with tax laws	(69)	16,237
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(9,180)	3,400
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	<u>(29,296)</u>	<u>(43,527)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u><u>\$333,654</u></u>	<u><u>\$334,630</u></u>

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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(d) Amounts of deferred income tax assets (liabilities):

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Beginning balance	Recognized in		Business combinations	Ending balance
		Recognized in profit or loss	other comprehensive income		
Temporary difference					
Unrealized exchange gain or loss	\$(1,540)	\$1,136	\$-	\$-	\$(404)
Allowance for sales discounts	3,763	(2,007)	-	-	1,756
Unrealized inventory valuation loss	3,877	-	-	-	3,877
Impairment of investment property	806	-	-	-	806
Investment using the equity method	(23,973)	9,533	-	-	(14,440)
Unrealized gain on inter-affiliate accounts	406	68	-	-	474
Provision for warranties	16,398	(97)	-	-	16,301
Provision for plant relocation	1,402	(1,402)	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liability	2,563	(270)	(2,368)	-	(75)
Unrealized exchange profit or loss	(35,950)	-	3,364	-	(32,586)
Unused tax loss	411	(411)	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments arising from business combinations	-	405	-	(15,080)	(14,675)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		<u>\$6,955</u>	<u>\$996</u>	<u>\$(15,080)</u>	
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$(31,837)</u>				<u>\$(38,966)</u>
The information expressed on the balance sheet is as follows:					
Deferred income tax assets	<u>\$29,626</u>				<u>\$23,139</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities	<u>\$(61,463)</u>				<u>\$(62,105)</u>

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
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For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary difference				
Unrealized exchange gain or loss	\$(191)	\$(1,349)	\$-	\$(1,540)
Expected credit losses	7	(7)	-	-
Allowance for sales discounts	2,685	1,078	-	3,763
Unrealized inventory valuation loss	2,183	1,694	-	3,877
Impairment of investment property	2,731	(1,925)	-	806
Investment using the equity method	(20,003)	(3,970)	-	(23,973)
Unrealized gain on inter-affiliate accounts	292	114	-	406
Provision for warranties	15,279	1,119	-	16,398
Provision for plant relocation	-	1,402	-	1,402
Net defined benefit liability	4,885	(239)	(2,083)	2,563
Unrealized exchange profit or loss	(23,830)	-	(12,120)	(35,950)
Unused tax loss	411	-	-	411
Deferred income tax expense		<u>\$(2,083)</u>	<u>\$(14,203)</u>	
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$(15,551)</u>			<u>\$(31,837)</u>
The information expressed on the balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred income tax assets	<u>\$28,473</u>			<u>\$29,626</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities	<u>\$(44,024)</u>			<u>\$(61,463)</u>

(e) The following table contains information of the unused tax losses of the Group:

Year	Tax losses for the period	Unused tax losses as of		Expiration year
		31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	
2020	\$49,393	\$37,427	\$37,427	2030
2021	42,259	42,040	42,040	(Note)
2022	59,375	59,375	59,375	(Note)
2023	52,751	52,751	52,751	(Note)
2024	4,679	4,679	4,679	(Note)
2025	25,988	25,988	-	(Note)
		<u>\$222,260</u>	<u>\$196,272</u>	

Note: The loss carryforward period for the subsidiary SAKURA Home Collection is ten years, while that for the subsidiary MK is five years.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
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(f) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, temporary differences not recognized as deferred tax assets amounted to \$40,036 thousand and NT\$34,427 thousand respectively.

(g) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities relating to the investment in subsidiaries

The Group's income tax payable on the repatriation of the undistributed earnings of the foreign subsidiaries prior to the fourth quarter of 2009 has been recognized as related deferred income tax liabilities in the amount of \$58,186 thousand. The Group's surplus from foreign subsidiaries in 2019 was repatriated to the surplus before the fourth quarter of 2009 amounted to \$290,189 thousand, and the 8% substantive investment preferential tax rate was applied. Therefore, the deferred income tax liability estimated in the previous years was reversed by \$35,059 thousand in 2019. As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, deferred income tax liabilities that both were not recognized amounted to \$152,893 thousand, respectively.

(h) The assessment of income tax returns

As of 31 December 2025, the assessment returns of income tax returns of the Company is as follows:

	<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u>
The Company	Assessed and approved through 2023
Subsidiary - Svago International	Assessed and approved through 2023
Subsidiary - SAKURA Home Collection	Assessed and approved through 2023
Subsidiary - Eiffel	Assessed and approved through 2023

As at 31 December 2025, all foreign subsidiaries governed by foreign tax authorities have filed income tax returns up to 2024.

(27) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the years attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

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Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	2025	2024
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to ordinary stockholders (in thousands)	\$1,372,682	\$1,300,674
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	218,808	218,808
Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	\$6.27	\$5.94
	2025	2024
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to ordinary stockholders (in thousands)	\$1,372,682	\$1,300,674
Net profit after adjusting the dilution effect (in thousands)	\$1,372,682	\$1,300,674
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	218,808	218,808
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation - stock (in thousands)	833	762
Restricted employee rights shares (in thousands)	100	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	219,741	219,570
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	\$6.25	\$5.92

There has not been other transaction involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date that the financial statements were authorized for issuance.

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(28) Business combinations

Acquisition of Eiffel

The Group completed the acquisition of 51% of the voting shares of Eiffel on 2 May 2025, to promote the business development of its subsidiary, SAKURA Home Collection. Eiffel is a privately held company established in Taiwan, specializing in the trading of system furniture panels and customized processing.

The Group has elected to measure the non-controlling interest of Eiffel by the relative share of the recognized amount of identifiable net assets.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Eiffel as at the date of acquisition were:

	<u>Fair value recognized on the acquisition date.</u>
Current assets	\$84,239
Non-current assets	<u>227,640</u>
Total assets	<u>311,879</u>
Current liabilities	62,266
Non-current liabilities	<u>124,842</u>
Total liabilities	<u>187,108</u>
Identifiable net assets	<u><u>\$124,771</u></u>

Goodwill of Eiffel is as follows:

Purchase consideration	\$98,992
Add: non-controlling interests at fair value (the relative share of the recognized amount of identifiable net assets)	61,138
Less: identifiable net assets at fair value	<u>(124,771)</u>
Goodwill	<u><u>\$35,359</u></u>

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	Fair value recognized on the acquisition date.
Analysis of cash flows on acquisition:	
Transaction costs of the acquisition	\$(98,992)
Investment prepayments made in the previous year	72,226
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	21,383
Net cash flow on acquisition	\$(5,383)

The Group has sought an independent valuation of the assets held by Eiffel. The management obtained the valuation results before the issuance date of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. The valuation has been completed, and the results indicate that the fair value at the acquisition date amounted to \$124,771 thousand.

Eiffel contributed \$3,644 thousand from the date of acquisition (2 May 2025) to 31 December 2025 to the profit for the year from continuing operations of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of this year, revenue from continuing operations would have been \$235,522 thousand and the gain for the year from continuing operations for the Group for 2025 would have been \$2,322 thousand.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period is as follows:

Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
Sakura Bath and Kitchen Products (China) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Sakura China)	Invested company evaluated by equity method
PUDA Industrial Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as PUDA)	Invested company evaluated by equity method
Sakura Shunde Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Sakura Shunde)	Subsidiary of the invested company evaluated by the equity method
Sakura Cultural and Educational Foundation	Substantive related party
Yong Yan, Lin	A substantive related party of the Company's subsidiaries (Note)

Note: Yong Yan, Lin has become a related party since 2 May 2025.

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Significant transactions and balances with related parties

(a) Sales

	2025	2024
Subsidiaries of the invested company evaluated by the equity method	\$65,691	\$69,965

The subsidiary of the Company, Huanan, has been leasing a factory to a related party, Sakura Shunde from October 2009. The accounts receivable are settled on a monthly basis, and the lease terms are not significantly different from those with any third parties. The rental fees and the collection methods are determined by referencing the general market conditions.

(b) Purchases

	2025	2024
Subsidiary of the invested company evaluated by the equity method	\$21,981	\$18,867
Invested company evaluated by the equity method	7,133	7,892
Total	\$29,114	\$26,759

The terms of purchases and payment of the Group from related parties is not significantly different from any third parties.

(c) Accounts payable

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Subsidiary of the invested company evaluated by the equity method	\$2,639	\$2,492
Invested company evaluated by the equity method	622	1,515
Total	\$3,261	\$4,007

(d) Endorsements and guarantees

Please refer to Note 9(3) for details of the guarantees provided by the Company for related parties' borrowings. For detail, please refer to Note 13(1)(b)

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(e) Key management personnel compensation

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$131,384	\$129,822
Post-employment benefits	<u>844</u>	<u>847</u>
Total	<u>\$132,228</u>	<u>\$130,669</u>

(f) Donation expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sakura Cultural and Educational Foundation	<u>\$2,700</u>	<u>\$2,700</u>

(g) Right-of-use assets

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Yong Yan, Lin and four other individuals	<u>\$90,713</u>	<u>\$-</u>

(h) Leased liabilities, current

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Yong Yan, Lin and four other individuals	<u>\$3,106</u>	<u>\$-</u>

(i) Leased liabilities, non-current

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Yong Yan, Lin and four other individuals	<u>\$89,353</u>	<u>\$-</u>

The Company's subsidiary, Eiffel, leases buildings and land located on Dongquan Road in Shengang Township, Changhua County, from Yong Yan, Lin and four other individuals. The lease period is from 1 January 2025, to 31 December 2044. The rental expenses paid from May to December 2025 amounted to \$3,600 thousand. The determination of the rent and the collection method are based on general market conditions.

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8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as collateral for bank loans:

Item	Carrying amount	
	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Property, plant and equipment	\$1,972,198	\$1,413,950
Investment property, land	80,484	80,484
Investment property, buildings	24,831	26,183
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	28,400	26,000
Total	<u>\$2,105,913</u>	<u>\$1,546,617</u>

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

- (a) As of 31 December 2025, the Group's unused letters of credit amounted to CNY \$9,916 thousand and NT\$10,993 thousand.
- (b) As of 31 December 2025, the Group's remaining balance due to construction in progress and loans was \$601,992 thousand.
- (c) Information about endorsement and guarantee to others as of 31 December 2025, please refer to Note 13(1)(b).

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Board of Directors approved the demolition and reconstruction project of the Wuri North Plant buildings on 8 May 2025. On 12 January 2026, the Company signed a construction contract with Wei Zheng Construction Co., Ltd., with a total contract amount of \$638,800 thousand.

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12. OTHERS

(1) Financial instruments

Financial assets

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$1,517	\$-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	242,965	222,662
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,157,010	2,409,248
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	311,787	289,039
Contract assets - current	356,184	277,380
Notes receivable	148,527	173,436
Accounts receivable	1,240,409	1,110,103
Refundable deposits	20,042	19,174

Financial liabilities

	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	\$81,728	\$69,964
Contract liabilities - current	317,051	263,791
Notes payable	5,722	172
Accounts payable	1,654,655	1,654,250
Other payables	1,074,191	1,031,692
Guarantee deposits received	2,689	491
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	400,081	339,590
Long-term loans (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	304,714	312,000

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

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The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

The Group's market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks (such as equity instruments).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investment in foreign operating agencies.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Group also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The impact of foreign currency appreciation/depreciation on the Group's profit and loss. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD and CNY. The sensitivity analysis information is as follows:

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- (a) When the exchange rate of NT\$ to USD is appreciated/depreciated by 1%, the profit and loss of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is increased/decreased by \$3,895 thousand and \$5,309 thousand, respectively. The equity is decreased/increased by \$8,261 thousand and \$8,209 thousand, respectively.
- (b) When the exchange rate of NT\$ to CNY is appreciated/depreciated by 1%, the profit and loss of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is increased/decreased by \$1,037 thousand and \$694 thousand, respectively. The equity is decreased/increased by \$753 thousand and \$730 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group's listed and unlisted equity securities and the conversion rights in the issued overseas convertible corporate bonds will be affected by the fair value of the uncertainty of the future value of the investment securities. The listed and unlisted equity securities held by the Group are included in the holdings for trading and provisioning, respectively. The conversion rights of the overseas convertible corporate bonds issued are non-compliance with the definition of equity elements, therefore, they are financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversifying and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors must review and approve all equity investment decisions.

When the price of the Group's listed equity securities held for sale increases/decreases by 1%, the Group's equity would increase/decrease by \$2,272 thousand and \$2,069 thousand, respectively, for the years ended 1 January to 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Please refer to Note 12(9) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

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(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for contract assets, accounts receivable, notes receivable, and finance lease receivable) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk assessment for all customers are based on their financial position, ratings from credit rating agencies, historical experiences, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria, etc. Certain customer's credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures (such as requesting for prepayment).

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, amounts receivable from top ten customers represented 33.01% and 33.77% of the total accounts receivable of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivable is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments, bank loans and contracts such as finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

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Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5	Total
	year			years	
As of 31 Dec. 2025					
Short-term loans	\$83,092	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$83,092
Notes and accounts payable	1,660,377	-	-	-	1,660,377
Other payables	1,074,191	-	-	-	1,074,191
Long-term loans	14,309	62,066	80,931	179,740	337,046
Lease liabilities	89,879	90,680	93,701	164,571	438,831
As of 31 Dec. 2024					
Short-term loans	\$70,655	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$70,655
Notes and accounts payable	1,654,422	-	-	-	1,654,422
Other payables	1,031,692	-	-	-	1,031,692
Long-term loans	13,603	33,926	82,096	219,455	349,080
Lease liabilities	83,368	80,628	82,926	110,015	356,937

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

Information on the reconciliation of liabilities from 1 January to 31 December 2025:

	Short-term loans	Lease liabilities	Long-term loans	Guarantee	Total
			(including current portion)	deposits received	
As of 1 Jan. 2025	\$69,964	\$339,590	\$312,000	\$491	\$722,045
Acquisitions through combinations (Note)	18,233	94,486	15,276	2,500	130,495
Cash flows	(5,299)	(99,439)	(22,562)	(302)	(127,602)
Non-cash changes	(1,170)	65,444	-	-	64,274
As of 31 Dec. 2025	\$81,728	\$400,081	\$304,714	\$2,689	\$789,212

Note: The Group completed the acquisition of 51% of the voting shares of Eiffel on 2 May 2025, and consolidated the liabilities acquired.

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Information on the reconciliation of liabilities from 1 January to 31 December 2024:

	Short-term loans	Lease liabilities	Long-term loans (including current portion)	Guarantee deposits received	Total
As of 1 Jan. 2024	\$54,586	\$260,117	\$120,000	\$428	\$435,131
Cash flows	15,378	(81,181)	192,000	63	126,260
Non-cash changes	-	160,654	-	-	160,654
As of 31 Dec. 2024	<u>\$69,964</u>	<u>\$339,590</u>	<u>\$312,000</u>	<u>\$491</u>	<u>\$722,045</u>

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

- (a) The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- A. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- B. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.
- C. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

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D. Fair value of bank loans and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

(b) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approaches fair value.

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(9) for the fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Derivatives

The Group did not hold any derivatives for trading as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

(a) Definition of fair value measurement hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

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

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels of the hierarchy by reassessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

(b) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As of 31 December 2025

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Fund	\$1,517	\$-	\$-	\$1,517
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	227,233	-	15,732	242,965

As of 31 December 2024

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$206,930	\$-	\$15,732	\$222,662

Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

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Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period

The assets and liabilities measured by the Group's repetitive fair value are the level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The adjustment of the opening balance to the ending balance is as follows:

	Assets
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stock
As of 1 January 2025	\$15,732
Total gain and loss recognized in 2025:	
Recognized in other comprehensive gains and losses (presented in “Unrealized valuation gains and losses on equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”)	-
As of 31 December 2025	\$15,732
As of 1 January 2024	\$15,732
Total gain and loss recognized in 2024:	
Recognized in other comprehensive gains and losses (presented in “Unrealized valuation gains and losses on equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”)	-
As of 31 December 2024	\$15,732

Significant unobservable input value information at the Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The assets of the Group's fair value hierarchy are measured at the fair value. The significant unobservable inputs for fair value measurement are listed in the following table:

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As of 31 December 2025

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity analysis of the relationship between input value and fair value
Financial assets: Through other comprehensive gains and losses as measured by fair value					
Stock	Cost method	Discount for lack of liquidity	35%	The higher the degree of lack of liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value	When the percentage of lack of liquidity increases (decreases) by 1%, the company's equity would decrease/increase by \$157 thousand.

As of 31 December 2024

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity analysis of the relationship between input value and fair value
Financial assets: Through other comprehensive gains and losses as measured by fair value					
Stock	Cost method	Discount for lack of liquidity	35%	The higher the degree of lack of liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value	When the percentage of lack of liquidity increases (decreases) by 1%, the company's equity would decrease/increase by \$157 thousand.

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Valuation process used for Level 3 fair value measurements

The Group's Financial Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

- (c) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

As of 31 December 2025:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Listing only fair value assets:				
Investment property (Details refer to Note 6(10))	\$-	\$-	\$410,974	\$410,974

As of 31 December 2024:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Listing only fair value assets:				
Investment property (Details refer to Note 6(10))	\$-	\$-	\$410,974	\$410,974

- (10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	Unit: thousands					
	<u>31 Dec. 2025</u>			<u>31 Dec. 2024</u>		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT\$	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT\$
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$12,638	31.4380	\$397,316	\$16,372	32.7810	\$536,691
CNY	72,678	4.4982	326,921	89,877	4.4913	403,665

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	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT\$	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT\$
Long-term equity						
investment by equity						
<u>method</u>						
USD	\$26,276	31.4380	\$826,063	\$25,043	32.7810	\$820,949
CNY	16,730	4.4982	75,257	16,251	4.4913	72,990
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$247	31.4380	\$7,780	\$178	32.7810	\$5,835
CNY	49,630	4.4982	223,247	74,426	4.4913	334,269

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after conversion to functional currency).

Due to the wide variety of individual functional currencies of the Group, it is not possible to disclose the exchange gains and losses information of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with each significant foreign currency. The foreign exchange (loss) gain of the Group in the year of 2025 and 2024 were \$(2,482) thousand and \$41,831 thousand, respectively.

(11) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize the shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
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13. OTHER DISCLOSURE

(1) Information of significant transactions:

(a) Loans to others: None.

(b) Provision of endorsement and guarantees to others:

No.	Endorser/ guarantor (company name)	Endorsed/guaranteed party		Limit on endorsements /guarantees provided for a single party (Note 1)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount during the year	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at 31 Dec. 2025 (Note 3)	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 2)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China
		Company name	Relationship										
0	Taiwan Sakura Corporation	SAKURA Home Collection Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	\$2,421,526	\$175,000	\$140,000	\$20,000	\$-	2.02%	\$2,421,526	Y	N	N
1	Svago International Corporation	Taiwan Sakura Corporation	Subsidiary	251,287	73,930	67,135	-	-	13.36%	603,090	N	Y	N

Note 1: (1) If Taiwan Sakura Corporation provides guarantee endorsement to a single entity in which it directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares, its endorsement guarantee limit shall not exceed 35% of the net value of the Company.

(2) The amount of endorsement of a single entity guaranteed by Svago International Corporation shall not exceed 50% of the net value of its most recent financial statement.

Note 2: (1) The total amount of endorsement guarantees of Taiwan Sakura Corporation was limited to 35% of the net value as of 31 December 2025.

(2) The total amount of the endorsement guarantee of Svago International Corporation was limited to 120% of the net value of its most recent financial report.

Note 3: The amount approved by the Board of Directors should be filled out. However, where the Board of Directors authorizes the chairman of the Board of Directors to determine the amount in accordance with paragraph 8, Article 12 of the Public Offering Group's Fund Loan and Endorsement Guarantee Processing Guidelines, the amount shall refer to the amount determined by the board.

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(c) The holding of securities at the end of the period (excluding subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures):

Holding company	Type of securities	Name of securities	Relationship between issuer of securities and the Company	Account name	End of period				
					Number of shares / unit	Book amount	Shareholding ratio	Fair value	Note
Eiffel Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Fund	CTBC Opti-enhanced Income Multi-Asset Fund – TWD A (Accumulation)	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	100,000	\$1,007	-	\$1,007	
Eiffel Enterprise Co., Ltd.	"	Amundi TW – Multi Asset Growth and Income Fund – A2 TWD		"	50,000	510	-	510	
				Subtotal		<u>1,517</u>		<u>1,517</u>	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	Stock	Sakura Development Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,690,062	130,468	-	130,468	
Svago International Corporation	"	Sakura Development Co., Ltd.	-	"	1,995,138	96,765	-	96,765	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	"	Hanshin Asset Management	-	"	1,300,233	10,532	0.60%	10,532	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	"	Taichung International Entertainment	-	"	2	3,465	0.06%	3,465	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	"	Grand Hi-Lai Hotel	-	"	261	-	-	-	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	"	Yamay International Development Corp.	-	"	130	-	-	-	
Svago International Corporation	"	Taichung International Entertainment	-	"	1	1,735	0.03%	1,735	
				Subtotal		<u>242,965</u>		<u>242,965</u>	
				Total		<u>\$244,482</u>		<u>\$244,482</u>	

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- (d) Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-up capital or more. The details are as follows:

Company Name	Counter-party	Relationship	Transactions				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Note and accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Term	Unit price	Term	Balance	Percentage of total receivables (payable)	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	Svago International Corporation	Subsidiary	Sales	\$378,909	4.06%	3 months after monthly-closing	Product standard cost plus 5%	Regular	\$47,236	3.78%	

- (e) Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million than 20% of the paid-up capital or more: None.

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(f) Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods are as follows:

No (Note 1)	Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transactions			
				General ledger account	Amount	transaction terms	Percentage of total assets (Note 3)
0	Taiwan Sakura Corporation	Svago International Corporation	1	Sales	\$378,909	Product standard cost-plus 5%	3.69%
0	Taiwan Sakura Corporation	Svago International Corporation	1	Accounts receivable	\$47,236	Actual remittance method	0.42%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

1. The parent company is 0.
2. The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships between transaction company and counterparty:

1. Parent company to subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary to parent company.
3. Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The significant transaction of this table may be determined by the company according to the principle of materiality.

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(2) Information on investees:

Names, locations, main business items, initial investment amount, shareholding at the end of the period, current profit and loss and the recognized investment income and loss: (excluding investees in mainland China)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business items	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of 31 Dec. 2025			Investee company's current (loss) profit	Investment (loss) income recognized by the Company	Note
				Balance as of 31 Dec. 2025	Balance as of 31 Dec. 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	PUDA Industrial Co., Ltd.	No. 118, Section 2, Hefei Road, Haifengli, Qingshui District, Taichung City	Manufacturing and processing of strengthened plastic products; trading of sanitary ware, building materials equipment, machinery and car accessories, etc.	\$101,000	\$101,000	12,800,419	43.19%	\$243,631	\$96,422	\$41,645	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	Sakura Enterprise (B.V.I.) Ltd.	Portcullis Chambers, 4th Floor, Ellen Skelton Building, 3076 Sir Francis Drake Highway, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands VG1110.	Investment company	223,903	223,903	17,153,171	100.00%	1,773,709	70,399	70,399	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	Svago International Corporation	No. 303, Section 4, Yatan Road, Daya District, Taichung City	Gas equipment, parts manufacturing and leasing business	657,882	657,882	11,959,750	100.00%	306,785	65,322	64,984	Note 1
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	SAKURA Home Collection Co., Ltd.	3F., No. 436, Sec. 4, Yatan Road, Daya Dist, Taichung City	Interior decoration, electrical appliance installation, kitchenware and bathroom equipment installation project	250,000	250,000	25,000,000	100.00%	39,575	(27,986)	(27,986)	

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Investor	Investee	Location	Main business items	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of 31 Dec. 2025			Investee company's current (loss) profit	Investment (loss) income recognized by the Company	Note
				Balance as of 31 Dec. 2025	Balance as of 31 Dec. 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	SAKURA PAN PACIFIC HOLDINGS (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	80 Robinson Road #02-00 Singapore	Holding company	USD 4,000,000	USD 4,000,000	4,000,000	100.00%	85,156	(1,078)	(1,078)	
Taiwan Sakura Corporation	Eiffel Enterprise Co., Ltd.	No. 95, Dongquan Road, Shengang Township, Changhua County.	Trading and customized processing of system furniture panels.	98,992	-	2,810,100	51.00%	100,025	3,644	1,033	Note2
Sakura Enterprise (B.V.I.) Ltd.	SAKURA (CAYMAN) CO., LTD.	P.O. Box 31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205, Cayman Islands.	Investment company	USD 5,850,000	USD 5,850,000	5,850,000	45.00%	826,063	105,355	47,410	Note3
SAKURA PAN PACIFIC HOLDINGS (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	Mekong Trading Corporation	30 Tra Khuc, Phuong Tan Son Hoa, Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam	Manufacturing and trading of gas equipment and parts	USD 2,837,166	USD 2,837,166	2,028,000	54.99%	51,059	2,725	239	Note4

Note1: Gains and losses on investment include the adjustment of the downstream unrealized gross profit.

Note2: Eiffel was included as the consolidated entity on 2 May 2025, and the Group recognizes the current period's profit and loss only after the consolidation date.

Note3: The current profit or loss of SAKURA (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. included investment income from Sakura Kitchen (China) Co., Ltd. accounted for using equity method.

Note4: The investment income from the investees recognized for the current period included the adjustment of the downstream unrealized gross profit and amortization of premium.

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(3) Information of investments in Mainland China:

(a) The details of the Company's investment in China through the Sakura Enterprise (B.V.I.) Ltd. are as follows:

Investment company name in China	Main business items	Paid-up capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of 1 Jan. 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended 31 Dec. 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of 31 Dec. 2025	Net income of investee for the year ended 31 Dec. 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the years ended 31 Dec. 2025	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of 31 Dec. 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of 31 Dec. 2025
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan						
Sakura Bath and Kitchen Products (China) Co., Ltd.	Kitchen appliances	\$1,439,424 (RMB320,000,000)	Investing in a third region to set up a company to reinvest in mainland companies	\$380,739 (USD12,110,786)	\$-	\$-	\$380,739 (USD12,110,786)	\$127,035	44.39% (Note 3)	\$56,391	\$911,392	\$1,377,028 (USD31,811,100) (RMB83,800,315)
Sakura Bath and Kitchen Products (Huanan) Co., Ltd.	Kitchen appliances and real estate leasing industry	440,132 (USD14,000,000)	Investing in a third region to set up a company to reinvest in mainland companies	-	-	-	-	28,421	100.00%	28,421	513,602	-
Kunshan Honghu Trading Co., Ltd.	Household appliances, electronic products, communication equipment	3,495 (USD111,159)	Investing in a third region to set up a company to reinvest in mainland companies	-	-	-	-	516	100.00%	516	7,769	\$4,678 (RMB1,040,000)
Kunshan Jingye Consulting Co., Ltd.	Corporate investment, management consulting services	2,168 (USD 68,977)	Investing in a third region to set up a company to reinvest in mainland companies	-	-	-	-	312	100.00%	312	4,745	\$2,834 (RMB630,000)

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Investment company name in China	Main business items	Paid-up capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of 1 Jan. 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended 31 Dec. 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of 31 Dec. 2025	Net income of investee for the year ended 31 Dec. 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the years ended 31 Dec. 2025	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of 31 Dec. 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of 31 Dec. 2025
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan						
Kunshan Yuntian Trading Co., Ltd.	Household appliances, electronic products, communication equipment	1,854 (USD 58,961)	Investing in a third region to set up a company to reinvest in mainland companies	-	-	-	-	274	100.00%	274	4,187	\$2,519 (RMB560,000)
Kunshan Haohui Consulting Co., Ltd.	Corporate image, corporate marketing, exhibition planning consultation	1,782 (USD 56,681)	Investing in a third region to set up a company to reinvest in mainland companies	-	-	-	-	262	100.00%	262	3,989	\$2,384 (RMB530,000)
Kunshan Zhanye Consulting Co., Ltd.	Business information consulting service	450 (RMB100,000)	Investing in a third region to set up a company to reinvest in mainland companies	-	-	-	-	21	100.00%	21	788	-

At the end of the period, the accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investment
\$380,739 (USD 12,110,786)	\$1,414,791 (USD 45,002,573) (Note 1)	\$4,151,188 (Note 2)

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
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- Note 1: The investment amount approved by the MOEA is USD 45,002,573 (excluding the amount of surplus remittance), of which USD 13,800,000 and USD 13,213,043 are the surplus investment of the third regional investment cause (B.V.I.) to reinvest Sakura Kitchen Products (Huanan) Co., Ltd. and Sakura Kitchen Products (China) Co., Ltd. USD 1,995,100 are the surplus of the third regional investment business (i.e. B.V.I.) to invest in Kunshan Honghu Trading Co., Ltd., Kunshan Jingye Consulting Co., Ltd., Kunshan Yuntian Trading Co., Ltd., Kunshan Haohui Consulting Co., Ltd. and Kunshan Zhanye Consulting Co., Ltd.
- Note 2: According to the regulations of the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the investment limit of the Group to the mainland is 60% of its net value.
- Note 3: This is the overall shareholding ratio, including shareholding ratio of 2.78% in B.V.I., the shareholding ratio of 1.11% in Kunshan Honghu Trading Co., Ltd., Kunshan Jingye Consulting Co., Ltd., Kunshan Yuntian Trading Co., Ltd., Kunshan Haohui Consulting Co., Ltd. and Kunshan Zhanye Consulting Co., Ltd., and shareholding ratio of 40.50% in SAKURA (CAYMAN) CO., LTD., totaling 44.39%.

(b) For information on major transactions between the Group and the mainland reinvestment company and its price and payment terms, please refer to Note 7.

14. Department information

For management purposes, the Group classifies operating units according to different strategic institutions and is divided into the following three reporting departments:

1. Gas Appliances Department: This department is primarily responsible for the manufacturing and trading of gas appliances.
2. Kitchenware Department: This department is mainly responsible for the manufacturing and trading of system kitchenware and their related components.
3. Sakura Enterprise (British Virgin Islands) Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as B.V.I.): The department is mainly engaged in financial investment.
4. Other operating segments: The Group has other operating segments that do not meet the quantitative threshold, which primarily engaged in real estate leasing, import business, international business, administrative affairs, interior decoration, trading of system furniture panels, and customized processing.

Taiwan Sakura Corporation and Subsidiaries
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The Group has other operating departments that do not meet the quantitative threshold; they mainly engage in property leasing, import business, international business, administrative affairs, and interior decoration services.

The aforementioned reporting operations department did not aggregate more than one operating department.

The management individually monitors the operational results of its business units to make decisions on resource allocation and performance assessment. The performance of the department is assessed based on pre-tax profit and loss. The accounting policies of the reporting department are the same as the summary of the Group's important accounting policies. However, the income tax on the consolidated financial statements is managed based on Group and is not allocated to the operating department.

The transfer pricing between operational departments is based on regular transactions similar to external third parties.

- (1) The information on the profit and loss and assets of the departments should be reported as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Gas Appliances Department	Kitchenware Department	BVI	Other Departments	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Income						
Revenue from external customers	\$5,597,446	\$3,334,196	\$-	\$1,342,963	\$-	\$10,274,605
Inter-department income	424,675	-	-	-	(424,675)	-
Interest income	1,363	-	9,761	16,538	(608)	27,054
Total income	<u>\$6,023,484</u>	<u>\$3,334,196</u>	<u>\$9,761</u>	<u>\$1,359,501</u>	<u>\$(425,283)</u>	<u>\$10,301,659</u>
Expenses and losses						
Interest expense	\$580	\$2,413	\$21	\$11,577	\$(612)	\$13,979
Depreciation and amortization	\$85,594	\$77,676	\$3,568	\$84,831	\$1,812	\$253,481
Investment (loss) gain	\$-	\$-	\$80,747	\$150,745	\$(137,496)	\$93,996
Department profit and loss	<u>\$1,417,266</u>	<u>\$596,362</u>	<u>\$70,399</u>	<u>\$(226,112)</u>	<u>\$(150,391)</u>	<u>\$1,707,524</u>
Long-term equity investment by equity method	\$-	\$-	\$1,418,220	\$2,567,061	\$(2,840,330)	\$1,144,951
Capital expenditure	\$45,256	\$302,203	\$-	\$47,187	\$-	\$394,646
Departmental assets	<u>\$2,591,949</u>	<u>\$3,407,235</u>	<u>\$1,779,756</u>	<u>\$6,465,367</u>	<u>\$(3,031,798)</u>	<u>\$11,212,509</u>
Department debt	<u>\$1,670,868</u>	<u>\$1,092,230</u>	<u>\$6,046</u>	<u>\$1,510,529</u>	<u>\$(89,732)</u>	<u>\$4,189,941</u>

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Gas Appliances Department	Kitchenware Department	BVI	Other Departments	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Income						
Revenue from external customers	\$5,652,538	\$2,730,326	\$-	\$1,218,005	\$-	\$9,600,869
Inter-department income	386,255	-	-	-	(386,255)	-
Interest income	3,218	3	11,854	16,747	(690)	31,132
Total income	\$6,042,011	\$2,730,329	\$11,854	\$1,234,752	\$(386,945)	\$9,632,001
Expenses and losses						
Interest expense	\$1,539	\$1,690	\$25	\$6,404	\$(693)	\$8,965
Depreciation and amortization	\$79,779	\$61,486	\$3,296	\$65,892	\$3,122	\$213,575
Investment (loss) gain	\$-	\$-	82,711	\$194,908	\$(206,745)	\$70,874
Department profit and loss	\$1,336,564	\$510,226	\$104,405	\$(96,330)	\$(228,115)	\$1,626,750
Long-term equity investment by equity method	\$-	\$-	\$1,379,768	\$2,495,170	\$(2,760,775)	\$1,114,163
Capital expenditure	\$54,818	\$23,635	\$-	\$186,289	\$-	\$264,742
Departmental assets	\$2,735,037	\$2,499,475	\$1,834,201	\$6,650,544	\$(3,089,867)	\$10,629,390
Department debt	\$1,784,437	\$924,654	\$83,604	\$1,425,688	\$(172,559)	\$4,045,824

- (2) The reporting of each departments' revenue, profit and loss, assets, liabilities and other major items should be adjusted

In 2025 and 2024, the Group did not have any adjustments regarding each department's revenue, profit and loss, assets, liabilities, and other major items.

- (3) Regional financial information

- (a) Revenue from external customers:

Country	2025	2024
Taiwan	\$9,600,443	\$8,854,733
China (including HK)	458,762	548,529
Vietnam	151,075	118,402
Other regions	64,325	79,205
Total	\$10,274,605	\$9,600,869

Revenue is categorized based on the country in which the customer is located.

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(b) Non-current assets:

Country	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Taiwan	\$3,407,446	\$2,932,794
China (including HK)	214,006	230,987
Vietnam	40,552	44,739
Other regions	<u>\$3,662,004</u>	<u>\$3,208,520</u>

Non-current assets do not include assets classified as financial instruments, deferred tax assets, and post-employment benefit assets.

(5) Important customer information

The customers of the Group in 2025 and 2024 in which the sales of goods accounted for more than 10% of the income on the income statement were:

Customer	2025		2024		Department completed the sales
	Sales amount	Percentage	Sales amount	Percentage	
Company A	\$1,601,272	15.58	\$1,555,418	16.20	Gas Appliances Department