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GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
31 MARCH 2026 AND 2025

Notice to readers:
The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Globe Union Industrial Corp. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Republic of China. A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March, 2026 and 2025, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the three-month periods ended 31 March, 2026 and 2025, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Chen, Ming Hung

Lo, Wen Chen

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

8 May 2026

Notice to Readers

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

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As at		
Assets	Notes	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	$2,756,002	$2,879,380	$2,830,146
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6(2)	4,828	5,386	81
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4, 6(3), 8	10,763	50,957	488,390
Accounts receivable, net	4, 5, 6(4), 8	2,678,945	2,324,222	2,671,259
Inventories, net	4, 5, 6(5), 8	3,895,380	3,810,698	3,866,758
Prepayment	6(6)	557,663	453,413	347,027
Other current assets		280,885	358,193	410,686
Total current assets		10,184,466	9,882,249	10,614,347
Non-current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4, 6(7)	152,249	187,553	162,546
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(8), 8	2,679,698	2,694,651	3,050,055
Right-of-use assets	4, 6(21)	1,811,749	1,850,131	1,972,001
Investment properties	4, 6(9)	16,038	15,679	16,230
Intangible assets	4, 6(10)	89,936	91,190	77,796
Goodwill	4, 5, 6(10)(11)	764,944	765,823	776,609
Deferred tax assets	4,5	258,878	249,374	335,049
Other non-current assets		158,922	129,605	138,469
Net defined benefit assets, non-current	6(16)	15,222	8,004	5,858
Total non-current assets		5,947,636	5,992,010	6,534,613
Total assets		$16,132,102	$15,874,259	$17,148,960

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

(continued)

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	As at 31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025
Current liabilities				
Short-term loans	4, 6(13)	$2,012,873	$2,060,385	$3,616,462
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6(12)	95	823	14,380
Notes payable		98,298	103,037	50,118
Accounts payable		1,702,667	1,377,699	1,386,879
Other payables	6(14)	1,654,471	1,855,166	2,168,362
Current tax liabilities	4	170,516	170,342	179,288
Lease liabilities, current	4, 6(21)	371,602	345,349	314,203
Current portion of long-term loans	4, 6(15)	324,286	324,286	200,000
Other current liabilities		66,901	67,619	84,085
Total current liabilities		6,401,709	6,304,706	8,013,777
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term loans	4, 6(15)	1,745,714	1,792,714	700,000
Provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs	4	32,040	31,655	25,732
Deferred tax liabilities	4,5	71,815	46,248	32,779
Lease liabilities, non-current	4, 6(21)	1,475,012	1,523,734	1,645,814
Other non-current liabilities		92,640	92,801	91,460
Net defined benefit obligation, non-current	4,6(16)	-	14,241	-
Total non-current liabilities		3,417,221	3,501,393	2,495,785
Total liabilities		9,818,930	9,806,099	10,509,562
Equity attributable to the parent company	4,6(17)			
Capital				
Common stock		4,110,170	4,110,170	4,105,670
Advance receipts for common stock		-	-	5,175
Total capital		4,110,170	4,110,170	4,110,845
Capital surplus		996,626	997,764	995,311
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve		302,519	302,519	260,274
Special reserve		649,729	649,729	649,729
Unappropriated earnings		318,236	204,231	514,899
Total retained earnings		1,270,484	1,156,479	1,424,902
Other components of equity				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(136,498)	(303,947)	25,653
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		72,390	107,694	82,687
Total other components of equity		(64,108)	(196,253)	108,340
Total equity		6,313,172	6,068,160	6,639,398
Total liabilities and equity		$16,132,102	$15,874,259	$17,148,960

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

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

		For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	Notes	2026	2025
Net sales	6(19)	$4,675,859	$4,399,029
Cost of sales	6(5)(22)	(3,076,378)	(2,911,483)
Gross profit		1,599,481	1,487,546
Operating expenses	6(21)(22)		
Selling and marketing		(953,217)	(1,012,892)
General and administrative		(389,298)	(391,261)
Research and development		(38,440)	(42,703)
Expected credit losses	6(20)	(2,918)	(1,643)
Total operating expenses		(1,383,873)	(1,448,499)
Operating income		215,608	39,047
Non-operating income and expenses	6(23)		
Other revenue		19,518	40,144
Other gains and losses		(6,941)	6,399
Finance costs		(49,170)	(46,196)
Total non-operating income and expenses		(36,593)	347
Income before income tax		179,015	39,394
Income tax expense	4,5,6(25)	(65,010)	(16,101)
Net income		114,005	23,293
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(24)		
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive loss		(35,304)	(7,355)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		167,449	228,114
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		132,145	220,759
Total comprehensive income		$246,150	$244,052
Net income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		$114,005	$23,293
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		$114,005	$23,293
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Stockholder of the parent		$246,150	$244,052
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		$246,150	$244,052
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(26)		
Earnings per share-basic		$0.28	$0.06
Earnings per share-diluted		$0.28	$0.06

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

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Notes	Equity Attributable to the Parent Company								Total equity
		Capital			Retained Earnings			Other components of equity		
		Common Stock	Advance Receipts for Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains or Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	6(17)	$4,096,140	$11	$993,211	$260,274	$649,729	$491,606	$(202,461)	$90,042	$6,378,552
Net income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025							23,293			23,293
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025								228,114	(7,355)	220,759
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025							23,293	228,114	(7,355)	244,052
Share-based payment transactions-Conversion of advance receipts for common stock	6(18)	9,530	(10,959)	1,429						-
Share-based payment transactions-Exercise of employee stock option	6(17)(18)		16,123							16,123
Share-based payment transactions-Share-based payment expense	6(18)			671						671
Balance as at 31 March 2025	6(17)	$4,105,670	$5,175	$995,311	$260,274	$649,729	$514,899	$25,653	$82,687	$6,639,398
Balance as at 1 January 2026	6(17)	$4,110,170	$-	$997,764	$302,519	$649,729	$204,231	$(303,947)	$107,694	$6,068,160
Net income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026							114,005			114,005
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026								167,449	(35,304)	132,145
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026							114,005	167,449	(35,304)	246,150
Share-based payment transactions-Share-based payment expense	6(18)			(1,138)						(1,138)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	6(17)	$4,110,170	$-	$996,626	$302,519	$649,729	$318,236	$(136,498)	$72,390	$6,313,172

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

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income before tax		$179,015	$39,394
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation		196,377	195,844
Amortization		7,521	7,900
Expected credit losses		2,918	1,643
Net (gain) loss of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(10,124)	9,590
Interest expense		49,170	46,196
Interest income		(10,002)	(13,878)
Dividend income		(2,938)	-
Share-based payment expense		(1,138)	671
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(195)	3,517
Loss (gain) on lease modification		25	(4,513)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current		9,954	9,460
Accounts receivable		(332,094)	(394,497)
Inventories, net		(38,687)	(65,412)
Prepayments		(104,250)	88,618
Other current assets		51,497	53,275
Other non-current assets		1,402	(3,803)
Notes payable		(7,670)	(6,586)
Accounts payable		317,006	(136,681)
Other payables		(221,475)	(157,956)
Other current liabilities		(884)	(15,885)
Defined benefit obligation		(21,409)	(4,681)
Other non-current liabilities		(161)	46,680
Cash generated from (used in) operations		63,858	(301,104)
Interest received		10,002	13,878
Interest paid		(48,378)	(47,013)
Income tax (paid) refunded		(18,697)	724
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		6,785	(333,515)

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

(Continued)

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026	2025
(Continued)			
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(57,196)	(85,275)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		322	530
(Increase) decrease in deposits-out		(5,206)	4,329
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current		40,194	(84,757)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(5,865)	(3,843)
Dividend received		2,938	-
Other investing activities		-	(2,435)
Net cash used in investing activities		(24,813)	(171,451)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in short-term loans		4,750,000	714,896
Decrease in short-term loans		(4,797,073)	(680,000)
Increase in long-term loans		1,200,000	-
Decrease in long-term loans		(1,247,000)	-
Decrease in lease liabilities		(84,004)	(97,438)
Exercise of employee stock option		-	16,123
Net cash used in financing activities		(178,077)	(46,419)
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		72,727	71,841
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(123,378)	(479,544)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		$2,879,380	$3,309,690
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6(1)	$2,756,002	$2,830,146

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. ("the Company") was incorporated on 29 October 1979 to manufacture and sell plumbing products. On 1 December 1995, the Company acquired Chen Ling Industrial Co. Ltd., a company operated in manufacturing and sale of plumbing products. The Company applied to be listed on the Taipei Exchange on 1 June 1998, and was authorized to trade its shares over the counter on 7 May 1999. The Company applied to be listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange on 16 June 2000 and its shares were authorized to be listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange on 11 September 2000. The Company's registered office and the main business location is at No.22, Chien-Kuo Rd., Tanzi Dist., Taichung, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on 8 May 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 2026. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

(2) 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.

(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 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.

(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 amendment 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.

(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 of the Group for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

(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 ("$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Group 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 Group controls an investee if and only if the Group 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 Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group 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 Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group 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 Group 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.

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

If the Group 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:

			Percentage of ownership (%)			
Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	31 March 2025	Note
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Industrial (B.V.I.) Corp. (G.U.I.(B.V.I.))	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
G.U.I.(B.V.I.)	Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling faucets and related parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
G.U.I.(B.V.I.)	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	10.71%	10.71%	10.71%	
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union Verwaltungs GmbH	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Selling faucets and related parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union (UK) Limited	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union (UK) Limited	PJH Trustees Limited	Trust company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union (UK) Limited	PJH Group Limited	Selling kitchen and bathroom products	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union (Bermuda) Ltd. (G.U.L.(Bermuda))	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
G.U.L.(Bermuda)	Globe Union Group, Inc.	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Danze Inc.	Overseas sales and maintenance center	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

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

			Percentage of ownership (%)			
Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	31 March 2025	Note
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	Sales and marketing support services	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Assembling and selling bathroom products	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Globe Union Services Inc.	Marketing support services	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
G.U.L.(Bermuda)	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	89.29%	89.29%	89.29%	
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Business Consultancy Shanghai Company Limited	Consulting industry	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling bathroom products	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	He Shun Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment, developing and manufacturing hardware products	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Brassware Operation Co., Ltd.	Supply Chain Management Services	100.00%	100.00%	-%	Note 1
Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Ann Bo Brassware Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of metal materials and hardware products	-%	-%	-%	Note 2

Note 1: The Company established a sub-subsidiary, Globe Union Brassware Operation Co., Ltd. in September 2025.

Note 2: The Company established a sub-subsidiary, Globe Union Ann Bo Brassware Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in December 2025, but has not yet injected capital.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group’s consolidated financial statements are presented in NT$, 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.

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. The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

(a) when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and
(b) when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

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.

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 (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and 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.

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.

<u>Financial assets measured at amortized cost</u>

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

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.

<u>Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>

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 asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured 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:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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 measured 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 asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured 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 measured 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.

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 measured 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.

(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 and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

A. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
B. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
C. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

A. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
B. a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or 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) Derivative instrument

The Group uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives that are designated as and effective hedging instruments which are classified as financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of hedges, which is recognized in either profit or loss or equity according to types of hedges used.

When the host contracts are either non-financial assets or liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(10) 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.

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.

(11) 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 – Purchase cost on a weighted average method.

Finished goods and work in progress – Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs on weighted average method.

Merchandise – Purchase cost on weighted average method.

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.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(12) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group’s investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture 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 or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture 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 or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affects the Group’s percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, 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 or joint venture on a prorata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group’s interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in additional paid-in capital and investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture 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 pro rata basis when the Group disposes of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture 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 or an investment in a joint venture 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 or joint venture 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 or joint venture, 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 or an investment in a joint venture 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.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture 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.

(13) 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:

Items	Useful Lives
Buildings	5～55 years
Machinery and equipment	3～11 years
Transportation equipment	5～6 years
Office equipment	2～10 years
Other equipment	2～7 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.

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.

(14) 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:

Items	Useful Lives
Buildings	9~20 years
Right-of-use assets	46 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.

(15) 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:

(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 amortised 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.

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 statement 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.

(16) 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.

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 recognized in profit or loss.

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

	Trademarks	Computer software
Useful lives	10～15 years	3～10 years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis	Amortized on a straight-line basis
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(17) 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.

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.

(18) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company 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. Therefore fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company 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 and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

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. Re-measurements, 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.

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.

Pension cost for an interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted and disclosed for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events.

(19) 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 decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs

The provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs arose on construction of a property, plant and equipment. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Provision for warranties

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

(20) Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods. 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. The main product of the Group are faucets and plumbing products 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.

(21) 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.

(22) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

(23) 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 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.

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.

(24) 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 tax and deferred 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.

Deferred tax

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

(a) Where the deferred 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 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 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.

Deferred 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 tax assets and deferred 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 tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred 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.

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

Interim period income tax expense is accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings, that is, the estimated average annual effective income tax rate applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period. The estimated average annual effective income tax rate only includes current income tax. The recognition and measurement of deferred tax follows annual financial reporting requirements in accordance with IAS 12. The Group recognizes the effect of change in tax rate for deferred taxes in full if the new tax rate is enacted by the end of the interim reporting period, by charging to profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or directly to equity.

(25) 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.

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 JUDGEMENTS, 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.

(1) 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.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flows model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

(b) Impairment of goodwill

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 future budget estimates 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.

(c) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and changes of the future salary etc. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(d) Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

(e) Revenue recognition – estimation of sales returns and allowance

The Group estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, revenue is recognized to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(f) 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 counties 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 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 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.

(g) 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 expects to receive (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.

(h) Evaluation of inventories

Estimates of net realisable 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.

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

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Cash on hand	$156	$141	$279
Demand deposits	829,745	2,276,847	1,411,141
Time deposits	1,926,101	602,392	1,418,726
Total	$2,756,002	$2,879,380	$2,830,146

Cash and cash equivalents were not pledged.

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

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	$4,828	$636	$81
Stocks	-	4,750	-
Total	$4,828	$5,386	$81

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

Please refer to Note 12(8) for more details on forward foreign exchange contracts.

(3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost- current

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Bank deposits-reserve account	$6,568	$10,796	$15,566
Bank deposits-time deposit-pledged	4,195	3,191	2,409
Bank deposits-time deposit (longer than three months)	-	36,970	470,415
Subtotal (total carrying amount)	10,763	50,957	488,390
Less: loss allowance	-	-	-
Total	$10,763	$50,957	$488,390

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

The Group classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note 8 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(4) Accounts receivable, net

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Accounts receivable	$2,783,516	$2,421,936	$2,771,047
Less: allowance for sales discounts	(84,044)	(80,351)	(96,584)
Less: loss allowance	(20,527)	(17,363)	(3,204)
Total	$2,678,945	$2,324,222	$2,671,259

Accounts receivables are generally on 30-90 day terms. The total carrying amount as at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025 were $2,699,472, $2,341,585 and $2,674,463 respectively. Please refer to Note 6 (20) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on accounts receivable under pledge.

(5) Inventories

(a) Details as follows:

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Raw materials	$209,919	$220,540	$191,881
Supplies & parts	60,968	57,789	53,430
Work in progress	102,049	112,135	122,836
Finished goods	2,249,921	2,135,840	2,238,616
Merchandise	1,272,523	1,284,394	1,259,995
Total	$3,895,380	$3,810,698	$3,866,758

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

(b) The cost of inventories recognized in cost of goods sold for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 amounted to $3,076,378and $2,911,483, respectively, including gain from inventory price recovery amounted to $1,153 and $4,033 from the disposal of obsolete products for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on inventories under pledge.

(6) Prepayments

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Prepaid insurance	$112,346	$6,434	$84,211
Prepayment for purchases	89,410	109,386	31,085
Offset against VAT	32,430	32,559	30,250
Other prepayments	323,477	305,034	201,481
Total	$557,663	$453,413	$347,027

Prepayments were not pledged.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current:			
Listed company stocks	$152,249	$187,553	$162,546

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

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on the credit risk of the equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$2,679,698	$2,694,651	$3,050,055

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

(a) Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$296,657	$1,309,366	$3,318,186	$42,112	$377,999	$799,353	$46,368	$6,190,041
Additions	-	326	252	420	3,598	16,790	11,494	32,880
Disposals	-	(12,061)	(173)	(42)	(495)	(1,758)	-	(14,529)
Transfers	-	-	6,372	-	(334)	-	(5,799)	239
Exchange differences	5,380	23,873	75,358	585	4,432	13,694	1,093	124,415
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$302,037	$1,321,504	$3,399,995	$43,075	$385,200	$828,079	$53,156	$6,333,046
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$309,399	$1,357,167	$3,391,508	$48,476	$344,117	$673,685	$74,844	$6,199,196
Additions	-	14,146	922	1,474	20,306	20,991	16,016	73,855
Disposals	-	-	(2,101)	-	(159)	(4,079)	-	(6,339)
Transfers	-	(33,465)	-	-	(389)	69,837	196	36,179
Exchange differences	3,776	24,695	53,978	1,762	7,643	17,842	1,459	111,155
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$313,175	$1,362,543	$3,444,307	$51,712	$371,518	$778,276	$92,515	$6,414,046
Depreciation and impairment:								
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$-	$600,633	$1,997,456	$27,257	$307,928	$562,116	$-	$3,495,390
Depreciation	-	15,689	52,642	1,391	7,106	17,187	-	94,015
Disposals	-	(12,061)	(62)	(42)	(495)	(1,742)	-	(14,402)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	11,847	50,496	494	4,068	11,440	-	78,345
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$-	$616,108	$2,100,532	$29,100	$318,607	$589,001	$-	$3,653,348
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$-	$579,275	$1,794,484	$40,484	$288,639	$533,390	$-	$3,236,272
Depreciation	-	17,909	60,198	817	5,965	13,999	-	98,888
Disposals	-	-	(805)	-	(155)	(1,332)	-	(2,292)
Reclassification	-	(33,212)	-	-	-	-	-	(33,212)
Exchange differences	-	11,608	33,738	1,433	5,461	12,095	-	64,335
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$-	$575,580	$1,887,615	$42,734	$299,910	$558,152	$-	$3,363,991
Net carrying amount:								
31 Mar. 2026	$302,037	$705,396	$1,299,463	$13,975	$66,593	$239,078	$53,156	$2,679,698
31 Dec. 2025	$296,657	$708,733	$1,320,730	$14,855	$70,071	$237,237	$46,368	$2,694,651
31 Mar. 2025	$313,175	$786,963	$1,556,692	$8,978	$71,608	$220,124	$92,515	$3,050,055

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

(b) The major components of the Group's buildings are main buildings, freight elevator, water and power supply, and are depreciated according to their useful life of 55, 16 and 11 years, respectively.

(c) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge as at 31 March 2026.

(d) There is no occurrence of capitalization of interest due to purchasing property, plant and equipment for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

(9) Investment property

The Group's investment properties include both owned investment properties and investment properties held by the Group as right-of-use assets. The investment properties held by the Group as right-of-use assets with non-cancellable period of 46 years.

	Buildings	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost:			
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$136,880	$27,367	$164,247
Exchange differences	4,015	802	4,817
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$140,895	$28,169	$169,064
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$136,211	$27,233	$163,444
Exchange differences	2,890	578	3,468
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$139,101	$27,811	$166,912
Depreciation and impairment:			
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$132,052	$16,516	$148,568
Depreciation	-	99	99
Exchange differences	3,873	486	4,359
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$135,925	$17,101	$153,026
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$131,407	$16,047	$147,454
Depreciation	-	98	98
Exchange differences	2,788	342	3,130
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$134,195	$16,487	$150,682
Net carrying amount:			
31 Mar. 2026	$4,970	$11,068	$16,038
31 Dec. 2025	$4,828	$10,851	$15,679
31 Mar. 2025	$4,906	$11,324	$16,230

No investment property was pledged.

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

Investment properties held by the Group are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized with Level 3. The fair value of the investment properties held by the Group amounted to \$221,149 and \$214,847 and \$218,332 as of 31 March 2026 , 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025, respectively. The fair value has been determined based on valuations performed by the Group's management referring to the price of real estate in the active neighborhood market. The fair value of the investment properties held by the Group amounted to \$216,040 as at 30 September 2024. The fair value has been determined based on valuations performed by an independent valuer. The valuation method used is the comparison approach.

(10) Intangible assets and goodwill

	Computer software	Trademarks	Goodwill	Total
Cost:				
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$383,306	$82,834	$1,456,617	$1,922,757
Addition-acquired separately	5,865	-	-	5,865
Disposal	(1,594)	-	-	(1,594)
Exchange differences	2,132	(120)	(2,020)	(8)
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$389,709	$82,714	$1,454,597	$1,927,020
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$337,411	$80,816	$1,418,305	$1,836,532
Addition-acquired separately	3,843	-	-	3,843
Exchange differences	8,759	3,146	59,857	71,762
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$350,013	$83,962	$1,478,162	$1,912,137
Amortization and impairment:				
As at 1 Jan. 2026	$292,116	$82,834	$690,794	$1,065,744
Disposal	(1,594)	-	-	(1,594)
Amortization	7,521	-	-	7,521
Exchange differences	1,730	(120)	(1,141)	469
As at 31 Mar. 2026	$299,773	$82,714	$689,653	$1,072,140
As at 1 Jan. 2025	$258,479	$80,816	$671,560	$1,010,855
Amortization	7,900	-	-	7,900
Exchange differences	5,838	3,146	29,993	38,977
As at 31 Mar. 2025	$272,217	$83,962	$701,553	$1,057,732
Net carrying amount:				
31 Mar. 2026	$89,936	$-	$764,944	$854,880
31 Dec. 2025	$91,190	$-	$765,823	$857,013
31 Mar. 2025	$77,796	$-	$776,609	$854,405

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

Amortization expense of intangible assets under the statement of comprehensive income:

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Operating costs	$151	$157
Operating expenses	$7,370	$7,743

(11) Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired through business combinations have been allocated to two cash-generating units which are also reportable operating segments. Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each cash-generating units are as follows:

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Goodwill			
Channel unit	$682,587	$683,716	$694,364
Manufacturing unit	82,357	82,107	82,245
Total	$764,944	$765,823	$776,609

Channel cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the channel unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The discount rate applied to cash flow projections were 14.6% and 13.8%, respectively, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, and cash flows beyond the five-year period were extrapolated using 2% and 2% growth rate as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, that was the same as the long-term average growth rate for the industry.

There have been no significant changes in the abovementioned discount rate projections made by the Company’s management. As a result of this analysis, management did not identify any impairment for goodwill as at 31 March 2026 and 2025 amounted to $682,587 and $694,364, respectively, which is allocated to this cash-generating unit.

Manufacturing cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the manufacturing unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The discount rate applied to cash flow projections were 13.5% and 13.5%, respectively, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, and cash flows beyond the five-year period were extrapolated using 2.2% and 2.1% growth rate as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, that was the same as the long-term average growth rate for the industry.

There have been no significant changes in the abovementioned discount rate projections made by the Company's management. As a result of this analysis, management did not identify any impairment for goodwill as at 31 March 2026 and 2025 amounted to $82,357 and $82,245, respectively, which is allocated to this cash-generating unit.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of value-in-use for both channel and manufacturing units are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

(a) Gross margin
(b) Discount rates; and
(c) Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

Gross margins – Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the one year preceding the start of the budget period. These exclude the possibility of margin increase over the budget period for anticipated efficiency improvements. The gross margins applied for the channel unit and the manufacturing unit remained the same.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Group, taking into account the particular situations of the Group and its operating segments. The WACC includes both the cost of liabilities and cost of equities. The cost of equities is derived from the expected returns of the Group's investors on capital, where the cost of liabilities is measured by the interest-bearing loans that the Group has obligation to settle. Specific risk relating to the operating segments is accounted for by considering the individual beta factor which is evaluated annually and based on publicly available market information.

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

Growth rate estimates – Rates are based on industry average growth rates or local industry research. For the reasons explained above, the long-term average growth rates used to extrapolate the budget for the channel unit and the manufacturing unit have been adjusted based on industry average growth rates.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of the channel unit and the manufacturing unit, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below:

Raw materials price inflation – Management has considered the possibility of raw material price inflation. The Group used past actual raw material price movements as an indicator of future price movements. Management believes there is no raw materials price deviating from the budget for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, and therefore no further impairment may arise.

Growth rate assumptions – Management recognizes that the speed of technological change and the possibility of new entrants can have a significant impact on growth rate assumptions. The effect of new entrants is not expected to have an adverse impact on the forecasts included in the budget. The estimated long-term growth rate of channel unit, and manufacturing unit were 2%, 2%, and 2.2%, 2.1% for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively. Management deemed these growth rates reasonable after considering the long-term growth rate and the economic environment for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025. Therefore, no further impairment may result.

(12) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Held for trading：			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	$95	$823	$14,380

Please refer to Note 12(8) for details of forward foreign exchange contracts.

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

(13) Short-term loans

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Unsecured bank loans	$1,750,000	$1,790,000	$3,200,000
Secured bank loans	262,873	270,385	416,462
Total	$2,012,873	$2,060,385	$3,616,462
Interest Rates (%)	1.88%~5.70%	1.88%~5.90%	1.875%~6.45%

The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounted to $5,472,267, $5,385,365 and $2,201,938 as at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on secured loans.

(14) Other payables

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Accrued sales discounts	$313,721	$510,428	$360,377
Accrued freight and tariff	221,648	174,090	210,817
Accrued payroll and bonus	219,451	298,831	275,188
Compensation payable	205,567	246,940	271,997
Output tax	136,614	128,872	106,638
Accrued VAT payables	21,027	25,303	25,989
Accrued land and building payables	-	-	290,254
Others	536,443	470,702	627,102
Total	$1,654,471	$1,855,166	$2,168,362

(15) Long-term loans

(a) As at 31 Mar. 2026

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

Lenders	Type	As at 31 Mar. 2026	Maturity date and terms of repayment	Guarantee
E.SUN Bank (Leading Bank of Syndicated Loan)	Syndicated bank loans	$1,000,000	2025/12-2027/05 Interest is paid monthly. Principal repaid at maturity.	None
E.SUN Bank (Leading Bank of Syndicated Loan)	Syndicated bank loans	700,000	2022/05-2027/05 Interest is paid monthly; repayable annually starting from 2 years after the drawdown of the loan. The annual payment of each year is 100 million, 200 million, 300 million, and 400 million.	None
First Bank	Credit	200,000	2025/11-2027/07 Interest is paid monthly. Principal repaid at maturity.	None
Exim Bank	Credit	170,000	2025/12-2029/12 Interest is paid quarterly; the first installment is due 12 months from the drawdown date, and thereafter, installments are due every 6 months, with a total of 7 installments for the principal repayment on a straight-line basis.	None
Subtotal		2,070,000		
Less: current portion		(324,286)		
Total		$1,745,714		
Interest rate		2.00%~2.3453%		

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

(b) As at 31 Dec. 2025

Lenders	Type	As at 31 Dec. 2025	Maturity date and terms of repayment	Guarantee
E.SUN Bank (Leading Bank of Syndicated Loan)	Syndicated bank loans	$1,000,000	2025/12-2027/05 Interest is paid monthly. Principal repaid at maturity.	None
E.SUN Bank (Leading Bank of Syndicated Loan)	Syndicated bank loans	700,000	2022/05-2027/05 Interest is paid monthly; repayable annually starting from 2 years after the drawdown of the loan. The annual payment of each year is 100 million, 200 million, 300 million, and 400 million.	None
First Bank	Credit	200,000	2025/11-2027/07 Interest is paid monthly. Principal repaid at maturity.	None
Exim Bank	Credit	170,000	2025/12-2029/12 Interest is paid quarterly; the first installment is due 12 months from the drawdown date, and thereafter, installments are due every 6 months, with a total of 7 installments for the principal repayment on a straight-line basis.	None
KGI Bank	Credit	47,000	2025/09-2027/08 Interest is paid monthly. Principal repaid at maturity.	None
Subtotal		2,117,000		
Less: current portion		(324,286)		
Total		$1,792,714		
Interest rate		2.00%~2.3453%		

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

(c) As at 31 Mar. 2025

Lenders	Type	As at 31 Mar. 2025	Maturity date and terms of repayment	Guarantee
E.SUN Bank (Leading Bank of Syndicated Loan)	Syndicated bank loans	$900,000	2022/05-2027/05 Interest is paid monthly; repayable annually starting from 2 years after the drawdown of the loan. The annual payment of each year is 100 million, 200 million, 300 million, and 400 million.	None
Subtotal		900,000		
Less: current portion		(200,000)		
Total		$700,000		
Interest rate		2.3553%		

Please refer to Note 9(2) for further details on syndicated bank loans.

(16) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company adopts a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Group will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Group has made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China will contribute social welfare benefits based on a certain percentage of employees' salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries and branches are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were $26,546 and $27,010, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company adopts 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. The Company's 2019 pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan has reached sufficient allocation and does not require further allocation based on the approval of the management department of processing zone. Before the end of each year, the Company 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 will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

Expenses under the defined benefits plan for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were $8,431 and $10,145, respectively.

(17) Equities

(a) Common stock

The Company's authorized capital was $6,000,000 as at 1 January 2025, divided into 600,000,000 shares with par value of NT$10 each. The paid-in capital amounted to $4,096,151 with 409,614,962 shares issued. The registration change process of the 1,000 shares issued was not completed and the amount was recorded as capital collected in advance in the amount of $11. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2025, the registration change process of said 1,000 shares of employee stock options was completed and such shares have been converted to common stock.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the employees converted their options into 1,402,000 shares at NT$11.5 per share. As at 31 December 2025, the registration change process for the conversion was completed.

The Company's authorized capital was $6,000,000 as at 31 March 2026, divided into 600,000,000 shares with par value of NT$10 each. The paid-in capital amounted to $4,110,170 with 411,016,962 shares issued. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

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

(b) Capital surplus

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Additional paid-in capital	$917,274	$917,274	$916,599
Share-based payment transactions	71,452	72,590	70,812
Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6,005	6,005	6,005
Premium from merger	1,895	1,895	1,895
Total	$996,626	$997,764	$995,311

According to the Company Act, 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.

(c) 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 after deducting items A and B as legal reserve;
D. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
E. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the board of directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as the current and future development plan, investment environment, fund requirements and domestic and international competition; as well as the interest of the shareholders. At least 30% of the dividends must be distributed to shareholders annually. The Company seeks sustainable development based on capital expenditure, business expansion and financial planning. Earnings distribution can be made in the form of stock dividends or cash dividends.

However, cash dividends must be greater than 60% of the current year bonus distributed to shareholders. The dividend distribution policy may depend on the company's business needs, reinvestment or merger and acquisition capital requirements, and major regulatory requirement changes. The board of directors shall submit a proposal to the shareholders meeting to adjust the cash dividend distribution ratio appropriately.

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 “other net deductions from shareholders” equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders’ equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders’ equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

On 31 March 2021, the FSC issued Order No. Financial – Supervisory – Securities – Corporate –1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance. On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders’ equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the special reserve in the amount equal to the reversal may be released for earnings distribution.

The Company did not have any special reserve due from first-time adoption of the IFRS.

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 April 2026 and 23 May 2025 are as follows:

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

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NT$)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Legal reserve	$-	$42,245		
Common stock - cash dividend(Note)	41,102	143,856	$0.10	$0.35

Note: As stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation, a special resolution was passed at the board of directors' meeting held on 10 April 2026 to distribute the 2025 common stock cash dividend.

Please refer to Note 6(22) for more details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

(18) Share-based payment plans

(a) On 14 February 2022, the Company was authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China, Executive Yuan, to issue non-compensatory employee share options with a total number of 2,100 units. Each unit entitles an optionee to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Company's common shares. Settlement upon the exercise of the options will be made through the issuance of new shares. The exercise price of the option was set at the closing price of the Company's common share on the grant date. The optionee may exercise 50% and 100% of the options starting two years and three years, respectively, from the grant date by the plan. The contractual term of each option granted is five years. If there are changes in the common shares of the Company, the exercise price of share options will be recalculated and adjusted in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the optionee.

The contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these employee share options.

As at 31 March 2026, the Company has not cancelled or modified the share-based payment plan proposed for employees. The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

Date of grant	Total number of share options granted (unit)	Total number of share options outstanding (unit)	Shares to be subscribed (unit)	Exercise price of share options (NT$)
14 Feb. 2022	2,100	850	850	$13.20

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

a. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025:

	3-month periods ended 31 March			
	2026		2025	
	Number of share options outstanding (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)	Number of share options outstanding (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	850	$13.20	1,600	$13.70
Converted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	850	$13.20	1,600	$13.70
Weighted average fair value of share options (NT$)	$3.5		$3.5	

b. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan as at 31 March 2026:

		Share options outstanding				Share options exercisable	
Share options	Range of exercise price (NT$)	Number (unit)	Maturity date	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)	Number (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)
14 Feb. 2022 Share options plan – 2,100 units issued	$13.20	850	13 Feb. 2027	0.83	$13.20	850	$13.20

Note: If there are changes in the common shares of the Company (such as capital increase by cash or capitalization of retained earnings), the exercise price of share options will be adjusted according to the employee share options plan.

The compensation cost is accounted for under the fair value method. The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The Company recognized compensation expense of $0 and $78 for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, respectively. The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan:

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

For the 2,100 units issued:

	Share-based payment plan
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	25.71%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.64 %
Expected option life (Years)	5 years

(b) Stock appreciation right plan for employees

In July 2023, the Company implemented a compensation plan to grant 1,000 units of the cash-settled stock appreciation rights to qualified employees of the Company without consideration. One unit of stock appreciation right to employees represents a right to the intrinsic value of 1,000 common shares of Globe Union Industrial Corp. The life of the plan is three and a half years. Upon maturity of one year following the date of grant, those employees who fulfill both service period and performance conditions set by the Company are eligible for the vested stock appreciation right at certain percentage. The plan was terminated on 9 July 2024, with an exercise period of two years after the termination date. Upon maturity of one year following the date of grant, those employees who fulfill service period and performance conditions set by the Company are eligible for the vested stock appreciation right at certain percentage. For those employees who fail to meet the vesting conditions, the Company will withdraw their rights without consideration. During the vesting period, the holders of the stock appreciation right are not entitled to the same rights as those of common stockholders of Globe Union Industrial Corp.

The compensation cost for the cash-settled share-based payment was measured at fair value on the grant date by using Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model and will be remeasured at the end of each reporting period until settlement. As at 31 March 2026, the assumptions used are as follows:

	Stock appreciation right plan for employees
Share price of measurement date (NT$/unit)	$10.05
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	17.41%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.23%
Expected option life (Years)	0.25 years

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

The Company recognized compensation expense in the amount of both $0 for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025. The liabilities in the amount of $4 and $1,476 under the stock appreciation right plan were recognized in other payables as at 31 March 2026 and 2025, respectively. The intrinsic value for the liabilities of vested rights was $4.

(c) On 9 August 2023, the Company was authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China, Executive Yuan, to issue non-compensatory employee share options with a total number of 1,400 units. Each unit entitles an optionee to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Company's common shares. Settlement upon the exercise of the options will be made through the issuance of new shares. The exercise price of the option was set at the closing price of the Company's common share on the grant date. The optionee may exercise 50% and 100% of the options starting two years and three years, respectively, from the grant date by the plan. The contractual term of each option granted is five years. If there are changes in the common shares of the Company, the exercise price of share options will be recalculated and adjusted in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the optionee.

The contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these employee share options.

As at 31 March 2026, the Company has not cancelled or modified the share-based payment plan proposed for employees. The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

Date of grant	Total number of share options granted (unit)	Total number of share options outstanding (unit)	Shares to be subscribed (unit)	Exercise price of share options (NT$)
9 Aug. 2023	1,400	1,400	700	$12.80

a. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025:

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

	3-month periods ended 31 March			
	2026		2025	
	Number of share options outstanding (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)	Number of share options outstanding (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	1,400	$12.80	1,400	$13.20
Converted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	1,400	$12.80	1,400	$13.20
Weighted average fair value of share options (NT$)	$2.86		$2.86	

b. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan as at 31 March 2026:

		Share options outstanding				Share options exercisable	
Share options	Range of exercise price (NT$)	Number (unit)	Maturity date	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)	Number (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)
9 Aug. 2023 Share options plan - 1,400 units issued	$12.80	1,400	8 Aug. 2028	2.33	$12.80	700	$12.80

Note: If there are changes in the common shares of the Company (such as capital increase by cash or capitalization of retained earnings), the exercise price of share options will be adjusted according to the employee share options plan.

The compensation cost is accounted for under the fair value method. The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The Company recognized compensation expense of $167 and $313 for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, respectively. The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan:

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

For the 1,400 units issued:

	Share-based payment plan
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	20.35%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.09%
Expected option life (Years)	5 years

(d) On 12 November 2024, the Company was authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China, Executive Yuan, to issue non-compensatory employee share options with a total number of 750 units. Each unit entitles an optionee to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Company's common shares. Settlement upon the exercise of the options will be made through the issuance of new shares. The exercise price of the option was set at the closing price of the Company's common share on the grant date. The optionee may exercise 50% and 100% of the options starting two years and three years, respectively, from the grant date by the plan. The contractual term of each option granted is five years. If there are changes in the common shares of the Company, the exercise price of share options will be recalculated and adjusted in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the optionee.

The contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these employee share options.

As at 31 March 2026, the Company has not cancelled or modified the share-based payment plan proposed for employees. The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

Date of grant	Total number of share options granted (unit)	Total number of share options outstanding (unit)	Shares to be subscribed (unit)	Exercise price of share options (NT$)
12 Nov. 2024	750	750	-	$14.30

a. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026:

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

	3-month periods ended 31 March			
	2026		2025	
	Number of share options outstanding (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)	Number of share options outstanding (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	750	$14.30	750	$14.80
Additions	-	-	-	-
Converted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	750	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	-	$-	750	$14.80
Weighted average fair value of share options (NT$)	$3.58		$3.58	

b. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan as at 31 March 2026:

		Share options outstanding				Share options exercisable	
Share options	Range of exercise price (NT$)	Number (unit)	Maturity date	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)	Number (unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)
12 Nov. 2024 Share options plan - 750 units issued	$-	-	-	-	$-	-	$-

Note: If there are changes in the common shares of the Company (such as capital increase by cash or capitalization of retained earnings), the exercise price of share options will be adjusted according to the employee share options plan.

The compensation cost is accounted for under the fair value method. The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The Company recognized compensation expense of $(1,305) and $280 for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, respectively. The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan:

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

For the 750 units issued:

	Share-based payment plan
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	24.10%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.45%
Expected option life (Years)	5 years

(19) Operating revenue

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	$5,106,269	$4,827,741
Less: sales returns and allowance	(430,410)	(428,712)
Total	$4,675,859	$4,399,029

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2026

	Taiwan Segment	China Segment	America Segment	Europe Segment	Total
Sale of goods	$152,529	$21,630	$2,297,879	$2,203,821	$4,675,859

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2025

	Taiwan Segment	China Segment	America Segment	Europe Segment	Total
Sale of goods	$183,941	$24,400	$2,143,657	$2,047,031	$4,399,029

The Group recognizes revenues when control of the products is transferred to the customers, therefore the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

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

(20) Expected credit losses

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses		
Accounts receivable	$2,918	$1,643

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

The Group measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025 is as follows:

(a) The Group considers the grouping of accounts receivable by counterparties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follows:

31 March 2026

		Overdue				
	Not yet due	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Upon 366 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$2,480,660	$194,668	$12,893	$9,754	$1,497	$2,699,472
Loss ratio	-%	5.64%	4.06%	77.15%	100.00%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(10,982)	(523)	(7,525)	(1,497)	(20,527)
Carrying amount	$2,480,660	$183,686	$12,370	$2,229	$-	$2,678,945

31 December 2025

		Overdue				
	Not yet due	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Upon 366 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$2,067,640	$243,829	$24,042	$4,986	$1,088	$2,341,585
Loss ratio	0.51%	0.21%	0.62%	100.00%	100.00%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(10,625)	(514)	(150)	(4,986)	(1,088)	(17,363)
Carrying amount	$2,057,015	$243,315	$23,892	$-	$-	$2,324,222

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

31 March 2025

		Overdue				
	Not yet due	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Upon 366 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$2,403,960	$267,766	$386	$1,541	$810	$2,674,463
Loss ratio	-%	0.17%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(467)	(386)	(1,541)	(810)	(3,204)
Carrying amount	$2,403,960	$267,299	$-	$-	$-	$2,671,259

(b) The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable during the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	Accounts receivable
Beginning balance at 1 January 2026	$17,363
Addition for the current period	2,918
Write off	(62)
Exchange differences	308
Ending balance at 31 March 2026	$20,527

	Account receivable
Beginning balance at 1 January 2025	$2,933
Addition for the current period	1,643
Write off	(1,552)
Exchange differences	180
Ending balance at 31 March 2025	$3,204

(21) Leases

(a) Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, office equipment and other equipment. The lease terms range from 2 to 47 years. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

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

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

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(i) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Land	$137,668	$135,157	$141,100
Buildings	1,331,967	1,391,959	1,656,480
Machinery and equipment	69,047	61,249	26,051
Transportation equipment	248,212	239,907	127,646
Other equipment	24,855	21,859	20,724
Total	$1,811,749	$1,850,131	$1,972,001

During the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to $54,989 and $671,558, respectively.

(ii) Lease liabilities

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Current	$371,602	$345,349	$314,203
Non-current	1,475,012	1,523,734	1,645,814
Total	$1,846,614	$1,869,083	$1,960,017

Please refer to Note 6(23)(c) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, and refer to Note 12(5) liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

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

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Land	$1,281	$1,270
Buildings	66,007	66,782
Machinery and equipment	4,574	2,969
Transportation equipment	26,851	23,017
Other equipment	3,550	2,820
Total	$102,263	$96,858

C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$16,894	$31,035
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	171	-
The expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	95	2,014
Total	$17,160	$33,049

D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group’s total cash outflows for leases amounted to $126,742 and $150,166, respectively.

E. Other information relating to leasing activities

(i) Variable lease payments

Some of the Group’s warehouse rental agreements contain variable payment terms that are linked to daily usage of pallets in warehouses, which is common in the industry of the Group. As such variable lease payments do not meet the definition of lease payments, those payments are not included in the measurement of the assets and liabilities.

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

Some of the Group's warehouse and office rental agreements contain actual payment terms that are linked to monthly usage of common area maintenance and property taxes, which is common in the industry of the Group. As such variable lease payments do not meet the definition of lease payments, those payments are not included in the measurement of the assets and liabilities.

(ii) Extension and termination options

Some of the Group's property rental agreement contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

(22) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025:

Function / Nature	3-month periods ended 31 March					
	2026			2025		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$223,263	$494,964	$718,227	$234,597	$542,170	$776,767
Labor and health insurance	10,138	51,821	61,959	10,013	48,366	58,379
Pension	18,967	16,010	34,977	19,227	17,928	37,155
Other employee benefits expense	14,257	13,064	27,321	16,797	13,488	30,285
Depreciation	77,538	118,839	196,377	85,477	110,367	195,844
Amortization	151	7,370	7,521	157	7,743	7,900

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company was profitable during the year (the term profit refers to pre-tax profit before the allocation of employee and director remuneration), at least 2% of the profit shall be allocated as employee remuneration first (with no less than 25% of this amount allocated to non-executive employees), and no more than 2% can be allocated as remuneration for directors. However, an amount shall be set aside in advance to compensate for cumulative losses, if any. Employee renumeration can be paid in shares or cash to qualified employees, and eligible recipients may include the employees of parents or subsidiaries of the company meeting certain specific requirements. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or cash, including employees of companies under control or affiliated companies meeting certain conditions. Such distribution shall be reported at the shareholders' meeting. Information on the board of directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration is available from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of the three-month period ended 31 March 2026, the Company estimated the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026 to be 2.08 % and 0% profit, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026 amounted to $2,700 and $0, respectively, recognized as salary expense. The Company did not accrue employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025 due to dissatisfactory profitability.

A resolution was passed at the board of directors' meeting held on 11 March 2026 to distribute $2,400 and $0 in cash as 2025 employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2025.

No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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

(23) Non-operating income and expenses

(a) Other income

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$10,002	$13,878
Dividend revenue	2,938	-
Others	6,578	26,266
Total	$19,518	$40,144

(b) Other gains and losses

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$195	$(3,517)
Foreign exchange (losses) gains, net	(15,504)	12,962
Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net	10,124	(9,590)
(Losses) gains on change in leases	(25)	4,513
Gains on disposals of investments	294	-
(Miscellaneous expenses) other gains	(2,025)	2,031
Total	$(6,941)	$6,399

(c) Finance costs

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Interest on loans from bank	$23,592	$26,517
Interest on lease liabilities	25,578	19,679
Total	$49,170	$46,196

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

(24) Components of other comprehensive income

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2026:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive loss	$(35,304)	$-	$(35,304)	$-	$(35,304)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	167,449	-	167,449	-	167,449
Total of other comprehensive income	$132,145	$-	$132,145	$-	$132,145

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2025:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive loss	$(7,355)	$-	$(7,355)	$-	$(7,355)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	228,114	-	228,114	-	228,114
Total of other comprehensive income	$220,759	$-	$220,759	$-	$220,759

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

(25) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

(a) Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	$47,621	$57,322
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	17,389	(41,221)
Total income tax expense	$65,010	$16,101

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

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Deferred tax expense:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$-	$-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$-	$-

(c) The assessment of income tax returns

As at 31 March 2026, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Assessed and approved up to 2023

The Company has filed a re-examination application to the National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area, Ministry of Finance regarding the tax assessment result for 2023 which is currently under assessment. The Company has assessed that this matter does not have a material impact on the financial statements.

As at 31 March 2026, all foreign subsidiaries governed by foreign tax authorities have filed income tax returns up to 2023.

(26) Earnings per share

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

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.

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$114,005	$23,293
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	411,017	410,291
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$0.28	$0.06
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$114,005	$23,293
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after dilution	$114,005	$23,293
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	411,017	410,291
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation－stock (in thousands)	290	233
Employee stock options (in thousands)	49	2,561
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	411,356	413,085
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$0.28	$0.06

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements

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

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	3-month periods ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Short-term employee benefits	$44,161	$48,802
Post-employment benefits and termination benefits	3,216	1,415
Share-based payment	(1,138)	670
Total	$46,239	$50,887

8. ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as security:

	Carrying amount as at			
Item	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025	Secured liabilities
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$10,763	$13,987	$17,975	Secured for loans
Accounts receivable	920,950	775,983	964,777	Secured for loans
Inventory	1,295,453	1,351,410	1,375,040	Secured for purchase of equipment and loans
Right-of-use assets - land	-	296,657	-	Secured for other payables
Buildings	64,383	487,971	107,752	Secured for other payables and loans
Machinery and Equipment	688,388	717,266	846,457	Secured for purchase of equipment
Transportation Equipment	9,316	9,862	4,649	Secured for loans
Office Equipment	35,365	38,611	48,647	Secured for purchase of equipment and loans
Other Equipment	126,276	128,772	93,629	Secured for loans
Total	$3,150,894	$3,820,519	$3,458,926	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) The Company and its subsidiaries provided endorsement/guarantee to related parties. Please refer to Note 13(1) (b) for more details.

(2) In April 2022, the Company has entered into a syndicated loan agreement with E.SUN Commercial Bank and ten other lending institutions of syndicated credits, such as China Trust Commercial Bank, Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank, and Bank of Taiwan. The agreement contains the following restrictive covenants for the lifetime of the loan:

(a) Current ratio [Current assets / (Current liabilities – Current lease liabilities)] to be maintained at 100% or above.
(b) Debt ratio [(Total liabilities – Current and non-current lease liabilities) / Shareholders' equity] to be maintained at 200% or below.
(c) Interest coverage ratio [(Profit before tax + (Finance costs – Interest on lease liabilities) + (Depreciation – Depreciation of right-of-use assets) + Amortization) / (Finance costs – Interest on lease liabilities)] to be maintained at 2 times or above.

According to the syndicated loan agreement, if the financial ratio of the Company does not meet the previous requirements, the Company should make improvement within six months after the end of the accounting period (the improvement period will not be regarded as default) and review the results in the next financial statement (the consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended or for the year ended) to verify whether the improvement has been completed. If the Company completes the improvement in line with the previous financial ratio agreed, it is not regarded as default; otherwise, it is regarded as default. The Company did not violate the above covenants for the year ended 31 December 2025.

(3) In December 2024, the Company's sub-subsidiary, Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Shenzhen Globe Union"), entered into a cooperation agreement with Shenzhen Qianhai Huirui Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. for the urban renewal project of the Globe Union Industrial Zone. The two parties will collaborate under a co-development and property-sharing model. Upon completion of the urban renewal, Shenzhen Globe Union is expected to acquire approximately 28% to 32% of the total plant area.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

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

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$4,828	$5,386	$81
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	5,445,554	5,254,418	5,989,516
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	152,249	187,553	162,546

Financial liabilities

	As at		
	31 Mar. 2026	31 Dec. 2025	31 Mar. 2025
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Short-term borrowings	$2,012,873	$2,060,385	$3,616,462
Notes and accounts payable	1,800,965	1,480,736	1,436,997
Long-term loans (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	2,070,000	2,117,000	900,000
Other payables	1,654,471	1,855,166	2,168,362
Leases liabilities (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	1,846,614	1,869,083	1,960,017
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Held for trading	95	823	14,380

Note: Including cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand), accounts receivable and financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(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.

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

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 risk (such as equity risk).

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

(a) 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 is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

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.

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

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 at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD and CNY. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When NTD strengthens against USD by 1%:

	Increase (decrease) in equity	Decrease (increase) in profit or loss
Three-month period ended 31 March 2026	$-	$9,006
Three-month period ended 31 March 2025	$-	$4,242

When NTD strengthens against CNY by 1%:

	Increase (decrease) in equity	Decrease (increase) in profit or loss
Three-month period ended 31 March 2026	$-	$20,088
Three-month period ended 31 March 2025	$-	$23,405

If NTD depreciates against the relevant currencies with all the other factors remaining the same, there would be a comparable impact on the pre-tax profit or equity, and the balances above would be negative.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of 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. Since the Group holds assets and borrowing funds with fixed and floating rates, it is exposed to interest rate risk. The Group conducts regular assessments to strengthen balance sheet management to maintain an appropriate portfolio, and assess whether to manage interest rate risk with swap contract, ensuring the adoption of the most cost-effective hedging strategies.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 to decrease/increase by $1,021 and $1,129, respectively.

(c) Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group’s listed equity securities is susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group’s listed equity securities are classified under fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification 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 reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, a change of 5% in the price of the listed companies stocks classified as equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income could have an impact of $7,612 and $8,127 on the equity attributable to the Group for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, respectively.

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.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that 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 accounts receivable) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group’s established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counterparties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group’s internal rating criteria, etc. Certain counterparties’ credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025, accounts receivable from top ten customers represented 41.78%, 42.41%, and 45.68% 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.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. The Group makes an assessment at each reporting date as to whether the debt instrument investments are still considered low credit risk, and then further determines the method of measuring the loss allowance and the loss rates.

The Group used simplified approach (Note) to assess the expected credit losses of accounts receivable. As at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025, the Group's overdue accounts receivable amounted to $218,812, $273,945 and $270,503, respectively. As at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025, the expected credit loss was estimated at 9.38%, 6.34% and 1.18%, respectively, while the loss allowances were measured at $20,527, $17,363 and $3,204, respectively.

Note: By using simplified approach (loss allowance is measured at lifetime expected credit losses).

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(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 and bank loans. 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 at the end of the reporting period.

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2026					
Short-term borrowings	$2,017,632	$-	$-	$-	$2,017,632
Notes and accounts payable	1,800,965	-	-	-	1,800,965
Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	364,237	1,707,666	49,032	-	2,120,935
Other payables	1,654,471	-	-	-	1,654,471
Leases liabilities	463,696	728,135	456,355	657,076	2,305,262
As at 31 December 2025					
Short-term borrowings	$2,063,938	$-	$-	$-	$2,063,938
Notes and accounts payable	1,480,736	-	-	-	1,480,736
Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	367,133	1,764,845	49,283	-	2,181,261
Other payables	1,855,166	-	-	-	1,855,166
Leases liabilities	436,797	746,872	471,445	723,810	2,378,924
As at 31 March 2025					
Short-term borrowings	$3,624,841	$-	$-	$-	$3,624,841
Notes and accounts payable	1,436,997	-	-	-	1,436,997
Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	216,880	711,580	-	-	928,460
Other payables	2,168,362	-	-	-	2,168,362
Lease liabilities	391,099	679,549	498,788	866,737	2,436,173

Derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2026					
Inflows	$40,169	$-	$-	$-	$40,169
Outflows	(40,264)	-	-	-	(40,264)
Net	$(95)	$-	$-	$-	$(95)
As at 31 December 2025					
Inflows	$103,093	$-	$-	$-	$103,093
Outflows	(103,916)	-	-	-	(103,916)
Net	$(823)	$-	$-	$-	$(823)
As at 31 March 2025					
Inflows	$357,345	$-	$-	$-	$357,345
Outflows	(371,725)	-	-	-	(371,725)
Net	$(14,380)	$-	$-	$-	$(14,380)

The table above contains the undiscounted net cash flows of derivative financial liabilities.

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

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	Leases liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As at 1 January 2026	$2,060,385	$2,117,000	$1,869,083	$6,046,468
Cash flows	(47,073)	(47,000)	(84,004)	(178,077)
Non-cash changes (Note)	-	-	53,456	53,456
Foreign exchange movement	(439)	-	8,079	7,640
As at 31 March 2026	$2,012,873	$2,070,000	$1,846,614	$5,929,487

Note: For the three-month period ended 31 March 2026, the Group's lease liabilities increased mainly due to the addition of new lease agreements.

Reconciliation of liabilities for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	Leases liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As at 1 January 2025	$3,563,629	$900,000	$1,393,178	$5,856,807
Cash flows	34,896	-	(97,438)	(62,542)
Non-cash changes (Note)	-	-	614,439	614,439
Foreign exchange movement	17,937	-	49,838	67,775
As at 31 March 2025	$3,616,462	$900,000	$1,960,017	$6,476,479

Note: For the three-month period ended 31 March 2025, the Group's lease liabilities increased mainly due to the addition of new lease agreements.

(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).

d. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, 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.).

e. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

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

The carrying amounts of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

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

(8) Derivative financial instruments

The related information for derivative financial instruments not qualified for hedge accounting and not yet settled as at 31 March 2026, 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Forward currency contracts

The Group entered into forward currency contracts to manage its exposure to financial risk, but these contracts are not designated as hedging instruments. The table below lists the information related to forward currency contracts:

Items (by contract)	Notional Amount (in thousands)	Expiry Date
As at 31 March 2026		
Forward currency contract	Sell USD 1,250	April 2026
Forward currency contract	Sell GBP 3,806	From April 2026 to June 2026
As at 31 December 2025		
Forward currency contract	Sell USD 3,800	January 2026
Forward currency contract	Sell GBP 4,480	From January 2026 to March 2026
As at 31 March 2025		
Forward currency contract	Sell USD 4,400	April 2025
Forward currency contract	Sell GBP 6,351	From April 2025 to September 2025

The counterparties for the aforementioned derivatives transactions are well known local or overseas banks, as they have sound credit ratings, the credit risk is insignificant.

With regard to the forward foreign exchange contracts, as they have been entered into to hedge the foreign currency risk of net assets or net liabilities, and there will be corresponding cash inflow or outflows upon maturity and the Group has sufficient operating funds, the cash flow risk is insignificant.

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

(a) Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset 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.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing 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 at 31 March 2026

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	$-	$4,828	$-	$4,828
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	152,249	-	-	152,249
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	95	-	95

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

As at 31 December 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$-	$4,750	$-	$4,750
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	636	-	636
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	187,553	-	-	187,553
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	823	-	823

As at 31 March 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	$-	$81	$-	$81
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	162,546	-	-	162,546
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	14,380	-	14,380

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

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Group's Finance 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 to ensure the valuation is reasonable.

(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 at 31 March 2026

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (Note 6(9))	$-	$-	$221,149	$221,149

As at 31 December 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (Note 6(9))	$-	$-	$214,847	$214,847

As at 31 March 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (Note 6(9))	$-	$-	$218,332	$218,332

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

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

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

Unit: In thousand foreign currency/ NT$

	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 December 2025			As at 31 March 2025		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets									
Monetary items:									
CNY	$504,413	4.632	$2,336,441	$499,042	4.50	$2,245,689	$612,780	4.573	$2,802,243
USD	48,818	32.00	1,562,176	49,972	31.43	1,570,620	41,686	33.18	1,383,141
GBP	23,509	42.31	994,666	20,887	42.38	885,191	22,972	43.04	988,715
EUR	6,184	36.72	227,076	6,252	36.97	231,136	8,263	35.98	297,303
CAD	7,687	22.97	176,570	7,513	22.98	172,649	10,738	23.16	248,692
Financial liabilities									
Monetary items:									
GBP	$28,192	42.31	$1,192,804	$26,495	42.38	$1,112,858	$26,902	43.04	$1,157,862
USD	20,673	32.00	661,536	21,548	31.43	677,254	28,900	33.18	958,902
CNY	70,728	4.632	327,612	82,700	4.50	372,150	100,963	4.573	461,704
CAD	3,076	22.97	70,656	3,842	22.98	88,289	3,177	23.16	73,579
EUR	1,709	36.72	62,754	2,128	36.97	78,672	1,458	35.98	52,459

The Group is unable to disclose foreign exchange gains or losses on significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies because the Group entities have too many functional currencies. The exchange (losses) gains for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were $(15,504) and $12,962, 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 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.

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

(12) Financial asset transfer information

The Group entered into assignment agreements with recourse with financial institutions regarding some of its accounts receivable. Although the Group transfers the contract rights of the cash flow from such accounts receivable, the Group still has to bear the credit risk in accordance with the agreement in the event the accounts receivable are not recoverable. The transaction information is as follows:

31 March 2026

Lenders	Amount assigned	Prepaid amount (note)
HSBC UK BANK PLC	$920,950	$262,873

31 December 2025

Lenders	Amount assigned	Prepaid amount (note)
HSBC UK BANK PLC	$775,983	$270,385

31 March 2025

Lenders	Amount assigned	Prepaid amount (note)
HSBC UK BANK PLC	$964,777	$416,462

Note: Reported on short-term loans.

13. OTHER DISCLOSURE

(1) Information on significant transactions

(a) Financing provided to others for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026: All transactions below were between consolidated entities and have been eliminated in consolidation.

No (Note 1)	Lender	Counterparty	Financial statement account	Related Party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Amount drawn	Interest rate	Nature of financing (Note 6)	Amount of sales to (purchases from) counter-party	Reason for financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party	Limit of total financing amount
													Item	Value		
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Other receivables	Yes	$246,400 (USD 7,700,000)	$246,400 (USD 7,700,000)	$246,302 (USD 7,696,945)	5.40%	1	$870,470	For Business	$-	-	$-	$870,470 (Note3)	$2,525,269 (Note2)

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

No (Note 1)	Lender	Counterparty	Financial statement account	Related Party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Amount drawn	Interest rate	Nature of financing (Note 6)	Amount of sales to (purchases from) counter-party	Reason for financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party	Limit of total financing amount
1	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Other receivables	Yes	$736,000 (USD 23,000,000)	$736,000 (USD 23,000,000)	$733,805 (USD 22,931,406)	5.63%~ 9.00%	2	$-	For operating	$-	-	$-	$1,033,382 (Note5)	$1,550,073 (Note4)
2	Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	$444,672 (RMB 96,000,000)	$444,672 (RMB 96,000,000)	$148,224 (RMB 32,000,000)	3.00%	2	$-	For operating	$-	-	$-	$737,972 (Note5)	$737,972 (Note2)

Note 1: The business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be indicated in the number column respectively. The method of filling in the numbers is as follows:

(1) The parent company fills in 0.

(2) Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially by the Arabic number 1 according to the company.

Note 2: Total financing was limited to 40% of net equity of the lender as at 31 March 2026, and was limited to the financing amount for individual counter-party.

Note 3: Financing to individual counterparty was limited to the total transaction amounts with the lender.

Note 4: Total financing was limited to 60% of net equity of the lender as at 31 March 2026.

Note 5: Financing to individual counterparty was limited to 40% of the net equity of the lender as at 31 March 2026.

Note 6: Code 1 represents an intercompany transaction call for a business contract; code 2 represents short-term financing.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026:

No (Note 1)	Endorser/ Guarantor	Counterparty Company Name	Counterparty Relationship (Note 4)	Guarantee Limited Amount for Each Counterparty	Guarantee Maximum Balance for the Period	Guarantee Amount as at 31 March 2026	Amount Drawn	Amount of Collateral Guarantee	Ratio of Accumulated Amount of Guarantee Provided to Net Equity of the Latest Financial Statements	Guarantee Limited Amount	Guarantee from the Parent to Subsidiary	Guarantee from the Subsidiary to Parent	Guarantee from Mainland China
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	2	$1,893,952 (Note 2)	$736,000	$736,000	$733,805	$-	11.66%	$3,156,586 (Note 3)	Y	-	-

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

Note 1: The business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be indicated in the number column respectively. The method of filling in the numbers is as follows:

(1) The parent company fills in 0.

(2) Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially by the Arabic number 1 according to the company.

Note 2: The amount of guarantees/endorsements shall not exceed 30% of net equity of the guarantor as at 31 March 2026.

Note 3: The amount of guarantees/endorsements shall not exceed 50% of net equity of the guarantor as at 31 March 2026.

Note 4: According to the "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" issued by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau, receiving parties should be disclosed as one of the following:

(1) A company that has a business relationship with the provider.

(2) A subsidiary in which the provider holds directly over 50% of equity interest.

(3) An investee in which the provider and its subsidiaries hold over 50% of equity interest.

(4) An investee in which the provider holds directly and indirectly over 90% of equity interest.

(5) A company that has provided guarantees to the provider, and vice versa, due to contractual requirements.

(6) An investee in which the provider conjunctly invests with other shareholders, and for which the provider has provided endorsement/guarantee in proportion to its shareholding percentage.

(7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

(c) Significant Securities held as at 31 March 2026 (excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint venture):

Company Name	Securities Held	Relationship with the issuer of the securities (Note 1)	Account Stated	As at 31 March 2026			
				Number of shares	Book Value	Shareholding Ratio%	Fair Value
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Stocks Thai Kin Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,471,000	$152,249	3.84%	$152,249

Note 1: If the securities issuer is not related to the Company, no information is required to be provided.

(d) Purchases from or sales to related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock as at 31 March 2026:

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

Company Name	Counter-party	Relationship	Transactions				Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Term	Unit price	Term	Balance	Percentage of total receivables (payable)	
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Purchase	$577,413	18.77%	60 days after EOAP	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	$(333,087)	(18.49%)	-
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary	Purchase	$169,133	5.50%	14 days after invoice date	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	$(36,190)	(2.01%)	-
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Sub-subsidiary	Sales	$(1,494,839)	(31.97%)	45 days after invoice date	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	$389,089	14.52%	-
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	Sub-subsidiary	Sales	$(135,014)	(2.89%)	45 days after EOAP	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	$73,419	2.74%	-
Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Sales	$(577,413)	(12.35%)	60 days after EOAP	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	$333,087	12.43%	-
GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Sales	$(169,133)	(3.62%)	14 days after invoice date	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	$36,190	1.35%	-
Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Purchase	$1,494,839	48.59%	45 days after invoice date	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	$(389,089)	(21.60%)	-
Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Purchase	$135,014	4.39%	45 days after EOAP	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	$(73,419)	(4.08%)	

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(e) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock as at 31 March 2026:

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate (times)	Overdue receivables		Amount received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts
					Amount	collection status		
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Sub-subsidiary	$389,089	18.28 times	$-	-	$224,160	$-
Globe Union Industrial Corp..	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary	$247,429	-	$-	-	$1,126	$-
Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	$333,087 RMB 71,910,006	6.67 times	$-	-	$-	$-
Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Associate	$148,224 RMB 32,000,000	-	$-	-	$-	$-
Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Associate	$741,777 USD 23,180,527	-	$-	-	$4,306 USD 134,572.82	$-

(f) Significant intercompany transactions between consolidated entities are as follows: (amount exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock)

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

No (Note1)	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note2)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets (%) (Note3)
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	1	Purchases	$577,413	Note 4 (1)	12.35%
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	(333,087)	Note 4 (3)	(2.06%)
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	1	Purchases	169,133	Note 4 (1)	3.62%
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V	1	Other receivables	247,429	Note 4 (4)	1.53%
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	1	Sales	(1,494,839)	Note 4 (2)	(31.97%)
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	1	Accounts receivable	389,089	Note 4 (3)	2.41%
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	1	Sales	(135,014)	Note 4 (2)	(2.89%)
1	Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	3	Other receivables	148,224 RMB 32,000,000	Note 4 (5)	0.92%
2	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	3	Other payables	(148,224) RMB (32,000,000)	Note 4 (5)	(0.92%)
3	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Purchases	1,494,839 USD 47,408,269	Note 4 (1)	31.97%
3	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Accounts payable	(389,089) USD (12,159,019)	Note 4 (3)	(2.41%)
3	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	3	Other receivables	741,777 USD 23,180,527	Note 4 (6)	4.60%
4	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Sales	$(577,413) RMB (126,010,150)	Note 4 (2)	(12.35%)
4	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Accounts receivable	333,087 RMB 71,910,006	Note 4 (3)	2.06%
5	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Sales	(169,133) USD (5,361,894)	Note 4 (2)	(3.62%)

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

No (Note1)	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note2)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets (%) (Note3)
5	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Other payables	(247,429) USD (7,732,148)	Note4 (4)	(1.53%)
5	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	3	Other payables	(741,777) USD (23,180,527)	Note4 (6)	(4.60%)
6	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Purchases	135,014 CAD 5,899,623	Note 4 (1)	2.89%

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:
(1) The Company is coded "0".
(2) The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: (1) represents the transactions from the parent company to a subsidiary.
(2) represents the transactions from a subsidiary to the parent company.
(3) represents the transaction between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The ratio of transaction amount to the consolidated income or assets is recognized as follows: for assets or liability, the ratio is accounted as the ending balance to consolidated total assets; however, for income or loss accounts, the ratio is based on mid-term accumulated amount to consolidated income.

Note 4: (1) A small portion of the purchase prices were different from the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. The other products were purchased solely from related parties and thus the purchase price can’t be compared with other goods purchased from the third parities.
(2) A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were the same as the general selling price. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.
(3) The transaction terms to the above-related parties were determined through a mutual agreement based on the market conditions.
(4) Financing, ratio 5.4%.
(5) Financing, ratio 3%.
(6) Financing, ratio 5.63%~9%.

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

(2) Information on investees:

(a) Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as at 31 March 2026, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as at 31 March 2026 (excluding investees in Mainland China):

Investor Company	Investee Company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment Amount		Investment as at 31 March 2026			Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
				31 March 2026	31 December 2025	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value			
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	G.U.I (B.V.I.)	P.O. Box 3340, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Holding company	$1,434,538	$1,434,538	44,427,680	100%	$2,008,865	$7,787	$19,428	Note 1
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	G.U.I (Bermuda).	21 Laffan Street, Hamilton HM09, Bermuda	Holding company	$3,098,447	$3,098,447	93,449,027	100%	$4,564,099	$77,540	$89,450	Note 1
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Scotia Center, 4th Floor ,P.O. Box 2804, GerogeTown, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	Holding company	$2,590,324	$2,590,324	81,555,901	100%	$2,024,902	$42,251	$42,251	
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Blvd. Isidro López Zertuche No. 3745 La Salle, Saltillo, Coahuila, 25240 Mexico	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	$1,151,154	$1,151,154	729,393,406	100%	$845,665	$(57,349)	$(57,349)	Note 1
G.U.L. (Bermuda)	Globe Union Group, Inc.	3023 North Clark Street #318 Chicago IL 60657, U.S.A	Holding company	$2,129,353	$2,129,353	100	100%	$3,311,337	$65,226 (USD2,067,620)	$-	
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Danze Inc.	510 Territorial Drive, Unit E Bolinghrook, IL 60440, U.S.A.	Overseas sales and maintenance center	$916,979 (USD 28,655,597)	$916,979 (USD 28,655,597)	700	100%	$340,895 (USD 10,652,971)	$-	$-	
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	9260 Cote de Liesse, Lachine, Qc H8TIAI, Canada	Sales and marketing support services	$182,558 (USD 5,704,936)	$182,558 (USD 5,704,936)	5,824,000	100%	$270,517 (USD 8,453,657)	$300 (USD9,195)	$-	

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Investor Company	Investee Company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment Amount		Investment as at 31 March 2026			Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
				31 March 2026	31 December 2025	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value			
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures,LLC	East Loockerman Street, suit 1B, Dover, Delaware	Assembling and selling bathroom products	$1,324,844 (USD 41,401,382)	$1,324,844 (USD 41,401,382)	Common stock: 9,335,000 Preferred stock: 32,901,382	100%	$2,935,590 (USD 91,737,172)	$64,925 (USD 2,058,425)	$-	
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Globe Union Services Inc.	2711 Centervillc Road, Suite 400, Washington, New Castle County, Delaware	Marketing support services	$32,000 (USD 1,000,000)	$32,000 (USD 1,000,000)	100	100%	$103,934 (USD3,247,928)	$-	$-	
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union Verwaltungs GmbH	Scheffelstr. 12-14,58636 Iserlohn	Holding company	$82,707 (EUR 1,755,000)	$82,707 (EUR 1,755,000)	1,755,000	100%	$5,426 (EUR 147,754)	$(5) (EUR(135))	$-	
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Scheffelstr. 12-14,58636 Iserlohn	Selling faucets and related parts	$231,335 (EUR 5,743,076)	$231,335 (EUR 5,743,076)	(Note 2)	100%	$361,086 (EUR 9,833,502)	$7,973 (EUR216,127)	$-	
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union UK Ltd.	Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester M2 4WB Wales, England	Holding company	$2,349,317 (GBP 39,529,845)	$2,349,317 (GBP 39,529,845)	39,529,845	100%	$1,633,119 (GBP 38,598,882)	$34,345 (GBP812,518)	$-	
Globe Union UK Ltd.	PJH Trustees Limited	Alder House, Slackey Brow, Kearsley, Bolton, UK, BL4 8 SL	Trust company	$- (GBP 2)	$- (GBP 2)	2	100%	$-	$-	$-	
Globe Union UK Ltd.	PJH Group Limited	Alder House, Slackey Brow, Kearsley, Bolton, UK, BL4 8 SL	Selling kitchen and bathroom products	$735,221 (GBP17,376,998)	$735,221 (GBP17,376,998)	7,500,000	100%	$1,884,020 (GBP 44,528,942)	$34,345 (GBP812,518)	$-	

Note 1: Current investment income from investees recognized by the Company included investment gain/loss recognized by these investees from upstream/downstream transactions.

Note 2: The investee is a limited company without shares issued.

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

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

(a) Information on investments in Mainland China from the Company directly and through Globe Union Industrial (B.V.I) Corp., Globe Union (Bermuda) Ltd., Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co., Ltd. as at 31 March 2026:

Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as at 1 January 2026	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as at 31 March 2026	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying Value as at 31 March 2026	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as at 31 March 2026
					Outflow	Inflow						
Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling faucets and related parts	$1,762,290 (RMB 380,459,896)	Investment in Mainland China companies through a company invested and established in a third region	$-	$-	$-	$-	$6,252	100%	$6,252 (Note 1)	$1,844,929	$916,168 (Note 6)
Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	$1,221,959 (RMB 263,808,100)	Investment in Mainland China companies through a company invested and established in a third region	$537,096 (USD 16,784,252)	$-	$-	$537,096 (USD 16,784,252)	$13,626	100%	$13,626 (Note 1)	$1,689,833	$-
Globe Union Business Consultancy Shanghai Company Limited	Consulting industry	$2,406 (RMB 519,514)	Directly invested Mainland China company	$3,472 (RMB 749,658)	$-	$-	$3,472 (RMB 749,658)	$106	100%	$106 (Note 1)	$5,332	$-
Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling bathroom products	$266,338 (RMB 60,000,000)	Directly invested Mainland China company	$266,338 (RMB 60,000,000)	$-	$-	$266,338 (RMB 60,000,000)	$(19,988)	100%	$(19,988) (Note 1)	$97,577	$-

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

Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as at 1 January 2026	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as at 31 March 2026	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying Value as at 31 March 2026	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as at 31 March 2026
					Outflow	Inflow						
He Shun Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment, developing and manufacturing hardware products	$4,632 (RMB 1,000,000)	Invested by Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	$-	$-	$-	$-	$(34)	100% (Note 5)	$(34) (Note 1)	$984	$-
Globe Union Brassware Operation Co., Ltd.	Supply Chain Management Services	$30,108 (RMB6,500,000)	Invested by Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	$-	$-	$-	$-	$391	100% (Note 7)	$391 (Note 1)	$31,623	$-
Globe Union Ann Bo Brassware Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of metal materials and hardware products	(Note 8)	Invested by Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	(Note 8)	$-	$-	$-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as at 31 March 2026 (Note 3)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3 and 4)	Upper Limit on Investment
$806,906 (USD 16,784,252 and RMB 60,749,658)	$817,097 (USD 16,784,252、GBP 49,191 and RMB 60,000,000)	Not applicable (Note 2)

Note 1: Based on the financial statements reviewed by the certified accountants of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 2: According to Letter Jing-Shen-Zi No.09704604680 issued by Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. on 29 August 2008, the Company was approved under Letter Jing-Shou-Gong-Zi No.11351021890 for the operational headquarters from the Industrial Development Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Therefore, the Company's investment in Mainland China is not limited to 60% of net worth or consolidated net worth specified by the Investment Commission.

Note 3: The accumulated investment in Mainland China as at 31 March 2026 was USD16,784,252 and RMB 60,749,658. Additionally, the investment amounts authorized by investment commission, MOEA, was USD16,784,252, GBP49,191, and RMB60,000,000, which includes amounts remitted from Taiwan as well as capital and surplus increases of the holding company and its own funds. The information of the existing investee companies is as follows：

i. The accumulated investment in Mainland China subsidiaries that were disposed of by the Company (Shenzhen Globe Union Industrial Corp., Qingdao Lin Hong Precision Industrial Corp., and Qingdao Globe Union Technology Industrial Corp.) in the amount of USD 22,441,000 has not been included.

ii. The accumulated amount of dividends distributed by mainland subsidiaries that were not included in the above amount is as the following: Shenzhen Globe Union Industrial Corp.: USD 45,845,636; Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.: USD 5,374,001.

iii. The amount did not include the repatriated proceeds of USD1,160,000 from the Company's indirect transfer of equity in Chengxinzhao (Zhangzhou) Hardware Co., Ltd. in Mainland China.

iv. The amount did not include the repatriated portion of the equity transfer price of USD771,638.96 from the Company's indirect transfer of equity in Qingdao Globe Union Technology Industrial Corp. in Mainland China.

Note 4: According to Letter Jing-Shen-Er-Zi No.11100058240 issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. approving investment, the Company newly invested RMB 60,000,000 in Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Note 5: The Company established a sub-subsidiary, He Shun Investment Co., Ltd., in late September 2022, and Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. invested in He Shun Investment Co., Ltd. in the amounts of RMB 100,000 on 9 January 2023, RMB 500,000 in August 2023 and RMB 400,000 in September 2024.

Note 6: According to the approval letter Jing-Shou-Shen-Zi No.11420125450 issued by Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. on 11 July 2025, the repatriation of earnings has been approved. Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. has repatriated RMB 45,000,000 (approximately USD 6,271,777) through investments in a third region.

According to the approval letter Jing-Shou-Shen-Zi No.11520007030 issued by Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. on 4 February 2026, the repatriation of earnings has been approved. Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. has repatriated RMB105,300,000 (approximately USD14,935,110.99) through investments in a third region.

Note 7: The Company established a sub-subsidiary, Globe Union Brassware Operation Co., Ltd., in September 2025, and Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. invested in Globe Union Brassware Operation Co., Ltd. in the amounts of RMB 6,500,000 in September 2025.

Note 8: The Company established a sub-subsidiary, Globe Union Ann Bo Brassware Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in December 2025, and has not yet made any capital contributions.

(c) Significant transactions between the Company and investee companies in Mainland China, whether directly or indirectly through a third region, including related information such as prices and payment terms: The Company has no significant property transactions or other transactions that have a material impact on the current period's profit or loss or financial position. Please refer to Note 13(1) and (2).

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

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For the purpose of operation, the Company operates in a single industry segment by different strategic segments, and they are classified into two segments as follows:

Segment A: In charge of selling faucets and other plumbing products and providing related services.

Segment B: In charge of manufacturing faucets and other plumbing products.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, the financial costs, financial income and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segment are on an arm’s length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

(1) Information on profit or loss of the reportable segment:

(a) For the three-month period ended 31 March 2026:

	Segment A	Segment B	Adjustment and elimination	Consolidated
Revenue				
External customer	$4,622,987	$52,872	$-	$4,675,859
Inter-segment	1,630,011	747,546	(2,377,557)	-
Total revenue	$6,252,998	$800,418	$(2,377,557)	$4,675,859
Segment profit (loss)	$266,545	$(49,779)	$(37,751)	$179,015

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

(b) For the three-month period ended 31 March 2025:

	Segment A	Segment B	Adjustment and elimination	Consolidated
Revenue				
External customer	$4,337,303	$61,726	$-	$4,399,029
Inter-segment	1,412,388	1,296,125	(2,708,513)	-
Total revenue	$5,749,691	$1,357,851	$(2,708,513)	$4,399,029
Segment profit (loss)	$26,164	$(33,909)	$47,139	$39,394

(2) Information on assets and liabilities of the reportable segment:

(a) Segment assets:

	Segment A	Segment B	Adjustment and elimination	Consolidated
31 Mar. 2026	$21,539,109	$6,631,710	$(12,038,717)	$16,132,102
31 Dec. 2025	$20,929,617	$6,575,463	$(11,630,821)	$15,874,259
31 Mar. 2025	$22,255,849	$8,529,106	$(13,635,995)	$17,148,960

(b) Segment liabilities:

	Segment A	Segment B	Adjustment and elimination	Consolidated
31 Mar. 2026	$9,816,344	$2,061,482	$(2,058,896)	$9,818,930
31 Dec. 2025	$9,593,136	$2,070,823	$(1,857,860)	$9,806,099
31 Mar. 2025	$10,161,630	$3,141,162	$(2,793,230)	$10,509,562