

**ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND
SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS**

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the independent accountants' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent accountants' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
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ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Declaration of Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises

For the year ended December 31, 2025, pursuant to “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises,” the companies that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, are the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards 10. And if relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies, it shall not be required to prepare consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises.

Hereby declare,

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC.
February 24, 2026

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other independent accountants, as described in the *Other matters* section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Independent accountants’ responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the reports of other independent accountants, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters for the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligationDescription

Please refer to Note 4(28) to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policies on revenue recognition; Note 5 for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions of revenue recognition; and Note 6(20) for details of the revenue.

The Group's revenue is primarily generated from the assembly and testing services of high-integration and high-precision integrated circuits based on customer's specification, and is recognized based on measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation during the service period. The Group recognized revenue associated with Assembly services, services for Display panel driver semiconductor assembly and testing and Bumping totaling NT\$18,254,977 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2025. Such revenue is recognized over a period of time, during which the Group satisfied its performance obligations to the customer. The Group used an input method (input costs incurred as a percentage of total expected input costs) to measure the progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation and determine the amount of related revenue. Since the measurement of the progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation is complex and subject to management's significant estimation, measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation was identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our key audit procedures performed in respect of the above included the following:

1. Testing the effectiveness of controls relating to accounting for revenue generated from aforementioned services, including the controls addressing the completeness and accuracy of the data utilized and the management's process to recognize and measure such revenue.
2. Validating the reasonableness of total expected input costs incurred on a testing basis relating to aforementioned services, and recalculating management's estimate of the progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation.
3. Testing the reasonableness of management's key assumptions to estimate the progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation (including utilizing data from recently completed services to estimate the progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation for in-progress services).

Other matters

Reports of other independent accountants

We did not audit the financial statements of a certain investment accounted for using the equity method which were audited by other independent accountants. Therefore, our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the consolidated financial statements and the information on the investee disclosed in Note 13 is based solely on the reports of the other independent accountants. The balance of this investment accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT\$159,271 thousand and NT\$293,089 thousand, constituting 0.4% and 0.6% of the consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and total net comprehensive income including the share of profit and other comprehensive (loss) income of associate accounted for using the equity method amounted to (NT\$122,157) thousand and NT\$18,503 thousand, constituting (21.0%) and 1.2% of the consolidated total comprehensive income for the years then ended, respectively.

Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion with other matters paragraph on the parent company only financial statements of ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Independent accountants' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the footnote disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

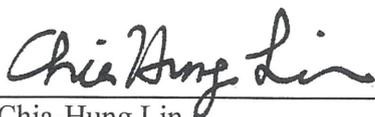
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

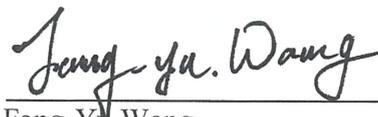
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report unless law or regulation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



Chia-Hung Lin

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 24, 2026



Fang-Yu Wang

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 14,858,903	33	\$ 15,219,039	34
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	73,150	-	68,970	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost	6(3)	45,963	-	46,080	-
1140	Current contract assets	6(20)	568,088	1	397,747	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	6,042,574	13	5,010,154	11
1200	Other receivables		72,540	-	77,620	-
1220	Current tax assets		1,238	-	18	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)	3,356,503	8	2,694,594	6
1410	Prepayments		128,372	-	129,294	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>25,147,331</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>23,643,516</u>	<u>52</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(6)	135,172	-	103,013	-
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortized cost	6(3) and 8	43,219	-	43,034	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	190,210	1	320,213	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8) and 8	18,691,192	41	19,996,760	44
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(10)	823,311	2	1,026,591	3
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(26)	113,049	-	126,213	-
1920	Refundable deposits		21,608	-	19,852	-
1990	Other non-current assets		187,329	1	100,660	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>20,205,090</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>21,736,336</u>	<u>48</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 45,352,421</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 45,379,852</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term bank loans	6(11)(29)	\$ 2,706,072	6	\$ 339,364	1
2150	Notes payable		1,596	-	773	-
2170	Accounts payable		1,166,973	3	698,199	1
2200	Other payables	6(12)	3,365,755	8	3,913,604	9
2220	Other payables – related parties	7	8,312	-	21,473	-
2230	Current tax liabilities		92,303	-	42,082	-
2250	Current provisions		78,982	-	35,924	-
2280	Current lease liabilities	6(29)	114,605	-	235,898	1
2320	Long-term bank loans, current portion	6(13)(29) and 8	2,896,893	6	3,326,042	7
2365	Current refund liabilities		10,333	-	36,396	-
2399	Other current liabilities		25,267	-	23,690	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>10,467,091</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>8,673,445</u>	<u>19</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2540	Long-term bank loans	6(13)(29) and 8	9,867,797	22	10,432,539	23
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(26)	82,685	-	88,460	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	6(29)	740,311	2	821,057	2
2630	Long-term deferred revenue		108,018	-	122,293	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current	6(14)	57,670	-	146,638	1
2645	Guarantee deposits	6(29)	20,486	-	21,186	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>10,876,967</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>11,632,173</u>	<u>26</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>21,344,058</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>20,305,618</u>	<u>45</u>
Equity						
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company						
Capital stock						
3110	Capital stock – common stock	6(16)	7,045,231	16	7,272,401	16
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus	6(17)	5,879,319	13	6,064,637	13
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserve	6(18)	3,268,022	7	3,121,210	7
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		7,793,165	17	8,501,284	19
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest	6(19)	150,741	-	114,702	-
3500	Treasury shares	6(16)	(128,115)	-	-	-
31XX	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		<u>24,008,363</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>25,074,234</u>	<u>55</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>24,008,363</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>25,074,234</u>	<u>55</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments						
		9				
Significant events after the reporting period						
		11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 45,352,421</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 45,379,852</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)

	Items	Notes	Years ended December 31,			
			2025		2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Revenue	6(20)	\$ 23,932,900	100	\$ 22,695,909	100
5000	Cost of revenue	6(5)(24)(25)	(21,340,484)	(89)	(19,751,813)	(87)
5900	Gross profit		2,592,416	11	2,944,096	13
	Operating expenses	6(24)(25)				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		(119,798)	(1)	(128,733)	(1)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(491,696)	(2)	(478,553)	(2)
6300	Research and development expenses		(1,077,016)	(4)	(1,162,765)	(5)
6000	Total operating expenses		(1,688,510)	(7)	(1,770,051)	(8)
6500	Other income (expenses), net		238,787	1	99,892	-
6900	Operating profit		1,142,693	5	1,273,937	5
	Non-operating income (expenses)					
7100	Interest income	6(21)	243,324	1	197,719	1
7010	Other income		76,081	-	58,089	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(22)	(430,680)	(2)	393,565	2
7050	Finance costs	6(23)	(301,285)	(1)	(278,940)	(1)
7060	Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	(142,856)	(1)	2,683	-
7000	Total non-operating (expenses) income		(555,416)	(3)	373,116	2
7900	Profit before income tax		587,277	2	1,647,053	7
7950	Income tax expense	6(26)	(92,160)	-	(227,058)	(1)
8200	Profit for the year		\$ 495,117	2	\$ 1,419,995	6
	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
8311	Gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(14)	\$ 62,804	-	\$ 56,305	-
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(6)(19)	32,159	-	(17,304)	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(7)	22,084	-	16,978	-
8349	Income tax effect on components that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(26)	(18,992)	-	(7,801)	-
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		98,055	-	48,178	-
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	6(19)	(11,732)	-	18,347	-
8365	Equity directly related to non-current assets held for sale	6(19)	-	-	43,094	-
8360	Components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(11,732)	-	61,441	-
8300	Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		\$ 86,323	-	\$ 109,619	-
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year		\$ 581,440	2	\$ 1,529,614	6
9750	Earnings per share – basic	6(27)	\$ 0.70		\$ 1.95	
9850	Earnings per share – diluted	6(27)	\$ 0.69		\$ 1.93	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company								
		Retained earnings				Other equity interest				
							Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity directly related to non-current assets held for sale	Treasury shares	Total equity
Notes	Capital stock – common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations					
Year 2024										
	Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 7,272,401	\$ 6,064,637	\$ 2,930,973	\$ 8,532,433	\$ (656)	\$ 96,958	\$ (43,094)	\$ -	\$ 24,853,652
	Profit for the year	-	-	1,419,995	-	-	-	-	-	1,419,995
	Other comprehensive income	-	-	45,264	18,347	2,914	43,094	-	-	109,619
	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,465,259	18,347	2,914	43,094	-	-	1,529,614
	Appropriation of prior year's earnings:									
	Legal reserve	-	-	190,237	(190,237)	-	-	-	-	-
	Cash dividends	-	-	-	(1,309,032)	-	-	-	-	(1,309,032)
	Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,861	-	(2,861)	-	-	-
	Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 7,272,401	\$ 6,064,637	\$ 3,121,210	\$ 8,501,284	\$ 17,691	\$ 97,011	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,074,234
Year 2025										
	Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 7,272,401	\$ 6,064,637	\$ 3,121,210	\$ 8,501,284	\$ 17,691	\$ 97,011	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,074,234
	Profit for the year	-	-	495,117	-	-	-	-	-	495,117
	Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	50,236	(11,732)	47,819	-	-	-	86,323
	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	545,353	(11,732)	47,819	-	-	-	581,440
	Appropriation of prior year's earnings:									
	Legal reserve	-	-	146,812	(146,812)	-	-	-	-	-
	Cash dividends	-	-	-	(872,688)	-	-	-	-	(872,688)
	Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	48	-	(48)	-	-	-
	Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(943,867)	(943,867)
	Cancellation of treasury shares	(227,170)	(225,738)	-	(234,020)	-	-	-	686,928	-
	Treasury shares transferred to employees	-	36,956	-	-	-	-	-	128,824	165,780
	Change in shareholding of equity investment	-	3,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,464
	Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 7,045,231	\$ 5,879,319	\$ 3,268,022	\$ 7,793,165	\$ 5,959	\$ 144,782	\$ -	\$ (128,115)	\$ 24,008,363

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before income tax		\$ 587,277	\$ 1,647,053
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expenses	6(8)(10)(24)	5,100,668	4,856,186
Expected credit losses (gains)		379	(1,020)
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(22)	(18,752)	(48,101)
Interest expense	6(23)	300,883	278,581
Interest income	6(21)	(243,324)	(197,719)
Dividend income		(2,622)	(1,320)
Share-based payments	6(15)	37,342	-
Share of loss (profit) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	142,856	(2,683)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(124,483)	(55,262)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	6(9)(22)	-	(72,261)
Impairment loss on financial assets	6(7)(22)	10,000	-
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	6(8)	764	18,618
Gain from lease modifications		-	(13)
Deferred income		(24,277)	(22,003)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		14,572	21,866
Current contract assets		(170,393)	(13,809)
Accounts receivable		(1,032,743)	317,191
Other receivables		(1,872)	(23,080)
Inventories		(661,909)	(125,946)
Prepayments		922	(9,021)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		823	289
Accounts payable		468,774	(86,720)
Other payables		(316,573)	143,234
Other payables – related parties		5,384	-
Current provisions		43,058	2,360
Current refund liabilities		(26,063)	(1,271)
Other current liabilities		1,577	79
Net defined benefit liability, non-current		(26,164)	(24,394)
Cash generated from operations		4,066,104	6,600,834
Interest received		248,578	191,049
Dividend received		5,317	3,810
Interest paid		(268,797)	(245,910)
Income tax paid		(54,762)	(609,201)
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>3,996,440</u>	<u>5,940,582</u>

(Continued)

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		\$ (124,800)	\$ (94,845)
Proceeds from repayments of financial assets at amortized cost		122,841	87,035
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	-	(12,500)
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	6(9)	-	4,394,206
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(28)	(3,851,238)	(5,081,154)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		249,868	74,709
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits		(1,792)	922
Increase in other non-current assets		(144,368)	(6,811)
Increase in long-term deferred revenue		10,002	23,333
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(3,739,487)</u>	<u>(615,105)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
	6(29)		
Proceeds from short-term bank loans		8,556,519	3,225,758
Payments on short-term bank loans		(6,189,811)	(2,886,394)
Proceeds from long-term bank loans		3,502,998	1,078,496
Payments on long-term bank loans		(4,516,894)	(2,263,718)
Decrease in guarantee deposits		(700)	(49)
Payments on lease liabilities		(271,189)	(320,452)
Cash dividends paid	6(18)	(872,688)	(1,309,032)
Payments to acquire treasury shares	6(16)	(943,867)	-
Treasury shares sold to employees		128,438	-
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(607,194)</u>	<u>(2,475,391)</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		<u>(9,895)</u>	<u>14,918</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(360,136)	2,865,004
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>15,219,039</u>	<u>12,354,035</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$ 14,858,903</u>	<u>\$ 15,219,039</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC. (the “Company”) was incorporated on July 28, 1997. The Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are primarily engaged in the research, development, manufacturing and sale of high-integration and high-precision integrated circuits and related assembly and testing services. On April 11, 2014, the Company’s shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. On November 1, 2016, the Company’s American Depository Shares (“ADSs”) were listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new or amended IFRS[®] Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

A. New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2025 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”)
Amendments to IAS 21, “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025

B. Based on the Group’s assessment, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Group’s financial position and financial performance.

(2) Effect of new, revised or amended IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC that has not yet adopted

A. New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and will become effective from 2026 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, “Contracts Referencing Nature – Dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date issued by IASB</u>
IFRS 17, “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026

- B. Based on the Group’s assessment, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Group’s financial position and financial performance.

(3) The IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

- A. New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date issued by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 18, “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

Note: In the press release issued by the FSC on September 25, 2025, public companies will be required to apply IFRS 18, “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” (“IFRS 18”) starting from the fiscal year 2028. The entities can choose to early adopt IFRS 18 based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

- B. Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Group’s financial position and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment.

IFRS 18, “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these accompanying consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied during the reported periods, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, IFRS, IAS,

IFRIC[®] Interpretations, and SIC[®] Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - (c) Defined benefit liabilities were recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less the present value of benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

- A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:
- (a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
 - (b) Transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
- B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of investee	Main business	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The Company	ChipMOS U.S.A., Inc. (“ChipMOS USA”)	Marketing of semiconductors and electronic related products	100	100
The Company	ChipMOS TECHNOLOGIES (BVI) LTD. (“ChipMOS BVI”)	Holding company	100	100
ChipMOS BVI	ChipMOS SEMICONDUCTORS (Shanghai) LTD. (“ChipMOS Shanghai”)	Marketing of semiconductors and electronic related products	100	100

- C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.
- D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: Not applicable.

E. No significant restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to parent company.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates on the trade date or measurement date. Therefore, foreign exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation are recognized in profit or loss on the balance sheet date.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the initial dates of the transactions.
- (d) All foreign exchange differences are presented in the statement of comprehensive income under "Other gains and losses" by the nature of transactions.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities, associates that have different functional currency and presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
- (c) All exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realized within 12 months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

All assets that do not meet the above criteria are classified as non-current assets.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within 12 months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All liabilities that do not meet the above criteria are classified as non-current liabilities.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including time deposits with less than 3 months contract period). Time deposits that meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using settlement date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.
- D. The Group recognizes the dividend income when the right to receive such payment is confirmed, inflow of the future economic benefits associated with the dividend is probable to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity instruments which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized and derecognized using settlement date accounting.

- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:
The changes in fair value of equity instruments that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognized as income when the right to receive such payment is confirmed, inflow of the future economic benefits associated with the dividend is probable to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(9) Financial assets at amortized cost

- A. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
- (a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The financial assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Accounts receivable

- A. Accounts receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortized cost, at each reporting date, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime expected credit losses.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired.

(13) Inventories

Inventories are initially recorded at standard costs. Cost is determined on a weighted-average cost basis. At the end of reporting period, the differences between actual costs and standard costs were allocated to inventories and cost of revenue based on an appropriate rate. Allocation of fixed production overheads is based on the normal operating capacity of the production facilities. Costs associated with underutilized capacity are expensed in the period that the cost occurs.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion

and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The item by item approach is used in raw materials. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs.

(14) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(15) Investments accounted for using equity method – associates

- A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee or by holding one seat at the Board. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.
- B. The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interests in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- C. When changes in an associate's equity that are not recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes not affecting the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognizes the Group's share of change in equity of the associate in "Capital surplus" in proportion to its ownership.
- D. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
- E. In the case where an associate issues new shares and the Group does not subscribe or acquire the new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Group's ownership percentage of the associate while maintaining significant influence on the associate, then "capital surplus" and "investments accounted for using equity method" shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interests. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.
- F. At the balance sheet date, the Group performs an impairment test for an investment in an associate when there is an indication that the investment may be impaired. The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset, by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the

carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

(16) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. 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 must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors", from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	1 to 51 years
Machinery and equipment	1 to 20 years
Tools	1 to 4 years
Others	1 to 7 years

(17) Leasing arrangements (lessee) – right-of-use assets / lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low value assets, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the following:
 - (a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
 - (b) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability. The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(19) Loans

Loans comprise short-term and long-term bank loans. Loans are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized as interest expense in profit or loss over the period of the loans using the effective interest method.

(20) Accounts and notes payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(21) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(22) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision arising from the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

(23) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees and should be recognized as expenses when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in the current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate is determined by using the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.
- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
- iii. Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Group's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Group recognizes an expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits, or it recognizes related restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(24) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments

that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognized is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. The aforementioned grant date represents the grant date resolved by the Board of Directors.

(25) Income tax

- A. The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the income tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional income tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(26) Capital stock

- A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares in net proceeds of tax are shown in equity as a deduction.
- B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's shares that have been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(27) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(28) Revenue recognition

A. The Group is primarily engaged in the customized assembly and testing services of high-integration and high-precision integrated circuits based on customer's specification demand to create or enhance the product. When providing assembly and testing services, the Group considers:

- (a) Customer controls the provided raw materials and the Group receives the instruction from the customer on providing assembly and testing services and subsequent treatments.
- (b) The Group provides assembly and testing services to create or enhance an asset which is solely provided and controlled by the customer. The Group has no right to transfer the asset for another use.

As the asset ownership belongs to the customer, who bears the significant risk and rewards and rights on the use of the asset, the Group recognizes assembly and testing service revenue based on the progress towards completion of performance obligation during the service period, and the sales discount is accrued based on historical experience.

B. The progress towards completion on Assembly services, services for Display panel driver semiconductor assembly and testing ("LCDD") and Bumping are measured by the actual input costs relative to estimate total expected input costs. The progress towards completion on testing services is measured by the actual incurred testing volume. The Group provides assembly and testing services based on customer's specification, thus, the input costs incurred to assembly and testing volume completed in testing services are not linear over the duration of these services. Customer payment on assembly and testing services is based on predetermined payment schedule. A contract asset is recognized when the Group provides services in excess of customer's payment.

(29) Government grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants related to property, plant and equipment are recognized as non-current liabilities and are amortized to profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of the related assets using straight-line method.

(30) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chairman of the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions – Revenue recognition

The Group recognizes revenue from services for Assembly, LCDD and Bumping based on the progress towards completion of performance obligation during the service period. The Group estimates total expected input costs based on historical experience and measures the progress towards completion by the actual input costs relative to the total expected input costs.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 450	\$ 450
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,621,382	1,194,923
Time deposits	<u>13,237,071</u>	<u>14,023,666</u>
	<u>\$ 14,858,903</u>	<u>\$ 15,219,039</u>

A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. No cash and cash equivalents of the Group were pledged to others.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	\$ 53,747	\$ 53,747
Valuation adjustment	<u>19,403</u>	<u>15,223</u>
	<u>\$ 73,150</u>	<u>\$ 68,970</u>

- A. Amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	\$ 4,180	\$ 26,235
Beneficiary certificates	<u>14,572</u>	<u>21,866</u>
	<u>\$ 18,752</u>	<u>\$ 48,101</u>

- B. No financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were pledged to others.
C. Information relating to price risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Financial assets at amortized cost

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current:		
Time deposits	<u>\$ 45,963</u>	<u>\$ 46,080</u>
Non-current:		
Restricted bank deposits	<u>\$ 43,219</u>	<u>\$ 43,034</u>

- A. Amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortized cost are listed below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income	<u>\$ 2,076</u>	<u>\$ 2,433</u>

- B. Without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortized cost held by the Group is the carrying amount at the end of each reporting period.
C. Information about the financial assets at amortized cost that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.
D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortized cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 6,044,387	\$ 5,011,644
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(1,813)</u>	<u>(1,490)</u>
	<u>\$ 6,042,574</u>	<u>\$ 5,010,154</u>

A. The Group's credit term granted to customers is 30~90 days. Receivables do not bear interest. The loss allowance is determined based on the credit quality of customers. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

B. The aging analysis of accounts receivable based on past due date are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current	\$ 6,032,806	\$ 5,007,362
Within 1 month	11,395	4,282
1-2 months	186	-
	<u>\$ 6,044,387</u>	<u>\$ 5,011,644</u>

C. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2024, the balance of accounts receivable from contracts with customers was \$5,326,381.

D. Without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the amount that best reflects the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the accounts receivable is the carrying amount at the end of each reporting period.

E. No accounts receivable of the Group were pledged to others.

(5) Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for impairment losses</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Raw materials	\$ 3,512,294	\$ (155,791)	\$ 3,356,503

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for impairment losses</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Raw materials	\$ 2,854,743	\$ (160,149)	\$ 2,694,594

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense for the year:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost of revenue	\$ 21,382,972	\$ 19,834,784
Gain on disposal of scrapped materials	(53,486)	(56,959)
Loss on abandonment	15,356	102
Reversal of inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	(4,358)	(26,114)
	<u>\$ 21,340,484</u>	<u>\$ 19,751,813</u>

A. Reversal of inventory valuation and obsolescence loss in the current period was mainly due to the reversal of previously recognized obsolescence losses upon the actual scrapping of raw materials. Reversal of inventory valuation and obsolescence loss in the prior period was mainly due to the reversal of previously recognized obsolescence losses by utilizing and selling obsolete raw materials.

B. No inventories of the Group were pledged to others.

(6) Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Designation of equity instruments		
Foreign unlisted stocks	\$ 38,534	\$ 38,534
Valuation adjustment	<u>96,638</u>	<u>64,479</u>
	<u>\$ 135,172</u>	<u>\$ 103,013</u>

A. Based on the Group's business model, the foreign unlisted stocks held for strategic investments were elected to classify as Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)		
Foreign unlisted stocks	<u>\$ 32,159</u>	<u>\$ (17,304)</u>

C. No financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were pledged to others.

D. Information about fair value measurement is provided in Note 12(3).

(7) Investments accounted for using equity method

<u>Associates</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
JMC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. ("JMC")	\$ 159,271	\$ 293,089
Daypower Energy Co., Ltd. ("Daypower Energy")	<u>30,939</u>	<u>27,124</u>
	<u>\$ 190,210</u>	<u>\$ 320,213</u>

A. The carrying amount of the Group's interests in all individually immaterial associates and the Group's share of the operating results are summarized below:

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amount of the Group's individually immaterial associates amounted to \$190,210 and \$320,213, respectively.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
(Loss) profit for the year from continuing operations	\$ (142,649)	\$ 2,683
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	<u>22,084</u>	<u>16,978</u>
Total comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (120,565)</u>	<u>\$ 19,661</u>

- B. JMC is recognized as investment accounted for using equity method given that the Company retains significant influence by holding one seat in JMC’s Board of Directors. JMC has quoted market prices. In the first three quarters of 2025, the Company evaluated the recoverable amount based on its fair value as of September 30, 2025, which was lower than the carrying amount, and therefore, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$10,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, which is recorded under “Other gains and losses”. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value was \$209,160 and \$303,365, respectively.
- C. The Company did not participate in the cash capital increase of Daypower Energy in May 2025, which reduced the Company’s ownership from 10% to 7.9%. Daypower Energy is recognized as investment accounted for using equity method given that the Company still retains significant influence by holding one seat in Daypower Energy’s Board of Directors. As a result of the change in shareholding, the Company recognized capital surplus amounted to \$3,464 for the year ended December 31, 2025. In August 2024, the Company participated in the cash capital increase of Daypower Energy according to its shareholding ratio, with a payment amount of \$12,500.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	2025						
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Tools	Others	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
<u>January 1</u>							
Cost	\$ 454,738	\$ 15,075,654	\$ 62,448,765	\$ 6,488,339	\$ 2,927,335	\$ 751,761	\$ 88,146,592
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(9,134,938)	(51,011,749)	(5,555,996)	(2,447,149)	-	(68,149,832)
	<u>\$ 454,738</u>	<u>\$ 5,940,716</u>	<u>\$ 11,437,016</u>	<u>\$ 932,343</u>	<u>\$ 480,186</u>	<u>\$ 751,761</u>	<u>\$ 19,996,760</u>
January 1	\$ 454,738	\$ 5,940,716	\$ 11,437,016	\$ 932,343	\$ 480,186	\$ 751,761	\$ 19,996,760
Additions	-	2,208	9,293	338	-	3,654,248	3,666,087
Disposals	-	-	(19,117)	(14,329)	-	-	(33,446)
Reclassifications	-	685,896	2,634,679	580,700	257,504	(4,249,024)	(90,245)
Depreciation expenses	-	(670,363)	(3,207,913)	(722,586)	(246,310)	-	(4,847,172)
Impairment losses	-	-	(764)	-	-	-	(764)
Exchange adjustment	-	-	(14)	-	(14)	-	(28)
December 31	<u>\$ 454,738</u>	<u>\$ 5,958,457</u>	<u>\$ 10,853,180</u>	<u>\$ 776,466</u>	<u>\$ 491,366</u>	<u>\$ 156,985</u>	<u>\$ 18,691,192</u>
<u>December 31</u>							
Cost	\$ 454,738	\$ 15,696,826	\$ 63,802,950	\$ 6,683,041	\$ 3,081,622	\$ 156,985	\$ 89,876,162
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(9,738,369)	(52,949,770)	(5,906,575)	(2,590,256)	-	(71,184,970)
	<u>\$ 454,738</u>	<u>\$ 5,958,457</u>	<u>\$ 10,853,180</u>	<u>\$ 776,466</u>	<u>\$ 491,366</u>	<u>\$ 156,985</u>	<u>\$ 18,691,192</u>

	2024						
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Tools	Others	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
<u>January 1</u>							
Cost	\$ 454,738	\$ 13,850,418	\$ 60,650,428	\$ 5,959,251	\$ 2,774,055	\$ 652,685	\$ 84,341,575
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(8,551,197)	(49,168,655)	(5,222,438)	(2,259,782)	-	(65,202,072)
	<u>\$ 454,738</u>	<u>\$ 5,299,221</u>	<u>\$ 11,481,773</u>	<u>\$ 736,813</u>	<u>\$ 514,273</u>	<u>\$ 652,685</u>	<u>\$ 19,139,503</u>
January 1	\$ 454,738	\$ 5,299,221	\$ 11,481,773	\$ 736,813	\$ 514,273	\$ 652,685	\$ 19,139,503
Additions	-	5,619	8,260	665	-	5,436,887	5,451,431
Disposals	-	-	(495)	(21,744)	(501)	-	(22,740)
Reclassifications	-	1,241,424	3,016,325	859,198	220,864	(5,337,811)	-
Depreciation expenses	-	(605,548)	(3,050,253)	(642,589)	(254,502)	-	(4,552,892)
Impairment losses	-	-	(18,618)	-	-	-	(18,618)
Exchange adjustment	-	-	24	-	52	-	76
December 31	<u>\$ 454,738</u>	<u>\$ 5,940,716</u>	<u>\$ 11,437,016</u>	<u>\$ 932,343</u>	<u>\$ 480,186</u>	<u>\$ 751,761</u>	<u>\$ 19,996,760</u>
<u>December 31</u>							
Cost	\$ 454,738	\$ 15,075,654	\$ 62,448,765	\$ 6,488,339	\$ 2,927,335	\$ 751,761	\$ 88,146,592
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(9,134,938)	(51,011,749)	(5,555,996)	(2,447,149)	-	(68,149,832)
	<u>\$ 454,738</u>	<u>\$ 5,940,716</u>	<u>\$ 11,437,016</u>	<u>\$ 932,343</u>	<u>\$ 480,186</u>	<u>\$ 751,761</u>	<u>\$ 19,996,760</u>

A. Amount of borrowing costs capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalization are as follows:

	2025	2024
Amount of interest capitalized	\$ 10,331	\$ 12,542
Range of the interest rates for capitalization	1.9320%	1.6380%

B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(9) Non-current assets held for sale

On December 21, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors approved its subsidiary ChipMOS BVI to sell the 45.0242% owned equity investment accounted for using equity method in Unimos Microelectronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. ("Unimos Shanghai"). Therefore, the investment accounted for using equity method of Unimos Shanghai have been reclassified as non-current assets held for sale at the carrying amount. In May 2024, the Group completed the equity transfer of Unimos Shanghai, recognizing a gain on disposal of \$72,261, which is recorded under "Other gains and losses", is provided in Note 6(22). The consideration amounted to \$4,394,206 was received in December 2024. Information relating to cumulative income or expense recognized in other comprehensive income relating to disposal non-current assets classified as held for sale is provided in Note 6(19).

(10) Leasing arrangements – lessee

A. The Group leases various assets, including land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and others. Lease contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 30 years. For machinery and

equipment, lease contracts are 3 years. For land, lease contracts are between 20 to 30 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease contracts do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation expenses are as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	\$ 701,638	\$ 734,958
Buildings	25,255	13,458
Machinery and equipment	60,985	260,375
Others	35,433	17,800
	<u>\$ 823,311</u>	<u>\$ 1,026,591</u>

	Depreciation expenses	
	2025	2024
Land	\$ 26,215	\$ 24,248
Buildings	12,255	12,195
Machinery and equipment	199,391	261,383
Others	15,635	5,468
	<u>\$ 253,496</u>	<u>\$ 303,294</u>

C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, additions to right-of-use assets were \$50,098 and \$292,117, respectively.

D. The information on profit or loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	2025	2024
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 19,052	\$ 19,902
Expense on short-term lease contracts	208,000	140,029

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were \$478,097 and \$443,345, respectively.

(11) Short-term bank loans

Type of loans	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank loans		
Unsecured bank loans	<u>\$ 2,706,072</u>	<u>\$ 339,364</u>
Interest rate range	<u>4.09%~4.92%</u>	<u>5.66%</u>
Unused credit lines of short-term bank loans		
NT\$	<u>\$ 4,516,882</u>	<u>\$ 5,050,836</u>
US\$ (in thousands)	<u>\$ 18,261</u>	<u>\$ 37,000</u>

(12) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Payable to equipment suppliers	\$ 1,282,516	\$ 1,506,821
Salaries and bonuses payable	815,626	1,048,883
Payable for maintenance expense	165,788	175,131
Payable for utilities	159,333	157,442
Payable for insurance	142,855	140,084
Employees' and directors' compensation payable	66,845	193,720
Business tax payable	57,622	-
Other expense payable	675,170	691,523
	<u>\$ 3,365,755</u>	<u>\$ 3,913,604</u>

(13) Long-term bank loans

<u>Type of loans</u>	<u>Period and payment term</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Government granted bank loans	Borrowing period is from March 11, 2020 to February 15, 2035; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable monthly from March 15, 2023	\$ 12,786,299	\$ 13,790,193
Less: Unamortized interest on government granted bank loans		(21,609)	(31,612)
Less: Current portion		<u>(2,896,893)</u>	<u>(3,326,042)</u>
		<u>\$ 9,867,797</u>	<u>\$ 10,432,539</u>
Interest rate range		<u>1.525%~1.975%</u>	<u>1.325%~1.875%</u>
Unused credit lines of long-term bank loans NT\$		<u>\$ 4,350,170</u>	<u>\$ 7,863,170</u>

- A. On January 1, 2019, Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. ("MOEA") implemented the Action Plan for Welcoming Overseas Taiwanese Businesses to Return to Invest in Taiwan and companies are subsidized with preferential interest loans for qualified investment projects. The Company has obtained the qualification from the MOEA, and signed loan agreements with financial institutions during January 2020 and December 2024 with the line of credit amounted to NT\$25.44 billion and terms from seven to ten years. Funding from these loans was used to invest in machineries, equipment and plant expansions and broaden the Company's working capital.
- B. Information about the items that are pledged to others as collaterals for long-term bank loans is provided in Note 8.

(14) Pensions

A. Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the pension fund deposited with the Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent pension fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by March of following year.

(a) The amounts recognized in the balance sheets are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ (662,149)	\$ (706,559)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>604,479</u>	<u>559,921</u>
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ (57,670)</u>	<u>\$ (146,638)</u>

(b) Movements in net defined benefit liability are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		
	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
January 1	\$ (706,559)	\$ 559,921	\$ (146,638)
Current services cost	(129)	-	(129)
Interest (expense) income	<u>(10,772)</u>	<u>8,647</u>	<u>(2,125)</u>
	<u>(717,460)</u>	<u>568,568</u>	<u>(148,892)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	39,262	39,262
Financial assumption movement effect	(11,685)	-	(11,685)
Experience adjustments	<u>35,227</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,227</u>
	<u>23,542</u>	<u>39,262</u>	<u>62,804</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	28,418	28,418
Paid pension	<u>31,769</u>	<u>(31,769)</u>	<u>-</u>
December 31	<u>\$ (662,149)</u>	<u>\$ 604,479</u>	<u>\$ (57,670)</u>

	2024		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
January 1	\$ (744,191)	\$ 516,854	\$ (227,337)
Current services cost	(125)	-	(125)
Interest (expense) income	(9,934)	6,919	(3,015)
	<u>(754,250)</u>	<u>523,773</u>	<u>(230,477)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	45,033	45,033
Financial assumption movement effect	29,825	-	29,825
Experience adjustments	<u>(18,553)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,553)</u>
	<u>11,272</u>	<u>45,033</u>	<u>56,305</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	27,534	27,534
Paid pension	36,419	(36,419)	-
December 31	<u>\$ (706,559)</u>	<u>\$ 559,921</u>	<u>\$ (146,638)</u>

- (c) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund (Article 6: The scope of utilization for the fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilization of the fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings are less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the authority. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of the fair value of plan asset in accordance with IAS 19, "Employee Benefits" paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report announced by the government.
- (d) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	<u>1.40%</u>	<u>1.60%</u>
Future salary increase	<u>3.25%</u>	<u>3.25%</u>

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory.

The present value of defined benefit obligations is affected by the change in actuarial assumption. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increase	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ (14,556)	\$ 15,066	\$ 14,762	\$ (14,340)
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ (15,943)	\$ 16,520	\$ 16,219	\$ (15,737)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The method of sensitivity analysis and the method of calculating net defined benefit liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis remain unchanged from previous period.

- (e) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amounts to \$28,000.
- (f) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 9.1 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	63,382
1-2 years		37,549
2-5 years		104,279
5-10 years		171,377
	<u>\$</u>	<u>376,587</u>

B. Defined contribution plans

- (a) Effective from July 1, 2005, the Company established a defined contribution pension plan (“New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act, covering all regular employees with Republic of China (“R.O.C.”) nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$197,999 and \$211,985, respectively.
- (b) According to the defined contribution pension plan stipulated by the People’s Republic of China (“P.R.C.”), ChipMOS Shanghai contributes monthly on amount based on a certain percentage of the local employees’ monthly salaries and wages. The contribution percentage was both 16% for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The pension of each employee is managed by the government and ChipMOS Shanghai has no further obligations except the monthly contribution. The pension costs under defined

contribution pension plan of ChipMOS Shanghai for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$709 and \$715, respectively.

(15) Share-based payment (For the year ended December 31, 2024: None)

- A. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's share-based payment arrangements was as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (in thousand shares)	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Treasury shares transferred to employees	2025/11/11	4,565	-	Vested immediately

- B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements is as follows:

	2025	
	Number of options (in thousand shares)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	-	\$ -
Options granted	4,565	28.22
Options exercised	(4,565)	28.22
Options outstanding at December 31	-	-
Options exercisable at December 31	-	-

- C. Details of the Company's share-based payment transactions granted at the grant date is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Share price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Treasury shares transferred to employees	2025/11/11	\$ 36.40	\$ 28.22	\$ 8.18

- D. For the year ended December 31, 2025, compensation costs for employees of the Company due to the transfer of treasury shares amounted to \$37,342.

(16) Capital stock

- A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized capital was \$9,700,000, consisting of 970,000 thousand ordinary shares, and the paid-in capital was \$7,045,231 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share, consisting of 704,523 thousand ordinary shares. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

- B. As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding ADSs were approximately 3,443,872 units representing 68,877 thousand ordinary shares and each ADS represents 20 ordinary shares of the Company. The major terms and conditions of the ADSs are summarized as follows:

- (a) Voting rights:

ADS holders have no right to directly attend, vote or speak in shareholders' meetings with respect to the deposited shares. The depository bank shall vote on behalf of ADS holders or provide voting instruction to the designated person of the Company. The depository bank shall vote in the manner as instructed by ADS holders.

(b) Distribution of dividends:

ADS holders are deemed to have the same rights as holders of ordinary shares with respect to the distribution of dividends.

C. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	Number of shares (in thousands)	
	2025	2024
January 1	727,240	727,240
Purchase of treasury shares	(31,822)	-
Treasury shares transferred to employees	4,565	-
December 31	<u>699,983</u>	<u>727,240</u>

D. On January 21, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved to repurchase up to 10,000 thousand shares to maintain the Company's credit and shareholders' equity. The Company has completed the aforementioned share buyback program during the first quarter of 2025, and the total amount was \$321,705. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the repurchased shares were approved for cancellation by the Board of Directors on April 15, 2025, with the effective date of capital reduction on May 28, 2025 and the alteration registration was completed on June 11, 2025.

E. On May 13, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved to repurchase up to 15,000 thousand shares to transfer to employees. As of the end of the shares repurchase period, the Company has repurchased 9,105 thousand shares and the total amount was \$256,939. On November 11, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved to transfer 4,565 thousand shares to employees for subscription, and the transfer was fully completed on November 28, 2025.

F. On September 2, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved to repurchase up to 15,000 thousand shares to maintain the Company's credit and shareholders' equity. As of the end of the shares repurchase period, the Company has repurchased 12,717 thousand shares and the total amount was \$365,223. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the repurchased shares were approved for cancellation by the Board of Directors on November 11, 2025, with the effective date of capital reduction on November 12, 2025 and the alteration registration was completed on December 1, 2025.

G. Treasury shares

(a) Reason for share reacquisition and movements in the number of the Company's treasury shares are as follows (As of December 31, 2024: None):

Name of company holding the shares	Reason for reacquisition	December 31, 2025	
		Number of shares (in thousands)	Carrying amount
The Company	Maintain the Company's credit and shareholders' equity	22,717 (cancelled)	\$ -
The Company	Transfer to employees	4,540	128,115

- (b) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back as treasury shares should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realized capital surplus.
- (c) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.
- (d) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, shares repurchased for transferring to employees should be reissued to the employees within 5 years from the repurchase date and shares not reissued within the 5-year period should be retired. Treasury shares to maintain the Company's credit and the shareholders' equity should be retired within 6 months of acquisition.

(17) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, any capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of ordinary shares and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficits or to issue new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficits. Furthermore, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above may not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. The capital surplus may not be used to cover accumulated deficits unless the surplus reserve is insufficient.

	2025				Total
	Share premium	Treasury shares transaction	Employee share options	Long-term investment	
January 1	\$ 6,043,483	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,154	\$ 6,064,637
Cancellation of treasury shares	(188,782)	(36,956)	-	-	(225,738)
Share-based payments	-	-	37,342	-	37,342
Treasury shares transferred to employees	-	36,956	(37,342)	-	(386)
Change in shareholding of equity investment	-	-	-	3,464	3,464
December 31	<u>\$ 5,854,701</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,618</u>	<u>\$ 5,879,319</u>

	2024		
	Share premium	Long-term investment	Total
January 1	<u>\$ 6,043,483</u>	<u>\$ 21,154</u>	<u>\$ 6,064,637</u>
December 31	<u>\$ 6,043,483</u>	<u>\$ 21,154</u>	<u>\$ 6,064,637</u>

(18) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, upon the final settlement of accounts, if there is net profit, the Company shall first set aside the tax payable and offset its losses

before setting aside a legal capital reserve at 10% of the remaining profit. The Company shall then set aside or reverse the special capital reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations and as requested by the competent authorities. The remaining profit of that fiscal year, as well as the accumulated undistributed profit at the beginning of the same year and the adjusted undistributed profit of the given fiscal year, shall be distributable profit. If there is any surplus distributable profit after the Board of Directors sets aside a reserve based on the Company's operational needs, such surplus profit may be distributed in full or in part to shareholders as dividends, subject to the approval of the shareholders' meeting.

- B. The Company's dividend policy is summarized here. A proposal on the distribution of dividends shall be submitted by the Board of Directors annually to the Shareholders' Meeting, and be based on factors such as past years' profit, the current and future investment environment, the Company's capital needs, competition in the domestic and foreign markets, and budgets, with an aim to pursuing shareholders' interests and balancing the dividend distribution and the long-term financial plan of the Company. The distribution of profits of the Company can be made in the form of cash dividends or stock dividends, provided that the cash dividend shall account for at least 10% of the total profit distributed as dividends in the given year.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficits or issuing new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve may not be used for any other purpose. The use of the legal reserve for the issuance of shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company must set aside a special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When the debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount may be included in the distributable earnings.
- E. The appropriations of 2025 and 2024 earnings were proposed in the board meeting held on February 24, 2026, and resolved in the shareholders' meeting held on May 27, 2025, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share (including cash distribution from capital surplus) are as follows:

	2025 (Note)		2024	
	Amount	Cash distribution per share (in dollars)	Amount	Cash distribution per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 31,138		\$ 146,812	
Cash dividend	-	\$ -	872,688	\$ 1.20
Cash distribution from capital surplus	860,979	1.23	-	-

Note: The appropriation of 2025 earnings has not yet been resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

- F. On June 11, 2025 and December 1, 2025, the Company cancelled 10,000 thousand shares and 12,717 thousand shares of treasury shares, reducing retained earnings by \$138,603 and \$95,417, respectively.

G. The cash dividend distribution ratio for 2024 was adjusted to \$1.22996261 per share. The adjustment was due to the Company's cancellation of treasury shares and the repurchase of shares to transfer to employees in the second quarter of 2025, which resulted in a decrease in the number of ordinary shares outstanding.

(19) Other equity interest

	2025		
	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
January 1	\$ 17,691	\$ 97,011	\$ 114,702
Currency translation differences			
- The Company	(11,732)	-	(11,732)
Evaluation adjustment			
- The Company	-	32,159	32,159
- Associates	-	22,091	22,091
Evaluation adjustment transferred to retained earnings			
- Associates	-	(48)	(48)
Evaluation adjustment related tax			
- The Company	-	(6,431)	(6,431)
December 31	\$ 5,959	\$ 144,782	\$ 150,741

	2024			
	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity directly related to non- current assets held for sale	Total
January 1	\$ (656)	\$ 96,958	\$ (43,094)	\$ 53,208
Currency translation differences				
- The Company	18,347	-	-	18,347
- Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	43,094	43,094
Evaluation adjustment				
- The Company	-	(17,304)	-	(17,304)
- Associates	-	16,758	-	16,758
Evaluation adjustment transferred to retained earnings				
- Associates	-	(2,861)	-	(2,861)
Evaluation adjustment related tax				
- The Company	-	3,460	-	3,460
December 31	<u>\$ 17,691</u>	<u>\$ 97,011</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 114,702</u>

(20) Revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 23,932,900</u>	<u>\$ 22,695,909</u>

A. The Group is primarily engaged in the assembly and testing services of high-integration and high-precision integrated circuits, and recognized revenue based on the progress towards completion of performance obligation during the service period. Information on revenue disaggregation is provided in Note 14.

B. Contract assets

The Group has recognized the following contract assets in relation to revenue from contracts with customers:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract assets	<u>\$ 568,088</u>	<u>\$ 397,747</u>	<u>\$ 383,883</u>

C. The information relating to loss allowance for contract assets is provided in Note 12(2).

D. All of the service contracts are for periods of one year or less. As permitted under IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

(21) Interest income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Bank deposits	\$ 241,195	\$ 195,236
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,076	2,433
Other interest income	53	50
	<u>\$ 243,324</u>	<u>\$ 197,719</u>

(22) Other gains and losses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Foreign exchange (losses) gains, net	\$ (459,565)	\$ 242,588
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	72,261
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,752	48,101
Impairment loss on financial assets	(10,000)	-
Reimbursement of ADSs service charge	2,136	2,611
Others	17,997	28,004
	<u>\$ (430,680)</u>	<u>\$ 393,565</u>

(23) Finance costs

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest expense		
Bank loans	\$ 292,162	\$ 271,221
Lease liabilities	19,052	19,902
Less: Amounts capitalized in qualifying assets	(10,331)	(12,542)
	300,883	278,581
Finance expense	402	359
	<u>\$ 301,285</u>	<u>\$ 278,940</u>

(24) Expenses by nature

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Raw materials and supplies used	\$ 5,939,395	\$ 4,580,706
Employee benefit expenses	6,207,834	6,450,534
Depreciation expenses	5,100,668	4,856,186

(25) Employee benefit expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Salaries	\$ 4,930,701	\$ 5,139,741
Directors' remuneration	19,567	22,718
Labor and health insurance	471,894	477,338
Pension	200,962	215,840
Other personnel expenses	584,710	594,897
	<u>\$ 6,207,834</u>	<u>\$ 6,450,534</u>

- A. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, employees' compensation is based on the current year's earnings, which should first be used to cover accumulated deficits, if any, and then 10% of the remaining balance distributed as employees' compensation, of which the amount distributed to non-executive employees shall not be less than 3% of the profit, including distributions to certain qualifying employees in affiliate companies, and no more than 0.5% as directors' remuneration. Subject to the Board of Directors' approval, employees' compensation may be made by way of cash or share issuance. Distribution of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration shall be presented and reported in the subsequent shareholders' meeting.
- B. Based on profit as of the end of reporting period, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the employees' compensation were accrued at \$65,061 and \$186,484, respectively; the directors' remuneration were accrued at \$1,626 and \$4,662, respectively.
- C. For the year of 2024, employees' compensation and directors' remuneration recognized were consistent with the amounts resolved in the Board of Directors' meeting. Information about the appropriation of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration by the Company as approved by the Board of Directors is posted in the Market Observation Post System ("MOPS").

(26) Income tax expense

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax:		
Current income tax on profits for the period	\$ 111,904	\$ 273,836
Prior year income tax overestimation	<u>(8,141)</u>	<u>(42,161)</u>
Total current income tax	<u>103,763</u>	<u>231,675</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>(11,603)</u>	<u>(4,617)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 92,160</u>	<u>\$ 227,058</u>

- (b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Unrealized loss (gain) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 6,431	\$ (3,460)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>12,561</u>	<u>11,261</u>
	<u>\$ 18,992</u>	<u>\$ 7,801</u>

- B. Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 119,094	\$ 338,116
Effects from adjustments based on regulation	(19,839)	(38,880)
Loss on investment in associates	-	(31,151)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(8,141)	(42,161)
Effect of different tax rates in countries in which the Group operates	<u>1,046</u>	<u>1,134</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 92,160</u>	<u>\$ 227,058</u>

- C. The amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities resulting from temporary differences and investment tax credits are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>			
	<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognized in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognized in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>December 31</u>
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Loss on inventories	\$ 32,030	\$ (872)	\$ -	\$ 31,158
Property, plant and equipment	42,452	108	-	42,560
Provisions	14,367	3,500	-	17,867
Net defined benefit liability	25,917	(5,232)	(12,561)	8,124
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	2,000	-	2,000
Others	<u>11,447</u>	<u>(107)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,340</u>
Total	<u>\$ 126,213</u>	<u>\$ (603)</u>	<u>\$ (12,561)</u>	<u>\$ 113,049</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (65,746)	\$ 3,454	\$ -	\$ (62,292)
Unrealized exchange gains	(9,810)	8,745	-	(1,065)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12,897)	-	(6,431)	(19,328)
Others	<u>(7)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ (88,460)</u>	<u>\$ 12,206</u>	<u>\$ (6,431)</u>	<u>\$ (82,685)</u>
Information presented on balance sheets:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 126,213</u>			<u>\$ 113,049</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (88,460)</u>			<u>\$ (82,685)</u>

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Loss on inventories	\$ 37,253	\$ (5,223)	\$ -	\$ 32,030
Property, plant and equipment	40,741	1,711	-	42,452
Provisions	14,377	(10)	-	14,367
Deferred revenue	1,626	(1,626)	-	-
Net defined benefit liability	42,057	(4,879)	(11,261)	25,917
Unrealized exchange losses	18,185	(18,185)	-	-
Others	9,043	2,404	-	11,447
Total	<u>\$ 163,282</u>	<u>\$ (25,808)</u>	<u>\$ (11,261)</u>	<u>\$ 126,213</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (74,832)	\$ 9,086	\$ -	\$ (65,746)
Unrealized exchange gains	-	(9,810)	-	(9,810)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(16,357)	-	3,460	(12,897)
Gain on investment in associates	(31,151)	31,151	-	-
Others	(5)	(2)	-	(7)
Total	<u>\$ (122,345)</u>	<u>\$ 30,425</u>	<u>\$ 3,460</u>	<u>\$ (88,460)</u>
Information presented on balance sheets:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 163,282</u>			<u>\$ 126,213</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (122,345)</u>			<u>\$ (88,460)</u>

D. The Company has not recognized taxable temporary differences associated with investments as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts of temporary differences not recognized as deferred tax liabilities were \$1,396,988 and \$1,392,934, respectively.

E. The Company's income tax returns through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(27) Earnings per share

	2025		
	Amount after income tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	<u>\$ 495,117</u>	<u>710,445</u>	<u>\$ 0.70</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares:			
Employees' compensation		<u>2,202</u>	
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	<u>\$ 495,117</u>	<u>712,647</u>	<u>\$ 0.69</u>

	2024		
	Amount after income tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ 1,419,995	727,240	\$ 1.95
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares:			
Employees' compensation		6,772	
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ 1,419,995	734,012	\$ 1.93

(28) Supplemental cash flow information

Partial cash paid for investing activities

Property, plant and equipment

	2025	2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 3,666,087	\$ 5,451,431
Add: Beginning balance of payable on equipment	1,506,821	1,196,181
Add: Beginning balance of payable on equipment – related parties	21,473	58,549
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(1,282,516)	(1,506,821)
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment – related parties	(2,928)	(21,473)
Less: Transfer from other non-current assets	(57,699)	(96,713)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 3,851,238</u>	<u>\$ 5,081,154</u>

(29) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2025				
	Short-term bank loans	Long-term bank loans (including current portion)	Guarantee deposits	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1	\$ 339,364	\$ 13,758,581	\$ 21,186	\$ 1,056,955	\$ 15,176,086
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	2,366,708	(1,013,896)	(700)	(271,189)	1,080,923
Adjustment of right-of-use assets	-	-	-	50,098	50,098
Amortization of interest expense	-	20,005	-	19,052	39,057
December 31	<u>\$ 2,706,072</u>	<u>\$ 12,764,690</u>	<u>\$ 20,486</u>	<u>\$ 854,916</u>	<u>\$ 16,346,164</u>

	2024				
	Short-term bank loans	Long-term bank loans (including current portion)	Guarantee deposits	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1	\$ -	\$ 14,911,719	\$ 21,235	\$ 1,065,401	\$ 15,998,355
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	339,364	(1,185,222)	(49)	(320,452)	(1,166,359)
Adjustment of right-of-use assets	-	-	-	292,104	292,104
Amortization of interest expense	-	32,084	-	19,902	51,986
December 31	\$ 339,364	\$ 13,758,581	\$ 21,186	\$ 1,056,955	\$ 15,176,086

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company has neither a parent company nor an ultimate controlling party. The transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries were eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and were not disclosed herein. The transactions between the Group and other related parties are as follows.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Name	Relationship
JMC	Associate
Daypower Energy	Associate
Xingwang Energy Co., Ltd. (“Xingwang Energy”)	Associate
Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. (“SPIL”)	Entity that has significant influence over the Company

(3) Significant related party transactions

A. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Daypower Energy	\$ 3,612	\$ 21,473
Xingwang Energy	4,700	-
	\$ 8,312	\$ 21,473

Transactions with Xingwang Energy mainly related to the purchase of green power.

B. Property transactions

(a) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets

	2025	2024
SPIL	\$ -	\$ 10,496
Daypower Energy	84,919	-
	\$ 84,919	\$ 10,496

(b) The amount of the property, plant and equipment returned by the Company to Daypower Energy was \$90,245 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(c) Acquisition of financial assets (For the year ended December 31, 2025: None)

Associate	Account items	Number of shares traded	Object of transaction	2024
				Acquisition price
	Investments accounted for using equity method	1,000 thousand shares	Daypower Energy	\$ 12,500

(4) Key management personnel compensation

	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 165,428	\$ 181,436
Post-employment compensation	2,427	2,396
	<u>\$ 167,855</u>	<u>\$ 183,832</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

Assets	Purpose	Carrying amount	
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current financial assets at amortized cost	Lease	\$ 43,219	\$ 43,034
Property, plant and equipment			
- Land	Bank loan	454,738	454,738
- Buildings	Bank loan	5,745,435	5,722,487
- Machinery and equipment	Bank loan	6,377,840	7,172,859
		<u>\$ 12,621,232</u>	<u>\$ 13,393,118</u>

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) A letter of guarantee was issued by the financial institutions to the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance for making payment of customs-duty deposits when importing. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts guaranteed by the financial institutions were \$66,000 and \$59,800, respectively.

(2) Capital expenditures that are contracted for, but not provided for, are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 1,321,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,279,217</u>

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company's appropriation of 2025 earnings is provided in Note 6(18).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the liabilities to assets ratio. Total capital is shown as "Equity" in the consolidated balance sheet, which is also equal to total assets minus total liabilities.

The liabilities to assets ratio at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Total liabilities	\$ 21,344,058	\$ 20,305,618
Total assets	<u>45,352,421</u>	<u>45,379,852</u>
Liabilities to assets ratio	<u>47.06%</u>	<u>44.75%</u>

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 73,150	\$ 68,970
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instruments	135,172	103,013
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,858,903	15,219,039
Financial assets at amortized cost	89,182	89,114
Accounts receivable	6,042,574	5,010,154
Other receivables	72,540	77,620
Refundable deposits	<u>21,608</u>	<u>19,852</u>
	<u>\$ 21,293,129</u>	<u>\$ 20,587,762</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Short-term bank loans	\$ 2,706,072	\$ 339,364
Notes payable	1,596	773
Accounts payable	1,166,973	698,199
Other payables	3,365,755	3,913,604
Other payables – related parties	8,312	21,473
Long-term bank loans (including current portion)	12,764,690	13,758,581
Guarantee deposits	20,486	21,186
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	<u>854,916</u>	<u>1,056,955</u>
	<u>\$ 20,888,800</u>	<u>\$ 19,810,135</u>

B. Risk management policies

- (a) The Group's 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 such risks by its policies and preferences.
- (b) The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant financial transactions, a due approval process must be carried out by the Board of Directors based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.
- (c) In order to minimize and manage financial risks, the Group's overall risk management program focuses on analyzing, identifying, and evaluating financial risk factors that may potentially have adverse effects on the Group's financial position, and provide feasible solutions to avoid those factors.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

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

In practice, the risk variable rarely changes individually, and the change of each risk variable is usually correlative. The following sensitivity analysis did not consider the interaction of each risk variable.

Foreign exchange risk

- i. 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 Company's and its subsidiaries' functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign operations.
- ii. The Group applies natural hedges by using accounts receivable and accounts payable denominated in the same currency. However, this natural hedge does not concur with the requirement for hedge accounting. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign operations are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.
- iii. The Group's foreign currency exposure gives rise to market risks associated with exchange rate movements against the NT dollar for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, bank loans, accounts payable and other payables (including related parties).
- iv. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

				December 31, 2025		
				Foreign currency	Exchange	Carrying amount
				(in thousands)	rate	(NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$	197,135		31.4300	\$	6,195,953
JPY:NTD		69,622		0.2008		13,980
RMB:NTD		13,848		4.4960		62,261
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
JPY:NTD		673,169		0.2008		135,172
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$	119,380		31.4300	\$	3,752,113
JPY:NTD		1,940,541		0.2008		389,661

				December 31, 2024		
				Foreign currency	Exchange	Carrying amount
				(in thousands)	rate	(NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$	157,974		32.7850	\$	5,179,178
JPY:NTD		262,664		0.2099		55,133
RMB:NTD		13,328		4.4780		59,683
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
JPY:NTD		490,770		0.2099		103,013
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$	23,675		32.7850	\$	776,185
JPY:NTD		1,271,975		0.2099		266,988

- v. The total exchange (losses) gains, including realized and unrealized (losses) gains arising from significant foreign exchange variations on monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to (\$459,565) and \$242,588, respectively.

- vi. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variations:

		2025		
		Sensitivity analysis		
		Change in exchange rate	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	5%	\$	309,798	\$ -
JPY:NTD	5%		699	-
RMB:NTD	5%		3,113	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	5%	\$	187,606	\$ -
JPY:NTD	5%		19,483	-
		2024		
		Sensitivity analysis		
		Change in exchange rate	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	5%	\$	258,959	\$ -
JPY:NTD	5%		2,757	-
RMB:NTD	5%		2,984	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	5%	\$	38,809	\$ -
JPY:NTD	5%		13,349	-

Price risk

- i. The Group's financial instruments, which are exposed to price risk, are the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in financial instruments, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

- ii. The Group invests in beneficiary certificates and listed stocks issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to change of the future value of investee companies. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, it is estimated that the prices of equity securities increase or decrease by 1%, with all other variables held constant, would increase or decrease the Group's profit before income tax by \$732 and \$690, respectively.
- iii. The Group's investments in financial instruments comprise foreign unlisted stocks. The prices of financial instruments would change due to different valuation models and assumptions used. Analysis related to the effect on profit or other comprehensive income if these assumptions change is provided in Note 12(3)G.

Interest rate risk on cash flow and fair value

- i. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's bank loans with floating interest rates. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate bank loans. The Group reassesses the hedge management periodically to make sure it complies with the cost effectiveness.
- ii. The sensitivity analysis depends on the exposure of interest rate risk at the end of the reporting period.
- iii. Analysis of debt with floating interest rates is based on the assumption that the outstanding debt at the end of the reporting period is outstanding throughout the period. The degree of variation the Group used to report to internal management is increase or decrease of 1% in interest rates which is assessed as the reasonable degree of variation by the management.
- iv. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, it is estimated that a general increase or decrease of 1% in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would decrease or increase the Group's profit before income tax approximately by \$127,863 and \$137,902, respectively, mainly due to the Group's floating rate on bank loans.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss, mainly resulted from its operating activities (primarily accounts receivable) and from its financing activities (primarily deposits with banks and financial instruments). The Group is exposed to credit risk arising from the carrying amount of the financial assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.
- ii. Each business unit performs ongoing credit evaluations of its debtors' financial conditions according to the Group's established policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. The Group maintains an account for loss allowance based upon the available facts and circumstances, history of collection and write-off experiences of all trade and other receivables which consequently minimize the Group's exposure to bad debts.

- iii. Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's finance unit in accordance with the Group's policies. Transaction counterparty of the Group is determined through its internal controls policy. For banks and financial institutions, only parties rated above BBB+ by Taiwan Ratings are accepted. The probability of counterparty default is remote, so there is no significant credit risk.
- iv. The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" and the default is deemed to have occurred when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- v. The Group categorized contract assets, accounts receivable and other receivables by characteristics of credit risk and applied the simplified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.
- vi. The Group referred to the forecastability of business monitoring indicators published by the National Development Council to adjust the loss rate which is based on historical and current information when assessing the future default possibility of contract assets, accounts receivable and other receivables. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss rate methodologies are as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Contract assets	Accounts receivable (including related parties)	Other receivables (including related parties)
Expected loss rate	0.030%	0.030%	0.030%
Total carrying amount	\$ 568,259	\$ 6,044,387	\$ 72,556
Loss allowance	\$ (171)	\$ (1,813)	\$ (16)

	December 31, 2024		
	Contract assets	Accounts receivable (including related parties)	Other receivables (including related parties)
Expected loss rate	0.030%	0.030%	0.030%
Total carrying amount	\$ 397,866	\$ 5,011,644	\$ 77,632
Loss allowance	\$ (119)	\$ (1,490)	\$ (12)

- vii. Under the simplified approach, movements in relation to loss allowance for contract assets, accounts receivable, and other receivables are as follows:

	2025		
	Contract assets	Accounts receivable (including related parties)	Other receivables (including related parties)
January 1	\$ (119)	\$ (1,490)	\$ (12)
Provision for impairment loss	(52)	(323)	(4)
December 31	<u>\$ (171)</u>	<u>\$ (1,813)</u>	<u>\$ (16)</u>

	2024		
	Contract assets	Accounts receivable (including related parties)	Other receivables (including related parties)
January 1	\$ (174)	\$ (2,454)	\$ (13)
Reversal of impairment loss	55	964	1
December 31	<u>\$ (119)</u>	<u>\$ (1,490)</u>	<u>\$ (12)</u>

viii. The Group's recorded financial assets at amortized cost include time deposits with contract period over 3 months and restricted bank deposits. Because of the low credit risk, expected credit losses for the period are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses. There is no significant provision for the losses.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. The Group manages and maintains adequate cash and cash equivalents to finance the Group's operations, and minimize the impact from cash flow fluctuations.
- ii. The primary source of liquidity for the Group is from bank loans. See Notes 6(11)(13) for details of the unused credit lines of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- iii. The contractual undiscounted cash flows of notes payable, accounts payable and other payables (including related parties) due within one year and is equivalent to its carrying amount. Except for the aforementioned, the table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities based on the earliest repayment dates and contractual undiscounted payments, including principal and interest. The Group does not consider the probability of early repayments requested by the banks.

	December 31, 2025				
	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term bank loans	\$ 2,733,648	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,733,648
Long-term bank loans	3,090,262	5,243,541	3,193,533	1,865,231	13,392,567
Lease liabilities	130,616	95,654	71,610	782,095	1,079,975
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	20,486	20,486
	<u>\$ 5,954,526</u>	<u>\$ 5,339,195</u>	<u>\$ 3,265,143</u>	<u>\$ 2,667,812</u>	<u>\$ 17,226,676</u>

	December 31, 2024				
	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term bank loans	\$ 341,018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 341,018
Long-term bank loans	3,525,490	6,678,601	3,061,642	1,050,523	14,316,256
Lease liabilities	253,805	149,308	71,714	824,641	1,299,468
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	21,186	21,186
	<u>\$ 4,120,313</u>	<u>\$ 6,827,909</u>	<u>\$ 3,133,356</u>	<u>\$ 1,896,350</u>	<u>\$ 15,977,928</u>

The difference between the floating interest rates and estimated interest rates will affect the non-derivative financial liabilities stated above.

(3) Fair value information

- A. The different levels of inputs used in valuation techniques to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date. An active market is a market in which trading for the asset or liability takes place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices from Level 1 that are observable information for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

- B. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, contract assets, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, short-term and long-term bank loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables (including related parties), and guarantee deposits are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2025			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Listed stocks	\$ 73,150	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,150
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Foreign unlisted stocks	-	-	135,172	135,172
	<u>\$ 73,150</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 135,172</u>	<u>\$ 208,322</u>

	December 31, 2024			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Listed stocks	\$ 68,970	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,970
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Foreign unlisted stocks	-	-	103,013	103,013
	<u>\$ 68,970</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 103,013</u>	<u>\$ 171,983</u>

(b) The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

- i. The fair value of the Group's listed stocks is measured by using the market quoted prices, which is categorized within Level 1 fair value.
- ii. Except for listed stocks with active markets, the fair value of the Group's other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date.
- iii. The Group's financial instruments issued by foreign companies are measured by the comparable company valuation (EV/EBITDA ratio and P/B ratio).
- iv. The Group takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Group's credit quality.

- D. The following table shows the movements of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Equity instruments	
	2025	2024
January 1	\$ 103,013	\$ 120,317
Gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income		
Recorded as unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,159	(17,304)
December 31	<u>\$ 135,172</u>	<u>\$ 103,013</u>

- E. The Group performs the fair value measurements being categorized within Level 3 with assistance from specialist. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.
- F. The following is the qualitative information and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs under valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value as of December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Foreign unlisted stocks	\$ 135,172	Comparable companies	Enterprise value to EBITDA multiple	9.37~15.09	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value
			Price to book ratio multiple	1.44	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value
			Discount for lack of marketability	15.60%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

	Fair value as of December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Foreign unlisted stocks	\$ 103,013	Comparable companies	Enterprise value to EBITDA multiple	8.90	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value
			Price to book ratio multiple	1.36~1.53	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value
			Discount for lack of marketability	15.60%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

G. The Group has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets categorized within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

		December 31, 2025					
				Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Input	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial assets:							
Foreign unlisted stocks	Enterprise value to EBITDA multiple	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 344	\$ 363	
	Price to book ratio multiple	±1%	-	-	746	746	
	Discount for lack of marketability	±1%	-	-	1,603	1,622	
			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,693	\$ 2,731	

		December 31, 2024					
				Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Input	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial assets:							
Foreign unlisted stocks	Enterprise value to EBITDA multiple	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114	\$ 114	
	Price to book ratio multiple	±1%	-	-	1,392	1,436	
	Discount for lack of marketability	±1%	-	-	1,208	1,233	
			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,714	\$ 2,783	

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Financings provided: None.

B. Endorsements and guarantees provided: None.

C. Significant marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

<u>Held company name</u>	<u>Marketable securities type and name</u>	<u>Relationship with the company</u>	<u>General ledger account</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>				
				<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Ownership (%)</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Note</u>
The Company	RYOWA CO., LTD.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	420	\$ 127,420	18.12	\$ 127,420	

D. Purchases from or sales to related parties with amount exceeding the lower of \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

E. Receivables from related parties with amount exceeding the lower of \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: None.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and related information of investees (excluding information on investments in the P.R.C.):

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Original investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Carrying amount			
The Company	ChipMOS USA	San Jose, USA	Marketing of semiconductors and electronic related products	\$ 217,918	\$ 217,918	3,550,000	100.0	\$ 283,560	\$ 7,899	\$ 7,899	
The Company	ChipMOS BVI	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	101,873	101,873	1,262,005,475	100.0	1,420,794	3,967	3,967	
The Company	JMC	Kaohsiung, Taiwan	Manufacturing, processing and trading of high-end flexible IC substrates for display driver ICs	148,007	148,007	8,300,000	10.0	159,271	(1,440,343)	(144,241)	Note
The Company	Daypower Energy	New Taipei, Taiwan	Energy technology services	25,000	25,000	2,070,000	7.9	30,939	23,435	1,385	Note

Note: Company's associate accounted for using equity method.

(3) Information on investments in the P.R.C.

A. Basic information:

Investee in P.R.C.	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to P.R.C. as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to P.R.C./ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to P.R.C. as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Ownership (%) held by the Company (directly or indirectly)	Investment income recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025	Carrying amount of investments in P.R.C. as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan through December 31, 2025	Note
					Remitted to P.R.C.	Remitted back to Taiwan							
ChipMOS Shanghai	Marketing of semiconductors and electronic related products	\$ 15,113	Note 1	\$ 15,113	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,113	291	100	\$ 291	\$ 19,253	\$ -	Note 2

Note 1: Through investing in an existing company (ChipMOS BVI) in the third area, which then invested in the investee in P.R.C.

Note 2: Recognized based on the financial statements that are audited by the Company's independent accountants.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to P.R.C. as of December 31, 2025	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of MOEA	Limit on investments in P.R.C. imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
The Company	\$ 15,113	\$ 15,113	\$ 14,405,018

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the P.R.C.: None.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Group engages mainly in the assembly and testing of semiconductors, memory modules and general investments. In accordance with IFRS 8, “Operating Segments”, the Group’s segments include Testing, Assembly, LCDD, Bumping and others as the five reportable segments.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Group’s reportable segments are strategic business units which provide different products and services. The accounting policies adopted by the operating segments are the same as the accounting policies described in Note 4.

(3) Information about segment profit or loss

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

	2025						
	<u>Testing</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>LCDD</u>	<u>Bumping</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue:							
External customers	\$ 5,677,923	\$ 6,827,404	\$ 5,869,849	\$ 5,557,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,932,900
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	57,974	(57,974)	-
Total revenue	<u>\$ 5,677,923</u>	<u>\$ 6,827,404</u>	<u>\$ 5,869,849</u>	<u>\$ 5,557,724</u>	<u>\$ 57,974</u>	<u>\$ (57,974)</u>	<u>\$ 23,932,900</u>
Operating profit (loss)	<u>\$ 930,874</u>	<u>\$ (630,407)</u>	<u>\$ 201,964</u>	<u>\$ 636,760</u>	<u>\$ 3,139</u>	<u>\$ 363</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,693</u>
Depreciation expenses	<u>\$ (1,208,025)</u>	<u>\$ (901,225)</u>	<u>\$ (2,621,030)</u>	<u>\$ (363,094)</u>	<u>\$ (7,294)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (5,100,668)</u>
Share of loss of associates	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (130,990)</u>	<u>\$ (11,866)</u>	<u>\$ (142,856)</u>
Interest income	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 243,324</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 243,324</u>
Interest expense	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (300,883)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (300,883)</u>
Expenditure for segment assets	<u>\$ 1,819,916</u>	<u>\$ 690,525</u>	<u>\$ 814,160</u>	<u>\$ 341,461</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,666,087</u>

	2024						Total
	Testing	Assembly	LCDD	Bumping	Others	Elimination	
Revenue:							
External customers	\$ 4,967,849	\$ 5,390,447	\$ 7,318,997	\$ 5,018,616	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,695,909
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	60,131	(60,131)	-
Total revenue	<u>\$ 4,967,849</u>	<u>\$ 5,390,447</u>	<u>\$ 7,318,997</u>	<u>\$ 5,018,616</u>	<u>\$ 60,131</u>	<u>\$ (60,131)</u>	<u>\$ 22,695,909</u>
Operating profit (loss)	<u>\$ 625,435</u>	<u>\$ (1,190,575)</u>	<u>\$ 1,281,862</u>	<u>\$ 555,419</u>	<u>\$ 1,863</u>	<u>\$ (67)</u>	<u>\$ 1,273,937</u>
Depreciation expenses	<u>\$ (1,075,612)</u>	<u>\$ (799,273)</u>	<u>\$ (2,568,610)</u>	<u>\$ (405,330)</u>	<u>\$ (7,361)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,856,186)</u>
Share of profit of associates	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,118	\$ (116,435)	\$ 2,683
Interest income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 197,719	\$ -	\$ 197,719
Interest expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (278,581)	\$ -	\$ (278,581)
Expenditure for segment assets	<u>\$ 1,555,415</u>	<u>\$ 1,273,837</u>	<u>\$ 2,257,968</u>	<u>\$ 364,139</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,451,431</u>

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

Revenue from external customers and segment income (loss) reported to the chief operating decision maker are measured using the same method as for revenue and operating profit in the financial statements. Thus, no reconciliation is needed.

(5) Information on products and services

	2025		2024	
	Revenue	%	Revenue	%
Testing	\$ 5,677,923	24	\$ 4,967,849	22
Assembly	6,827,404	29	5,390,447	24
LCDD	5,869,849	24	7,318,997	32
Bumping	5,557,724	23	5,018,616	22
	<u>\$ 23,932,900</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 22,695,909</u>	<u>100</u>

(6) Geographical information

	2025		2024	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	\$ 20,784,732	\$ 19,681,783	\$ 18,079,388	\$ 21,120,719
Japan	1,227,096	-	1,352,192	-
P.R.C.	1,430,399	1,551	1,683,358	2,861
Singapore	-	-	981,329	-
Others	490,673	18,498	599,642	431
	<u>\$ 23,932,900</u>	<u>\$ 19,701,832</u>	<u>\$ 22,695,909</u>	<u>\$ 21,124,011</u>

(7) Major customer information

The information on the major customers which constituted more than 10% of the Group's total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Company name	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer A	\$ 5,393,013	23	\$ 5,376,979	24
Customer K	3,673,340	15	2,487,062	11
Customer B	2,209,678	9	2,604,235	11