

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’
REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors’ report and the accompanying 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 auditors’ report and financial statements shall prevail.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of AcmePoint Energy Services Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of AcmePoint Energy Services Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis 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 parent company only 2025 financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only 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 parent company only 2025 financial statements are stated as follows:

Evaluation on stage of completion**Description**

Refer to Note 4(29) for accounting policy on revenue recognition, Note 5(2) for significant accounting estimates and assumptions, and Note 6(24) for details of construction revenue. The Company recognized revenue and profit by using the percentage-of-completion method, which is the same method used to calculate the cost during the construction period. The stage of completion will be calculated based on the actual cost as of the financial period-end in proportion to the estimated total contract cost. As a result of possible inaccuracy arising from estimated total cost which involves accounting estimates, and since the estimated total contract cost will affect the recognition of stage of completion and construction revenue, we included this as one of the key areas of focus for this fiscal year's audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding of the internal working procedures of evaluating estimated total cost and selected samples of estimated total cost on material construction to assess the consistency of valuation working flow and internal working procedures.
2. For the new and supplementary significant engineering projects in the period, selected

samples of estimated total cost which is approved by project management department, including supplementary (subtractive) construction for the current year and after the balance sheet date and the supporting document of significant construction.

3. Obtained the details of current costs and expenses, selected samples and traced them to related vouchers, and confirmed that current input cost used in calculating stage of completion have been accounted for appropriately.

Emphasis of matter

The Company acquired 97.09% share of A-Power Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of ACMEPOINT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (the Company's ultimate parent company), in the third quarter of 2025, and included A-Power Co., Ltd. as a consolidated subsidiary. As this equity transaction pertains to a reorganisation of entities under common control, A-Power Co., Ltd. shall be treated as if it had always been consolidated since the beginning. Thus, the Company has retrospectively restated the prior period consolidated financial statements when preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. Please refer to Note 6(33) for details. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company 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 Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design

audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only 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 Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Tu, Chan-Yuan

Chih, Ping-Chiun

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 24, 2026

The accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report 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.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets		Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024 (restated)	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 246,615	13	\$ 469,946	20
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	10,281	-	-	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(1)(4) and 8	212,164	11	172,563	8
1140	Current contract assets	6(24)	300,944	16	690,145	29
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(5)	-	-	163	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	86,569	4	194,208	8
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	213	-	64	-
1197	Finance lease receivable, net	6(12)	-	-	1,503	-
1200	Other receivables		267	-	4,041	-
1220	Current income tax assets	6(31)	777	-	18,165	1
130X	Inventories	6(6)	92,890	5	90,567	4
1410	Prepayments	6(7)	233,152	12	217,749	9
1460	Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale, net	6(8)	-	-	50,376	2
1470	Other current assets		61,766	3	4,496	-
11XX	Current Assets		1,245,638	64	1,913,986	81
Non-current assets						
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	50,000	3	-	-
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	27,492	1	21,994	1
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(4) and 8	75,730	4	114,134	5
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(9)	459,546	24	209,749	9
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(10)	37,486	2	39,864	2
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(11) and 7	17,188	1	13,539	-
1780	Intangible assets		1,506	-	4,761	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(31)	19,473	1	17,521	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(12)(13)	1,968	-	23,076	1
15XX	Non-current assets		690,389	36	444,638	19
1XXX	Total assets		\$ 1,936,027	100	\$ 2,358,624	100

(Continued)

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024 (restated)					
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%				
Notes										
Current liabilities										
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(14) and 8	\$	50,000	3	\$	35,000	2		
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(24)		220,977	12		71,744	3		
2150	Notes payable			900	-		-	-		
2170	Accounts payable	6(15)		451,619	23		1,007,766	43		
2180	Accounts payable to related parties	7		-	-		1,030	-		
2200	Other payables	6(16)		53,665	3		67,578	3		
2220	Other payables to related parties	7		308	-		-	-		
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(31)		1,023	-		10,831	-		
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(19)		26,081	1		24,464	1		
2280	Current lease liabilities	6(11) and 7		6,405	-		9,555	-		
2399	Other current liabilities, others			13,461	1		9,864	-		
21XX	Current Liabilities			824,439	43		1,237,832	52		
Non-current liabilities										
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current	6(19)		20,758	1		39,181	2		
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	6(11)		10,947	1		4,125	-		
2645	Guarantee deposits received			8,563	-		1,722	-		
25XX	Non-current liabilities			40,268	2		45,028	2		
2XXX	Total Liabilities			864,707	45		1,282,860	54		
Equity										
	Share capital	6(20)								
3110	Share capital - common stock			587,764	30		581,739	25		
3140	Advance receipts for share capital			475	-		4,300	-		
	Capital surplus	6(21)								
3200	Capital surplus			297,538	15		292,917	12		
	Retained earnings	6(22)								
3310	Legal reserve			69,393	4		63,989	3		
3320	Special reserve			28,744	2		30,191	1		
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings			104,865	5		131,124	6		
	Other equity interest	6(23)								
3400	Other equity interest		(	17,459)	(	1)	(	28,744)	(	1)
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent			1,071,320	55		1,075,516	46		
35XX	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control			-	-		248	-		
3XXX	Total equity			1,071,320	55		1,075,764	46		
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9								
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11								
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$	1,936,027	100	\$	2,358,624	100		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amounts)

	Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024(restated)	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(24) and 7	\$ 1,463,260	100	\$ 2,238,452	100
5000	Operating costs	6(6)(17)(29)(30)	(1,261,245)	(86)	(1,991,129)	(89)
5900	Net operating margin		202,015	14	247,323	11
	Operating expenses	6(17)(18)(29)(30) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(104,347)	(7)	(114,729)	(5)
6200	Administrative expenses		(76,681)	(5)	(87,261)	(4)
6300	Research and development expenses		(20,421)	(2)	(20,495)	(1)
6450	Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	1,869	-	(2,937)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(199,580)	(14)	(225,422)	(10)
6900	Operating profit		2,435	-	21,901	1
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(4)(25)	7,665	1	6,168	-
7010	Other income	6(26)	3,395	-	897	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(27)	58	-	49,695	2
7050	Finance costs	6(11)(28) and 7	(1,925)	-	(4,940)	-
7070	Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(9)	358	-	(12,724)	-
7000	Total non-operating revenue and expenses		9,551	1	39,096	2
7900	Profit before income tax		11,986	1	60,997	3
7950	Income tax benefit (expense)	6(31)	1,735	-	(6,707)	(1)
8200	Profit for the year		\$ 13,721	1	\$ 54,290	2
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8316	Unrealised (losses) gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	\$ 4,902	-	\$ 1,447	-
8300	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		\$ 4,902	-	\$ 1,447	-
8500	Total comprehensive income		\$ 18,623	1	\$ 55,737	2
	Profit, attributable to					
8610	Owners of parent		\$ 13,388	1	\$ 54,042	2
8615	Former owner of business combination under common control		333	-	248	-
			\$ 13,721	1	\$ 54,290	2
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to					
8710	Owners of parent		\$ 18,290	1	\$ 55,489	2
8715	Former owner of business combination under common control		333	-	248	-
8500	Total comprehensive income		\$ 18,623	1	\$ 55,737	2
	Basic earnings per share	6(32)				
9710	Basic earnings per share from continuing operations		\$	0.23	\$	0.94
9720	Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-
9750	Total basic earnings per share		\$	0.23	\$	0.94
	Diluted earnings per share	6(32)				
9810	Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations		\$	0.23	\$	0.93
9820	Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-
9850	Total diluted earnings per share		\$	0.23	\$	0.93

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Share capital		Capital surplus			Retained earnings			Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	Total equity
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Advance receipts for share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Employee stock warrants	Others	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings			
Year 2024(restated)												
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 458,300	\$ -	\$ 152,252	\$ 3,480	\$ 10	\$ 62,922	\$ 29,983	\$ 151,074	(\$ 30,191)	\$ -	\$ 827,830
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,042	-	248	54,290
Other comprehensive income for the year	6(3)(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,447	-	1,447
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,042	1,447	248	55,737
Appropriation of 2023 earnings	6(22)											
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	-	1,067	-	(1,067)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	-	-	208	(208)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,388)	-	-	(10,388)
Stock dividends of ordinary share		62,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,329)	-	-	-
Cash capital increase	6(20)	61,110	-	127,398	(4,378)	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,130
Share-based compensation cost	6(18)	-	-	-	6,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,036
Expired employee stock warrants	6(18)	-	-	-	2,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,099
Exercise of employee stock options	6(18)(20)	-	4,300	7,190	(1,170)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,320
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 581,739	\$ 4,300	\$ 286,840	\$ 6,067	\$ 10	\$ 63,989	\$ 30,191	\$ 131,124	(\$ 28,744)	\$ 248	\$ 1,075,764
Year 2025												
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 581,739	\$ 4,300	\$ 286,840	\$ 6,067	\$ 10	\$ 63,989	\$ 30,191	\$ 131,124	(\$ 28,744)	\$ 248	\$ 1,075,764
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,388	-	333	13,721
Other comprehensive income for the year	6(3)(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,902	-	4,902
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,388	4,902	333	18,623
Appropriation of 2024 earnings	6(22)											
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	-	5,404	-	(5,404)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,447)	1,447	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,307)	-	-	(29,307)
Share-based compensation cost	6(18)	-	-	-	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	761
Exercise of employee stock options	6(18)(20)	6,025	(3,825)	3,720	(655)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,265
Exercise of right of recapture		-	-	-	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	214
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value	6(3)(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,383)	6,383	-	-
Effect of reorganisation	6(33)	-	-	581	-	-	-	-	-	-	(581)	-
Balance at December 31, 2025		\$ 587,764	\$ 475	\$ 291,141	\$ 6,173	\$ 224	\$ 69,393	\$ 28,744	\$ 104,865	(\$ 17,459)	\$ -	\$ 1,071,320

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2025	2024 (restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		\$ 11,986	\$ 60,997
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Expected credit impairment loss	12(2)	(1,869)	2,937
Depreciation expense	6(29)	13,683	14,733
Amortization expense	6(29)	3,255	4,241
Interest expense	6(28)	1,925	4,940
Interest income	6(25)	(7,665)	(6,168)
Dividend income	6(26)	(2,128)	-
Gain on disposal of investments	6(27)	-	47,897
Gain on disposal of plant, property and equipment	6(27)	8	(1,455)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	6(27)	-	(281)
Profit from lease modification	6(11)(27)	6	-
Share-based compensation cost	6(18)	761	6,036
Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(9)	(358)	12,724
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Current contract assets		389,201	129,211
Notes receivable		163	259
Accounts receivable		107,066	(71,112)
Accounts receivable - related parties	(	149)	10
Other receivables		3,729	2,213
Inventories		22,035	(13,117)
Prepayment	(	15,403)	34,561
Other current assets	(	8)	55,940
Changes in operating liabilities			
Current contract liabilities		149,233	(212,477)
Notes payable		900	-
Accounts payable	(	556,147)	566,750
Accounts payable to related parties	(	1,030)	1,030
Other payables	(	13,890)	18,087
Other payables to related parties		308	-
Provisions for liabilities	(	16,806)	16,926
Other current liabilities		738	(47,144)
Cash inflow generated from operations		89,544	531,944
Interest paid	(	1,948)	(5,158)
Interest received		7,712	6,064
Dividends received		2,128	-
Income tax paid	(	9,957)	(283)
Income tax refunded		17,320	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		104,799	532,567

(Continued)

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2025	2024 (restated)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(\$ 50,000)	\$ -
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(37)	-
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		(1,197)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost		-	143,748
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6(9)	(250,000)	(246,600)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for under equity method	6(34)	-	84,129
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale		40,095	-
Acquisition of fixed assets		(613)	(555)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		-	1,633
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(34)	-	(350)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		-	367
Decrease in finance lease receivable		595	4,204
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		(57,162)	833
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(318,319)	(12,591)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in short-term loans	6(35)	602,519	929,294
Repayment of short-term loans	6(35)	(587,519)	(1,207,022)
Payment of lease liabilities	6(35)	(10,683)	(10,993)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received		9,700	(2,819)
Cash capital increase	6(20)	-	189,229
Exercise of employee stock options	6(20)	5,265	10,320
Cash dividends paid	6(22)	(29,307)	(10,388)
Exercise of right of recapture		214	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(9,811)	(102,379)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(223,331)	417,597
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		469,946	52,349
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 246,615	\$ 469,946

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024(Restated)
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organisation

AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd. (the “Company”), was established on October 16, 2014, upon approval by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Company is primarily engaged in sales, installation and development of Solar PV system, and provided relevant maintenance and operation services. The Company’s shares are traded in the Taipei Exchange starting from February 2, 2024. AcmePOINT Technology Co., Ltd. holds 48.01% equity interest in the Company. AcmePOINT Technology Co., Ltd. is the Company’s ultimate parent company.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2026.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

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

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

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IAS 21, ‘Lack of exchangeability’	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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
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

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

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

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:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 International Accounting Standards Board
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 : The FSC has announced in a press release on September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from the fiscal year 2028. Additionally, entities can choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' 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 parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

Foreign currency transactions and balances

- A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised 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 at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- 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 translation differences are recognised 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 translation differences are recognised 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 dates of the initial transactions.
- D. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, 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 realised within twelve 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 twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve 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 twelve months after the reporting period.

The operating cycle of the construction engaged by the Company is longer than one year. Therefore, the Company uses the normal operating cycle as its criterion for classifying current or non-current assets and liabilities in relation to construction business.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) 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 amortised 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 recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise 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 recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised 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 recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

- A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.
- D. The Company'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.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

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

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost including accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) 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 Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessor) — lease receivables/ operating leases

- A. Based on the terms of a lease contract, a lease is classified as a finance lease if the lessee assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset.
 - (a) At commencement of the lease term, the lessor should record a finance lease in the balance sheet as 'lease receivables' at an amount equal to the gross investment in the lease (including initial direct costs). The difference between gross lease receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as 'unearned finance income of finance lease'.

- (b) The lessor should allocate finance income over the lease term based on a systematic and rational basis reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease.
- (c) Lease payments (excluding costs for services) during the lease term are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.
- B. Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable 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.

(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 the equity method

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company 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.
- B. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between the Company and subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses proportionate to its ownership.
- D. When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or

liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

- E. Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation.

(16) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost model subsequently. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method 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, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	5 ~ 36 years
Transportation equipment	6 years
Office equipment	3 ~ 6 years
Leasehold improvements	2 ~ 4.5 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 4 years

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

- A. Leases are recognised 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 Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised 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) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- (c) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised 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 cost comprising the following:

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

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 recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and remeasure the lease liability to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference in profit or loss. For all other lease modifications, the lessee shall remeasure the lease liability and adjust the right-of-use asset, correspondingly.

(18) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1 to 5 years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company 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 recognised 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 amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(20) Borrowings

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

(21) Notes and accounts 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 notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(23) Provisions

Provisions (including warranties and onerous contracts) are recognised when the Company 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 due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(24) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

period or prior periods. The liability recognised 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 rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate 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; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as other equity.
- iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal 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.

(25) 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 recognised 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 recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(26) Income taxes

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised 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 Company 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 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 recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or 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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company 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 by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.

(27) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(28) 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.

(29) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

- (a) The Company sells components of Solar PV system. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (b) A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Sales of services

The Company provides services in relation to the development and maintenance of power generation equipment. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the proportion of services relative to the total service period.

C. Construction revenue

- (a) The Company contracted the construction of Solar PV system. Since the cost of construction is directly related to the degree of completion of the performance obligations, revenue is recognised as the proportion of the input cost to the estimated total cost.
- (b) The Company's estimate about revenue, costs and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management become aware of the changes in circumstances.
- (c) The Company's revenues are gradually recognised as contract assets in proportion to the cost of construction inputs, and the contract assets are transferred to accounts receivable based on the amount that the Company has the right to issue invoice at the time that the Company issues bills to customers every month. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

(30) Reorganisation of entities under common control

- A. In accordance with the IFRS Q&A 'Questions on the accounting treatment of business combination under common control' issued by Accounting Research and Development

Foundation of the R.O.C. (ARDF) on October 26, 2018, there are no definite rules for business combinations of entities under common control (or organizational restructuring) in IFRS 3, 'Business combinations'. Therefore, the Company applies the related interpretations issued in the R.O.C. to account for the intra-group reorganisation using the book value method and retrospectively restate the prior period financial statements as if the entity had always been consolidated since the beginning.

- B. The Company acquired 97.09% shares of A-Power Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the ACMEPOINT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (the Company's ultimate parent company), for the year ended December 31, 2025. In accordance with the ARDF Interpretation 100-301, the transaction pertains to the intra-group reorganisation and accordingly the Company retrospectively restated the prior period financial statements as if the entity had always been consolidated since the beginning. The shares of equity and profit or loss attributable to original shareholder of A-Power Co., Ltd. (ACMEPOINT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.) were recorded as 'equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control' and 'profit (loss), attributable to former owner of business combination under common control'.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company'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. The related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Recognition of construction revenue is based on the percentage of input costs to the estimated total costs. The Company relies on the project condition and objective factors to estimate total cost. The reasonableness of estimates is reviewed regularly. However, the estimated total cost will be affected by industry environment transition and construction status to adjust the amount of the Company's revenue recognition and the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities at the end of the year.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 130	\$ 160
Checking accounts and demand deposits	152,581	144,786
Time deposits	18,894	200,000
Cash equivalents-repurchased bonds	<u>75,010</u>	<u>125,000</u>
	<u>\$ 246,615</u>	<u>\$ 469,946</u>

- A. The Company 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. Cash and cash equivalents amounting to \$287,369 and \$286,697 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were used as performance bonds or reserve for repaying short-term borrowings, etc., which had been reclassified as "financial assets at amortised cost - current" based on their nature. Refer to Note (8) for details of the Company's cash and cash equivalents pledged to others as collateral.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted stocks	\$ <u>10,281</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted stocks	\$ <u>50,000</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

- A. On January 6, 2025, the Company sold 39% of Ta-Hsi Energy Co., Ltd.'s shares (recorded as non-current assets held for sale), and the Company acquired the consideration of \$40,095 from the transaction.
- B. No financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held by the Company were pledged to others.
- C. The fair value information and price risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Notes 12(2) and (3).

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

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Non-current items :		
Equity instruments		
Emerging stocks	\$ 43,237	\$ 43,238
Unlisted stocks	1,714	7,500
Valuation adjustment	(17,459)	(28,744)
	\$ <u>27,492</u>	\$ <u>21,994</u>

- A. The Company has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$27,492 and \$21,994 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	\$ 4,902	\$ 1,447
Cumulative gains (losses) reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	\$ 6,383	\$ -
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss held at end of period	\$ 2,128	\$ -

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

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(2) and (3).

(4) Financial assets at amortised cost

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items:		
Reserve account	\$ 10,200	\$ 13,700
Guaranteed time deposits	201,439	158,863
Time deposits	525	-
	<u>212,164</u>	<u>172,563</u>
Non-current items :		
Time deposits	75,730	114,134
	<u>\$ 287,894</u>	<u>\$ 286,697</u>

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income	\$ 3,718	\$ 4,018

B. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 amortised cost held by the Company was \$287,894 and \$286,697, respectively.

C. Details of the Company's financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

(5) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable	\$ -	\$ 163
Accounts receivable	\$ 87,783	\$ 194,849
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(1,214)	(641)
	<u>\$ 86,569</u>	<u>\$ 194,208</u>

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	\$ 79,488	\$ -	\$ 109,335	\$ 163
Past due:				
Up to 30 days	3,802	-	66,245	-
31 to - 90 days	578	-	18,924	-
91 to - 180 days	2,554	-	-	-
Over 181 days	<u>1,361</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>8,295</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,514</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 87,783</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 194,849</u>	<u>\$ 163</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

- B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2024, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$123,845.
- C. The Company has no notes and accounts receivable pledged to others.
- D. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 Company's notes and accounts receivable was \$86,569 and \$194,371, respectively.
- E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(6) Inventories

December 31, 2025			
	Cost	Allowance for market value decline and loss for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 109,826	(\$ 16,936)	\$ 92,890
Merchandise inventory	24,639	(24,639)	-
	<u>\$ 134,465</u>	<u>(\$ 41,575)</u>	<u>\$ 92,890</u>
December 31, 2024			
	Cost	Allowance for market value decline and loss for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 104,609	(\$ 14,042)	\$ 90,567

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

Year ended December 31		
	2025	2024
Cost of engineering sales	\$ 1,162,585	\$ 1,916,051
Cost of services	63,256	50,702
Cost of sale and purchase	7,871	22,244
Reversal of decline in market value	27,533	206
Inventory loss	-	557
Loss on inventory scrapped	-	1,369
	<u>\$ 1,261,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,991,129</u>

(7) Prepayments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepayments to suppliers	\$ 169,125	\$ 187,652
Prepayments for service costs	48,748	20,138
Excess business tax paid / overpaid VAT	-	-
Others	15,279	9,959
	<u>\$ 233,152</u>	<u>\$ 217,749</u>

(8) Non-current assets held for sale

In November 2024, the Company entered into a contract to dispose all the shares held by the Company in Ta-Hsi Energy Co., Ltd. (the principal place of business was Taiwan). The settlement of transaction was expected to be completed in installments within one year. In November 2024 and January 2025, the Company sold 51% and 39% of shares according to the contract. The Company fully collected the proceeds, and completed the procedures related to the transfer. The remaining 10% of shares were

recorded as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(9) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2025	2024
At January 1	\$ 209,749	\$ 68,389
Addition of investments accounted for using the equity method	250,000	296,976
Disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	(561)	(92,516)
Transferred to non-current assets held for sale	-	(50,376)
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method	358	(12,724)
At December 31	<u>\$ 459,546</u>	<u>\$ 209,749</u>

A. Details of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Wun Li Neng Yuan Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	\$ -	\$ -
Ta-Hsi Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	-	-
Yu Deng Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	1,978	1,980
Yu Jian Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	4,980	4,967
Yu-Ta Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 5)	1,978	1,980
Jian Kun Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 6)	-	574
A-Power Co., Ltd. (Note 7)	450,610	200,248
	<u>\$ 459,546</u>	<u>\$ 209,749</u>

Note 1: The entity was dissolved upon the approval on August 1, 2024, and it completed the court's verification for completion of the liquidation on December 31, 2024.

Note 2: The entity was incorporated upon the approval on February 6, 2023. On November 11, 2024, the Company sold 51% of the entity's shares, and the 49% of shares were recorded as non-current assets held for sale.

Note 3: The entity completed the registration of incorporation on February 27, 2024.

Note 4: The entity completed the registration of incorporation on March 4, 2024, and the registration of capital increase was completed on December 18, 2024.

Note 5: The entity completed the registration of incorporation on February 29, 2024.

Note 6: The entity completed the registration of incorporation on April 17, 2024 and increased its capital on November 3, 2025. The Company's ownership interest was diluted from 100% to 4.9%, and the Company measures its investment in the entity at fair value from that date.

Note 7: A-Power Co., Ltd. has been included in the consolidated financial statements since August 8, 2025. As the Company and A-Power Co., Ltd. have the same ultimate parent company, the aforementioned transaction is the reorganisation within the group and has been accounted for as if the entity had been consolidated from the beginning of the earliest period presented. Accordingly, the parent company only financial statements for the year

ended December 31, 2024 were restated. For the information relating to the reorganisation, please refer to Note 6(33), and the registration of capital increase was completed on December 4, 2025.

B. Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	2025	2024
Wun Li Neng Yuan Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 137
Ta-Hsi Energy Co., Ltd.	- (	13,010)
Yu Deng Energy Co., Ltd.	(2) (	20)
Yu Jian Energy Co., Ltd.	13 (	33)
Yu-Ta Energy Co., Ltd.	(2) (	20)
Jian Kun Energy Co., Ltd.	(13) (	26)
A-Power Co., Ltd.	362	248
	<u>\$ 358</u>	<u>(\$ 12,724)</u>

C. Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

(10) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Total
At January 1, 2025							
Cost	\$ 17,190	\$ 29,414	\$ 781	\$ 10,522	\$ 11,901	\$ 4,090	\$ 73,898
Accumulated depreciation	-	(10,560)	(221)	(8,451)	(10,988)	(3,814)	(34,034)
	<u>\$ 17,190</u>	<u>\$ 18,854</u>	<u>\$ 560</u>	<u>\$ 2,071</u>	<u>\$ 913</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 39,864</u>
<u>2025</u>							
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,190	\$ 18,854	\$ 560	\$ 2,071	\$ 913	\$ 276	\$ 39,864
Additions	-	-	-	460	-	153	613
Disposals-costs	- (	1,994)	- (	1,011)	(5,830)	(1,534)	(10,369)
Disposals- accumulated depreciation	-	1,994	-	1,003	5,830	1,534	10,361
Depreciation expense	-	(854)	(156)	(1,054)	(730)	(189)	(2,983)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 17,190</u>	<u>\$ 18,000</u>	<u>\$ 404</u>	<u>\$ 1,469</u>	<u>\$ 183</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 37,486</u>
At December 31, 2025							
Cost	\$ 17,190	\$ 27,420	\$ 781	\$ 9,971	\$ 6,071	\$ 2,709	\$ 64,142
Accumulated depreciation	-	(9,420)	(377)	(8,502)	(5,888)	(2,469)	(26,656)
	<u>\$ 17,190</u>	<u>\$ 18,000</u>	<u>\$ 404</u>	<u>\$ 1,469</u>	<u>\$ 183</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 37,486</u>

	Land	Buildings and structures	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Total
At January 1, 2024							
Cost	\$ 17,190	\$ 29,414	\$ 781	\$ 11,676	\$ 11,901	\$ 4,090	\$ 75,052
Accumulated depreciation	-	(9,374)	(65)	(8,488)	(10,258)	(3,611)	(31,796)
	<u>\$ 17,190</u>	<u>\$ 20,040</u>	<u>\$ 716</u>	<u>\$ 3,188</u>	<u>\$ 1,643</u>	<u>\$ 479</u>	<u>\$ 43,256</u>
2024							
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,190	\$ 20,040	\$ 716	\$ 3,188	\$ 1,643	\$ 479	\$ 43,256
Additions	-	-	-	555	-	-	555
Disposals-costs	-	-	-	(1,709)	-	-	(1,709)
Disposals- accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	1,531	-	-	1,531
Depreciation expense	-	(1,186)	(156)	(1,494)	(730)	(203)	(3,769)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 17,190</u>	<u>\$ 18,854</u>	<u>\$ 560</u>	<u>\$ 2,071</u>	<u>\$ 913</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 39,864</u>
At December 31, 2024							
Cost	\$ 17,190	\$ 29,414	\$ 781	\$ 10,522	\$ 11,901	\$ 4,090	\$ 73,898
Accumulated depreciation	-	(10,560)	(221)	(8,451)	(10,988)	(3,814)	(34,034)
	<u>\$ 17,190</u>	<u>\$ 18,854</u>	<u>\$ 560</u>	<u>\$ 2,071</u>	<u>\$ 913</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 39,864</u>

A. Refer to Note 8 for further information on property, plant and equipment pledged to others as collateral.

B. The Company has no borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment.

C. The abovementioned assets were all for its own use.

(11) Lease transactions — lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements 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 charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Book value	Book value
Buildings	\$ 12,347	\$ 7,907
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	4,841	5,632
	<u>\$ 17,188</u>	<u>\$ 13,539</u>
	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation expense	Depreciation expense
Buildings	7,042	7,190
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	3,658	3,774
	<u>\$ 10,700</u>	<u>\$ 10,964</u>

C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were

\$16,200 and \$12,169, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 474	\$ 488
Expense on short-term lease contracts	3,457	2,862
Expense on leases of low-value assets	407	575
Loss on lease modification	6	-

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$14,065 and \$15,385, respectively.

F. The amount of the lease liability as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lease liability - current	\$ 6,405	\$ 9,555
Lease liability - non-current	10,947	4,125
	<u>\$ 17,352</u>	<u>\$ 13,680</u>

(12) Leasing arrangements – lessor

A. The Company leases assets including photovoltaics energy storage equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

B. The Company leases photovoltaics energy storage equipment under a finance lease. Based on the terms of the lease contract, the ownership of energy storage equipment will be transferred to lessees when the leases expire. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Finance income from the net investment in the finance lease	\$ -	\$ 84

C. The maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments in the finance lease is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
2024	\$ -	\$ -
2025	-	4,290
2026	-	4,187
2027	-	3,983
2028	-	3,677
2029	-	3,064
After 2030	-	8,783
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 27,984</u>

D. Reconciliation of the undiscounted lease payments and the net investment in the finance lease is provided as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Undiscounted lease payments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,290	\$ 23,694
Unearned finance income	-	-	(177)	(2,686)
Loss allowance	-	-	(2,610)	-
Net investment in the lease	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,503</u>	<u>\$ 21,008</u>

The aforementioned net investment in the lease was shown as ‘net lease payments receivable under finance lease’ and ‘other non-current assets’.

(13) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long-term lease payments receivable, net	\$ -	\$ 21,008
Guarantee deposits paid	1,623	1,723
Others	345	345
	<u>\$ 1,968</u>	<u>\$ 23,076</u>

(14) Short-term borrowings

Type of Borrowings	December 31, 2025	Coupon Rate	Collateral
Secured borrowings			
Bank of Taiwan	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	1.90%	Note 2
Type of Borrowings	December 31, 2024	Coupon Rate	Collateral
Secured borrowings			
Taiwan Business Bank (Note 1)	<u>\$ 35,000</u>	2.22%	Note 2

Note 1: The borrowings of Taiwan Business Bank were the low-carbon loan projects, with the government subsidizing an interest rate of 1.72% and the Company paying an interest rate of 0.5%.

Note 2: Details of guarantees are provided in Note 8.

(15) Accounts payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable	\$ 136,062	\$ 577,065
Estimated accounts payable	296,663	430,701
Accounts payable-letters of credit (Note)	<u>18,894</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 451,619</u>	<u>\$ 1,007,766</u>

Note: The amount is an estimated amount to be paid by the Company for the letters of credit issued for the purchase of inventories.

(16) Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Salary and bonus payable	\$ 30,126	\$ 39,827
Business tax payable	13,154	6,417
Directors' remuneration and employees' compensation payable	1,295	6,750
Others	9,090	14,584
	<u>\$ 53,665</u>	<u>\$ 67,578</u>

(17) Pensions

- A. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with 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.
- B. For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company recognised pension costs of \$8,253 and \$8,704 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(18) Share based payment

- A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Employee share options	2022.10.31	2,040	5 year(s)	2~4 years' service
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2024.1.19	916	None	Immediately vested

The abovementioned share-based payment arrangements are settled by equity.

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

(a) Grant date on October 31, 2022:

	Year ended December 31			
	2025		2024	
	Weighted-average		Weighted-average	
	No. of options (in thousands)	exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	1,195	\$ 24.0	1,920	\$ 27.6
Options granted	-	-	(430)	24.0
Options forfeited	(220)	-	(295)	-
Options outstanding at December 31	<u>975</u>	\$ 23.7	<u>1,195</u>	\$ 24.0

(b) Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption date on January 19, 2024:

	Year ended December 31, 2025		Year ended December 31, 2024	
	Weighted-average		Weighted-average	
	No. of options (in thousands)	exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Options granted	-	-	916	30
Options exercised	-	-	(477)	-
Options expired	-	-	(439)	30
Options outstanding at December 31	<u>-</u>	\$ -	<u>-</u>	\$ -

C. The weighted-average stock price of stock options at exercise dates for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$39.73 and \$36.37 (in dollars), respectively.

D. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding at the balance sheet dates are as follows:

Issue date approved	Expiry date	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
September 30, 2022	October 30, 2027	975	\$ 23.7	1,195	\$ 24.0

E. The fair value of stock options granted at the grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee share options	2022.10.31	18.8 (Note1)	32.5	42.71%~ 43.41%	3.5~4.5 year(s)	0%	1.45%~ 1.49%	\$ 3.1~ 3.92
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2024.1.19	34.77 (Note2)	30.0	24.82%	0.02year(s)	0%	1.04%	\$ 4.78

Note 1: The Company was not a listed company at the grant date. Since the Company's industry category is a solar power plant system manufacturer and there were no companies that had an identical business nature or type listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange at that time. Therefore, upstream and downstream enterprises of solar energy equipment or engineering are regarded as similar industries. Accordingly, the market price of the shares at the grant date was calculated based on multipliers, such as the price-to-earnings ratio and the price-to-book ratio, taking into account the factors of discount on liquidity.

Note 2: The market price of the shares at the grant date was calculated based on the average transaction price on the Emerging Stock Market at the grant date, taking into account the impact of lock-up period.

F. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Equity-settled	\$ 761	\$ 6,036

(19) Provisions

	December 31, 2025		
	Warranty	Others	Total
Equity at beginning of year	\$ 62,878	\$ 767	\$ 63,645
Additional provisions	43,716	287	44,003
Used during the year	(59,864)	(945)	(60,809)
Outstanding balance:	\$ 46,730	\$ 109	\$ 46,839
	December 31, 2024		
	Warranty	Others	Total
Equity at beginning of year	\$ 46,642	\$ 77	\$ 46,719
Additional provisions	37,809	690	38,499
Used during the year	(21,573)	-	(21,573)
Outstanding balance:	\$ 62,878	\$ 767	\$ 63,645

Analysis of total provisions:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	\$ 26,081	\$ 24,464
Non-current	\$ 20,758	\$ 39,181

Warranty

The Company gives warranties on Solar PV system sold. Provision for warranty is estimated based on historical warranty data of Solar PV system. It is expected that \$25,972 of provision for warranty will be expired within 1 year, and the non-current part will be subsequently incurred in the next 2 to 5 years.

(20) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorised capital was \$3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock, and the paid-in capital was \$587,764 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

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

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
At January 1	\$ 58,604	\$ 45,830
Issuance of shares	-	6,111
Capital increase out of earnings	-	6,233
Employee share options exercised	220	430
At December 31	\$ 58,824	\$ 58,604

B. In order to retain talents, the Company issued employee share options for the year ended December 31, 2022, and information on the exercise of these options is as follows:

- From October 31, 2024 to December 19, 2024, the Company applied to subscribe for 430 thousand shares. On December 27, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved that the effective date of the capital increase would be set on December 31 2024 and the subscription price would be \$24 (in dollars) per share. On January 9, 2025, the Company completed the registration for the change in accordance with Jing-Shang Letter No. 11430001000.
- From January 1, 2025 to February 19, 2025, the Company applied to subscribe for 10 thousand shares. On February 27, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved that the effective date of the capital increase would be set on February 27, 2025 and the subscription price would be \$24 (in dollars) per share. On March 11, 2025, the Company completed the registration for the change in accordance with Jing-Shang Letter No. 11430029220.
- From April 1, 2025 to April 30, 2025, the Company applied to subscribe for 162.5 thousand shares. On May 8, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved that the effective date of the capital increase would be set on May 8, 2025 and the subscription price would be \$24 (in dollars) per share. On May 16, 2025, the Company completed the registration for the change in accordance with Jing-Shang Letter No. 11430066800.
- From October 1, 2025 to December 16, 2025, the Company applied to subscribe for 47.5

thousand shares. On December 24, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved that the effective date of the capital increase would be set on December 31, 2025 and the subscription price would be \$23.7 (in dollars) per share. On January 22, 2026, the Company completed the registration for the change in accordance with Jing-Shang Letter No. 11530005860.

- C. On September 14, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to increase capital by issuing 6,111 thousand ordinary shares (including 477 thousand shares purchased by employees) before the initial listing on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share, and the shares were issued at a premium. On September 7, 2023, the aforementioned cash capital increase had been approved by the Taipei Exchange. The effective date was set on January 31, 2024, and the registration for the change of capital increase was completed on February 23, 2024.

(21) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(22) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.
- B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks 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.
- C. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- D. The Company's dividend policy is summarised as below: as the Company operates in a volatile business environment and is in the stable growth stage, the residual dividend policy is adopted, taking into consideration the Company's financial structure, operating results and future expansion plans.
- E. (a) The appropriations of 2024 and 2023 earnings as resolved by the shareholders at their meeting

on June 19, 2025 and June 19, 2024 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 5,404	\$ -	\$ 1,067	\$ -
(Reversal of) special reserve	(1,447)	-	208	-
Cash dividends	29,307	0.5	10,388	0.2
Stock dividends	-	-	62,329	1.2
	<u>\$ 33,264</u>		<u>\$ 73,992</u>	

F. On February 24, 2026, the Board of Directors proposed to distribute a cash dividend of \$0.2 per ordinary share, totaling \$11,765, for the appropriation of 2025 earnings.

(23) Other equity items

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation
At January 1	(\$ 28,744)	(\$ 30,191)
Reclassification of valuation adjustment to retained earnings	6,383	-
Valuation adjustment	4,902	1,447
At December 31	<u>(\$ 17,459)</u>	<u>(\$ 28,744)</u>

(24) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 1,463,260</u>	<u>\$ 2,238,452</u>

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the construction contract revenue, service revenue and sales of goods over time and at a point in time in the following major nature:

Year ended December 31, 2025	Construction contract revenue	Service revenue	Sales of goods	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 1,368,670</u>	<u>\$ 77,829</u>	<u>\$ 16,761</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,260</u>
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,761	\$ 16,761
Over time	<u>1,368,670</u>	<u>77,829</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,446,499</u>
	<u>\$ 1,368,670</u>	<u>\$ 77,829</u>	<u>\$ 16,761</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,260</u>
Year ended December 31, 2024	Construction contract revenue	Service revenue	Sales of goods	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 2,146,737</u>	<u>\$ 66,174</u>	<u>\$ 25,541</u>	<u>\$ 2,238,452</u>
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,541	\$ 25,541
Over time	<u>2,146,737</u>	<u>66,174</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,212,911</u>
	<u>\$ 2,146,737</u>	<u>\$ 66,174</u>	<u>\$ 25,541</u>	<u>\$ 2,238,452</u>

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Contract assets			
Long-term construction contract	<u>\$ 300,944</u>	<u>\$ 690,145</u>	<u>\$ 819,356</u>
Contract liabilities			
Long-term construction contract	(\$ 169,343)	(\$ 65,938)	(\$ 281,925)
Service contract	(47,307)	(3,053)	(2,296)
Sales contract	(4,327)	(2,753)	-
	<u>(\$ 220,977)</u>	<u>(\$ 71,744)</u>	<u>(\$ 284,221)</u>

C. Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year		
Long-term construction contract	\$ 28,484	\$ 189,060
Service contract	3,053	2,176
Sales contract	2,183	120
	<u>\$ 33,720</u>	<u>\$ 191,356</u>

D. Unfulfilled long-term construction contracts

Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term construction contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to \$4,785,158 and \$3,757,136, respectively. Management expects that all the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied contracts as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, will be recognised as revenue in the next 1~2 years.

(25) Interest income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	\$ 3,718	\$ 4,018
Interest income from bank deposits	2,995	1,367
Other interest income	952	783
	<u>\$ 7,665</u>	<u>\$ 6,168</u>

(26) Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Other income, others	\$ 1,267	\$ 897
Dividend income	2,128	-
	<u>\$ 3,395</u>	<u>\$ 897</u>

(27) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Gains on disposals of investments	\$ -	\$ 47,897
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(8)	1,455
Gains on disposals of intangible assets	-	281
Net currency exchange losses	72	71
Losses from lease modification	(6)	-
Other losses	-	(9)
	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 49,695</u>

(28) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest expense on bank borrowings	\$ 1,451	\$ 4,356
Interest expense on lease liabilities	474	488
Other interest expenses	-	96
	<u>\$ 1,925</u>	<u>\$ 4,940</u>

(29) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit expense	\$ 199,675	\$ 240,918
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	10,700	10,964
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	2,983	3,769
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	3,255	4,241
	<u>\$ 216,613</u>	<u>\$ 259,892</u>

(30) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Salary expenses	\$ 159,929	\$ 193,665
Labour and health insurance fees	15,988	16,810
Pension costs	8,253	8,704
Employee stock options	761	6,036
Other personnel expenses	14,744	15,703
	<u>\$ 199,675</u>	<u>\$ 240,918</u>

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year (pre-tax profit before deduction of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration), after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees'

compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 10% for employees' compensation (and shall distribute not less than 25% to rank-and-file employees) and shall not be higher than 5% for directors' remuneration.

- B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation was accrued at \$1,295 and \$6,750, respectively; while there was no directors' remuneration that was accrued. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.
- C. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 10% and 0% of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period.
- D. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2024 financial statements.
- E. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(31) Income taxes

A. Income tax expense

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 3,883	\$ 11,112
Tax on undistributed earnings	1,039	-
Prior year income tax over	(4,705)	(1,630)
Total current tax	<u>217</u>	<u>9,482</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,952)	(2,775)
Income tax expense	<u>(\$ 1,735)</u>	<u>\$ 6,707</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Income tax calculated by applying statutory rate to the profit before tax	\$ 2,397	\$ 12,150
Effects from item disallowed by tax regulation	2,020	5,751
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(2,486)	(9,564)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(4,705)	(1,630)
Tax on undistributed earnings	<u>1,039</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax expense	<u>(\$ 1,735)</u>	<u>\$ 6,707</u>

- C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences, tax losses and investment tax credits are as follows:

2025			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	December 31
— Deferred tax assets:			
Temporary differences:			
Unused compensated absence	\$ 1,102	\$ 8	\$ 1,110
Amount of allowance for bad debts in excess of the limit for tax purpose	-	67	67
Loss on inventory	2,808	5,507	8,315
Provision for warranty	12,576	(3,230)	9,346
Provision for onerous contract	153	(131)	22
Employee benefit	882	(269)	613
	<u>\$ 17,521</u>	<u>\$ 1,952</u>	<u>\$ 19,473</u>
2024			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	December 31
— Deferred tax assets:			
Temporary differences:			
Unused compensated absence	\$ 974	\$ 128	\$ 1,102
Loss on inventory	2,767	41	2,808
Provision for warranty	9,329	3,247	12,576
Provision for onerous contract	15	138	153
Employee benefit	592	290	882
Unrealised exchange loss	1,069	(1,069)	-
	<u>\$ 14,746</u>	<u>\$ 2,775</u>	<u>\$ 17,521</u>

- D. The amount of tax refunds receivable (shown as current income tax assets) amounted to \$777 and \$18,165 on December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Additionally, the amount of income taxes payable (shown as current income tax liabilities) amounted to \$1,023 and \$10,831 on December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- E. The Company's income tax returns through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(32) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders			
Owners of parent	\$ 13,388		\$ 0.23
Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	<u>333</u>		<u>-</u>
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>\$ 13,721</u>	<u>58,718</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 13,388	58,718	
Owners of parent	333	-	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	79	
Employee stock options	<u>-</u>	<u>320</u>	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 13,721</u>	<u>59,117</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>

Year ended December 31, 2024			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders			
Owners of parent	\$ 54,042		\$ 0.94
Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	248		-
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>\$ 54,290</u>	<u>57,611</u>	<u>\$ 0.94</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 54,042	57,611	
Owners of parent	248	-	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	178	
Employee stock options	-	379	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 54,290</u>	<u>58,168</u>	<u>\$ 0.93</u>

(33) Reorganisation of entities under common control

- A. To jointly develop the geothermal power related business and expand diversified green energy businesses, on July 12, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to allocate \$0.2 billion as a warrant premium for future priority subscription of shares in A-Power Co., Ltd., and A-Power Co., Ltd. will use these funds to cover expenses related to the geothermal development contract. Having met the conditions required by the investment agreement, the Company held 97.09% equity interests in A-Power Co., Ltd. on August 8, 2025.
- B. The Company acquired 97.09% share of A-Power Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of ACMEPOINT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (the Company's ultimate parent company), for the year ended December 31, 2025. Because the changes in equity are considered as business combination under common control, A-Power Co., Ltd. is deemed as if it had always been consolidated since the beginning. Accordingly, the transaction was accounted for using book value method. The difference between the consideration of acquiring shares in A-Power Co., Ltd. and the net equity is recorded as capital reserve, additional paid-in capital of \$581.

C. Because A-Power Co., Ltd. is deemed as if it had always been consolidated since the beginning, the Company recognised 'equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control' amounting to \$581, which had been written off at the effective date for the share exchanges.

(34) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Purchase of intangible assets	\$ -	\$ 500
Less: Opening balance of prepayments	(345)	(495)
Add: Opening balance of prepayments	345	345
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>

B. The Company sold 51% of shares in the subsidiary Ta-Hsi Energy Co., Ltd. and therefore lost control. Gains on disposals amounted to \$47,817. The details of the consideration received from the transaction (including cash and cash equivalents) and assets and liabilities relating to the subsidiary are as follows:

	November 11, 2024
Consideration received	
Cash	<u>\$ 52,433</u>
Carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary	
-Ta-Hsi Energy Co., Ltd.	
Cash	\$ 3,637
Other current assets	24,403
Right-of-use assets	154,417
Guarantee deposits paid	28,118
Accrued expenses	(67)
Lease liabilities	(154,504)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 56,004</u>

C. Wun Li Neng Yuan was dissolved upon the approval on August 1, 2024, and completed the liquidation on December 31, 2024. The earnings remitted from dissolving the company amounted to \$31,696. The tax awaiting refund of \$3,720 is pending for approval from the Tax Authority for refund. The Company recognised gains on disposals of \$80.

(35) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Lease liability	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
January 1, 2025	\$ 35,000	\$ 13,680	\$ 48,680
Short-term borrowings	602,519	-	602,519
Repayments of short-term debt	(587,519)	-	(587,519)
Redemption of lease liabilities	-	(10,683)	(10,683)
Addition for the year	-	16,200	16,200
Disposals for the year	-	(1,845)	(1,845)
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 17,352</u>	<u>\$ 67,352</u>

	Short-term borrowings	Lease liability	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
January 1, 2024	\$ 312,728	\$ 12,504	\$ 325,232
Short-term borrowings	929,294	-	929,294
Repayments of short-term debt	(1,207,022)	-	(1,207,022)
Redemption of lease liabilities	-	(10,993)	(10,993)
Addition for the year	-	12,169	12,169
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 35,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,680</u>	<u>\$ 48,680</u>

7. Related party transactions

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent of the Company is AcmePOINT Technology Co., Ltd. (incorporated in the Republic of China (R.O.C.)), the entity directly holds 48.01% equity interest in the Company.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
AcmePOINT Technology Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent
JS Huang	The Company's Director
AcmePOINT International Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
ACME Green Biotech Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
AES Mega Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Gold Mountain Mining & Property Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Wun Li Neng Yuan Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Yu Deng Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Yu Jian Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Yu-Ta Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
A-Power Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Ta-Hsi Energy Co., Ltd.	Related company (Became non-related party since November 2025)
Jian Kun Energy Co., Ltd.	Related company (Became non-related party since November 2026)
Sense Team Creativity Consultant Company	Others

(3) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Sales of goods:		
Fellow subsidiary	15	-
Service revenue :		
Fellow subsidiary	335	144
	<u>\$ 350</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>

Operating revenue based on the price lists in force and terms would be available to third parties.

B. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable		
Fellow subsidiary	<u>\$ 213</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>

Accounts receivable is mainly from sales of services, and the transaction price and the credit terms would be available to third parties.

C. Operating expenses:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Professional service fees:		
Ultimate parent	\$ -	\$ 130
Fellow subsidiary	1,890	1,030
Others	1,200	-
Rent expense:		
The Company's Director	640	-
	<u>\$ 3,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,160</u>

D. Payables to related parties:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Accounts payable:		
Fellow subsidiary	\$ -	\$ 1,030
Other payables:		
The Company's Director	\$ 150	\$ -
Fellow subsidiary	158	-
	<u>308</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 308</u>	<u>\$ 1,030</u>

E. Lease transactions—lessee:

(a) On November 13, 2025 and July 12, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved that the Company lease the Taipei office from the fellow subsidiary (AcmePOINT International Co., Ltd.) and the ultimate parent company respectively, for a lease term of 5 years and 1 year, respectively. On July 1, 2024, the ultimate parent company (AcmePOINT Technology Co., Ltd.) transferred the rights and obligations of properties to the fellow subsidiary (AcmePOINT International Co., Ltd.). Rent is calculated in line with the terms of a general operating lease transaction and paid on a monthly basis.

(b) Acquisition of right-of-use assets:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fellow subsidiary	\$ 11,751	\$ 2,527

(c) Current lease liabilities

i Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fellow subsidiary	\$ 11,206	\$ 1,897

ii Interest expense:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Ultimate parent	\$ -	\$ 24
Fellow subsidiary	136	25
	\$ 136	\$ 49

F. Non-operating income:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Subsidiary	\$ 72	\$ 92
Related company	16	20
	\$ 88	\$ 112

G. Contract liabilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary	\$ 4,275	\$ -

(4) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 22,592	\$ 24,940
Post-employment benefits	976	1,012
Expenses from share-based payment	761	1,658
	\$ 24,329	\$ 27,610

8. Pledged Assets

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Financial assets at amortised cost — current			
Reserve accounts	\$ 10,200	\$ 13,700	Reserve account for short-term borrowings collateral for long-term and short-term borrowing, performance guarantee and guarantees for letters of credit
Guaranteed time deposits	201,439	158,863	
	<u>\$ 211,639</u>	<u>\$ 172,563</u>	
Non-current financial assets at amortised cost			
Guaranteed time deposits	75,730	114,134	Performance guarantee and guarantees for letters of credit
	<u>\$ 287,369</u>	<u>\$ 286,697</u>	

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. Contractors' contracted construction that has been subcontracted but not yet implemented

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Construction that has been subcontracted but not yet implemented	<u>\$ 19,028</u>	<u>\$ 524,318</u>

B. Unused letters of credit issued by the Company for purchase of materials

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unused letters of credit	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 40,901</u>

C. Performance guarantee letters issued by the Company for the purchase of large equipment for the project use

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Performance guarantee letters issued	<u>\$ 629,964</u>	<u>\$ 591,572</u>

D. Payment for goods contracted but not yet paid for purchase of materials

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payment for goods contracted but not yet paid	<u>\$ 306,074</u>	<u>\$ 524,637</u>

E. Amount of service purchase contracts signed but not yet paid

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Service purchase contracts signed but not yet paid	\$ <u>522,127</u>	\$ <u>74,214</u>

F. If the contract conditions are met, 10% equity of Ta-Hsi Energy Co., Ltd. will be sold in accordance with the contract, and the disposal price is \$10,312.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The Company used its 98.68% equity interest in A-Power Co., Ltd. as consideration to subscribe for 45,020,960 new shares issued in the capital increase of Yu-Ta Energy Co., Ltd. The effective date of the capital increase was set on January 9, 2026, and the registration has been completed. After the capital increase, the Company still held a 100% equity interest in Yu-Ta Energy Co., Ltd.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are planned based on factors including the environment where the Company operates, growth stages, capital requirements for future material investment plan and long-term financial plans to safeguard the Company'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. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the parent company only balance sheet plus net debt.

(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 at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value	\$ <u>60,281</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ <u>27,492</u>	\$ <u>21,994</u>

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 246,615	\$ 469,946
Financial assets at amortised cost		
— current	212,164	172,563
Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	75,730	114,134
Notes receivable	-	163
Accounts receivable (including related party)	86,782	194,272
Lease payments receivable under finance lease (including long-term)	-	22,511
Other receivables (including related party)	267	4,041
Guarantee deposits paid (including current portion)	63,365	6,203
	<u>\$ 684,923</u>	<u>\$ 983,833</u>

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 50,000	\$ 35,000
Notes payable	900	-
Accounts payable	451,619	1,008,796
Other payables	53,973	67,578
Guarantee deposits paid (including current portion)	19,681	9,981
	<u>\$ 576,173</u>	<u>\$ 1,121,355</u>
Lease liability (including current portion)	<u>\$ 17,352</u>	<u>\$ 13,680</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

- (a) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- i. Management has set up a policy to require group units to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The units are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company treasury.
- ii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD). 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 amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD: NTD	\$ 607	31.43	\$ 19,068
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD: NTD	601	31.43	18,894
December 31, 2024			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD: NTD	\$ 17	32.785	\$ 558
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD: NTD	14	32.785	459

- iii. Total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to \$72 and \$71, respectively.
- iv. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Year ended December 31, 2025			
	Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on profit or loss
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: NTD	1%	\$	153	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: NTD	1%		151	

Year ended December 31, 2024				
Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: NTD	1%	\$	4	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD: NTD	1%		4	-

Price risk

- i. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.
- ii. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise shares issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, other components of equity would have increased/decreased by \$275 and \$220, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income on equity investments classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term and long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Partial interest rate risk is offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. For the years

ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's borrowings at variable rates were denominated in NTD.

- ii. If the borrowing interest rate had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by \$400 and \$280, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.
- ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. Only banks and financial institutions with optimal credit ratings are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- iii. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, if the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- iv. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- v. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Company applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss.
- vi. The Company used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable, notes receivable and contract assets. However, the expected loss rate of the Company's not past due and overdue notes receivable and contract assets was not material as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss rate methodology of accounts receivable is as follows:

	Sales customers' group credit ratings				
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Individual provision	Total
<u>December 31, 2025</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.03%~20%	0.03%~100%	0.03%~20%	100%	
Total book value	\$ 6,096	\$ 79,770	\$ 1,917	\$ -	\$ 87,783
Loss allowance	(5)	(1,186)	(23)	-	(1,214)
	Sales customers' group credit ratings				
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Individual provision	Total
<u>December 31, 2024</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.03%~1%	0.03%~40%	0.03%~5%	100%	
Total book value	\$ 14,404	\$ 41,419	\$ 139,026	\$ -	\$ 194,849
Loss allowance	(9)	(584)	(48)	-	(641)

The standard of group classification is as follows:

Group 1: Listed companies

Group 2: Companies with a capital of more than NT\$100 million (inclusive) and not listed on the OTC market.

Group 3: Companies with a capital of less than NT\$100 million and not listed on the OTC.

- vii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable, notes receivable and contract assets are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Accounts receivable	Lease payments receivable (long-term included)
At January 1	\$ 641	\$ 2,610
Provision for impairment	573	(2,442)
Others	-	(168)
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,214</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2024	
	Accounts receivable	Lease payments receivable (long-term included)
At January 1	\$ 314	\$ -
Reversal of impairment loss	327	2,610
At December 31	<u>\$ 641</u>	<u>\$ 2,610</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

- Surplus cash held by the Company over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Company treasury. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits and money market deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. As at December

31, 2025 and 2024, the Company held money market position of \$246,615 and \$469,946, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

- ii. As of December 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company has undrawn borrowing facilities of \$3,295,311 and \$3,421,727, respectively.
- iii. Except for those listed in the table below, the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities will expire within 1 year. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the cash flows within 1 year of short-term borrowings, accounts payable and other payables are undiscounted and are in agreement with the balance of each account in the balance sheets.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

		Between 1 and	Between 2 and	
	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>2 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2025				
Lease liability (including current portion)	\$ 7,367	\$ 4,731	\$ 7,643	\$ -

Non-derivative financial liabilities

		Between 1 and	Between 2 and	
	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>2 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2024				
Lease liability (including current portion)	\$ 9,982	\$ 3,503	\$ 962	\$ -

(3) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

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

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

- B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company's carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related party), other receivables, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable (including related party) and other payables are approximate to their fair values.

- C. Financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value

- (a) The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,281	\$ 10,281
Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	-	-	50,000	50,000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	27,492	27,492
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 87,773</u>	<u>\$ 87,773</u>
December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 21,994</u>	<u>\$ 21,994</u>

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

- i. The fair value of financial instruments without active markets, 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 parent company only balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).
- ii. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Company's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Company's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the parent company only balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.
- iii. The Company 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 Company's credit quality.

D. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2025 :

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Equity instruments	Debt instruments
At January 1	\$ 21,994	\$ -
Gains recognized in other comprehensive income	4,902	-
Additions for the year	10,877	50,000
At December 31	<u>\$ 37,773</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2024	
	Equity instruments	Debt instruments
At January 1	\$ 20,547	\$ -
Gains recognized in other comprehensive income	1,447	-
Additions for the year	-	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 21,994</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

- E. Treasury segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions and frequently reviewing. Treasury segments cooperatively set up valuation policies, valuation processes and rules for measuring fair value of financial instruments and ensure compliance with the related requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards. The related valuation results are reported to management monthly. Management is responsible for managing and reviewing valuation processes.
- F. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

		<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
		<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range weighted average</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:						
Unlisted shares	\$	10,281	Market price method	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Unlisted shares		596	Cost method	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Unlisted shares		50,000	Net asset value method	Net asset value	Not applicable	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value
Emerging stocks		26,896	Market comparable companies	Price to book ratio multiple	1.62	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value
				Discount for lack of marketability	13.32%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value;

		<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
		<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range weighted average</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:						
Emerging stocks	\$	21,994	Market comparable companies	Price to book ratio multiple	0.96	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value
				Discount for lack of marketability	7.73%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value;

G The Company 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 and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

			December 31, 2025			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Price to book ratio multiple,	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 262	(\$ 279)
	Discount for lack of marketability	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 314	(\$ 314)
			December 31, 2024			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Price to book ratio multiple,	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 227	(\$ 227)
	Discount for lack of marketability	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 241	(\$ 241)

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 1.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 2.
- D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- E. Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$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 other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China) : Please refer to table 3.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: None.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

14. Segment Information

(1) General information

The Company is primarily engaged in sales and installation of Solar PV system. The Company operates business only in a single industry. The chief operating decision-maker who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Company has only one reportable operating segment, thus, the reportable information is in agreement with those in the financial statements.

(3) Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

As the amounts of segment assets, liabilities and profit or loss after tax provided to the chief operating decision-maker are in agreement with the amounts in the balance sheet and the statement of comprehensive income, reconciliation is not needed.

AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd.
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31,2025 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31,2025 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)											
0	AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Xu Sheng 1 Co., Ltd.	1	\$ 1,140,180	\$ 11,419	\$ 3,806	\$ 3,806	-	0.35%	\$ 5,417,041	N	N	N	
0	AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Shun Yang 1 Solar Co., Ltd.	1	737,220	7,980	2,660	2,660	-	0.25%	5,417,041	N	N	N	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

- (1)The Company is '0'.
- (2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1)Having business relationship.
- (2)The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/ guaranteed subsidiary.
- (3)The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.
- (4)The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.
- (5)Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract.
- (6)Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.
- (7) The performance guarantees for the sale of pre-sales contracts under the Consumer Protection Law are jointly guaranteed.

Note 3: The maximum amount on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is limited to 500% of the Company's net assets based on the Company's latest financial statements audited or reviewed by the independent auditors. If the endorsements/guarantees are made due to business transactions with the Company, in addition to the above stipulation, the amount is limited to the transaction amount between both parties.

Note 4: Fill in the year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 5: Fill in the amount approved by the Board of Directors or the chairman if the chairman has been authorised by the Board of Directors based on subparagraph 8, Article 12 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies.

Note 6: Fill in the actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 7: Fill in 'Y' for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary and provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

AcmePoint Energy Services Co., Ltd.
Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	Ending Balance				Footnote
				No. of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
AcmePoint Energy Services Co., Ltd.	AmRoad Technology Inc.	None	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	74,468	\$ -	2.11%	\$ -	
AcmePoint Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Sun Rise E&T Corporation	None	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,744,190	26,895	4.31%	26,895	
AcmePoint Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Jian Kun Energy Co., Ltd.	None	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	63,700	597	4.90%	597	
AcmePoint Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Ta-His Energy Co., Ltd.	None	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	774,500	10,281	1.34%	10,281	
AcmePoint Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Fong Huang 7 Innovation Corporation	None	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,000,000	<u>50,000</u>	2.22%	<u>50,000</u>	
					<u>\$ 87,773</u>		<u>\$ 87,773</u>	

AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd.
Information on investees
December 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025		Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	No. of shares (in thousands)	Ownership (%)	Book value				
AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Yu Deng Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Solar energy related business	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	200	100	\$ 1,978	(\$ 2)	(\$ 2)		Note 1
AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Yu-Ta Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Solar energy related business	2,000	2,000	200	100	1,978	(2)	(2)		Note 2
AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd.	Yu Jian Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Solar energy related business	5,000	5,000	500	100	4,980	13	13		Note 3
AcmePOINT Energy Services Co., Ltd.	A-Power Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Geothermal power related business	450,000	200,000	45,000	98.68	450,610	353	362		Note 4
				<u>\$ 459,000</u>	<u>\$ 209,000</u>			<u>\$ 459,546</u>	<u>\$ 362</u>	<u>\$ 371</u>		

Note 1: The entity was incorporated upon the approval on February 27, 2024.

Note 2: The entity was incorporated upon the approval on February 29, 2024.

Note 3: The entity was incorporated upon the approval on March 4, 2024, and the registration of capital increase was completed on December 18, 2024.

Note 4: The entity completed the registration of incorporation on May 6, 2024, and completed the registration of capital increase on August 8, 2025 and December 4, 2025.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 1

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash		\$ 130
Checking accounts and demand deposits - NTD deposits		152,407
- USD deposits	USD 6 thousand, exchange rate 31.430	174
Time deposits - USD deposits	USD 601 thousand, exchange rate 31.430	18,894
Cash equivalents-repurchased bonds		<u>75,010</u>
		<u>\$ 246,615</u>

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 2

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Company A		\$ 29,091	
Company B		26,095	
Company C		4,454	
Others		28,143	Note 1
		87,783	
Less: Allowance for bad debts		(1,214)	
		<u>\$ 86,569</u>	

Note 1: Balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

Note 2: The client names above are presented in codes as the Company is prohibited by contract from revealing the name of a client.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CONTRACT ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 3

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Company D	Construction contract payments	\$ 128,944	
Company E	"	33,219	
Company F	"	32,405	
Company G	"	28,244	
Company H	"	27,513	
Company B	"	23,796	
Company I	"	21,362	
Others	"	5,461	Note 1
		<u>\$ 300,944</u>	

Note 1: Balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

Note 2: The client names above are presented in codes as the Company is prohibited by contract from revealing the name of a client.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 4

Item	Description	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Raw materials and supplies		\$ 109,826	\$ 115,397	
Merchandise inventory		24,639	-	
		\$ 134,465		
Less: Allowance for valuation and obsolescence losses		(41,575)		
		<u>\$ 92,890</u>		

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 5

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Prepayments to suppliers		\$ 169,125	
Prepaid service fees		48,748	
Others		15,279	Note
		<u>\$ 233,152</u>	

Note: Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 6

Name	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value (Note)			
	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (Investment)		Unit Price	Total		
								(%)	Amount		Amount	Collateral	Note
Yu Deng Energy Co., Ltd.	200	\$ 1,980	-	\$ -	-	(\$ 2)	200	100%	\$ 1,978	\$ -	\$ 1,978	None	
Yu Jian Energy Co., Ltd.	500	4,967	-	13	-	-	-	100%	4,980	-	4,980	None	
Yu-Ta Energy Co., Ltd.	200	1,980	-	-	-	(2)	200	100%	1,978	-	1,978	None	
Jian Kun Energy Co., Ltd.	60	574	-	-	(60)	(574)	-	0%	-	-	-	None	
A-Power Co., Ltd.	20,000	200,248	25,000	250,362	-	-	-	98.7%	450,610	-	450,610	None	
		\$ 209,749		\$ 250,375		(\$ 578)			\$ 459,546		\$ 459,546		

Note: The ending market value is the net assets value as the stocks of the investee are not traded in the open market.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 7

<u>Supplier Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Company A		\$ 254,293	
Company B		34,054	
Company C		23,625	
Others		139,647	Note 1
		<u>\$ 451,619</u>	

Note 1: Balance of each supplier has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

Note 2: The supplier names above are presented in codes as the Company is prohibited by contract from revealing the name of a client.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 8

<u>Creditors</u>	<u>Type of loan</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Duration of contract</u>	<u>Interest rate</u> <u>range</u>	<u>Pledge or guarantee</u>
Bank of Taiwan	Secured borrowings	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	2025.11.28~2026.02.26	1.900%	Guaranteed time deposits

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 9

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Company J	Construction contract payments	\$ 46,895	
Company F	"	38,618	
Company K	"	29,573	
Company L	"	28,571	
Company M	Maintenance and operation contract payments	9,985	
Others	Construction and maintenance and operation contract payments	67,335	Note 1
		<u>\$ 220,977</u>	

Note 1: Balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

Note 2: The client names above are presented in codes as the Company is prohibited by contract from revealing the name of a client.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 10

Item	Volume	Amount	Note
Construction revenue - solar power generation system	49 pieces	\$ 1,368,670	
Service revenue - development of power generation equipment and service of maintenance and operation	Note	77,829	
Sales revenue - parts of solar power generation system	Note	16,761	
Total operating revenue		<u>\$ 1,463,260</u>	

Note: As there are numerous items of sales and the units are all different, volume is not presented and only amount is listed.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 11

	<u>Amount</u>
Raw materials and supplies	
Beginning raw materials and supplies	\$ 104,609
Add: Net purchase for the year	371,972
Reversal of finance lease	24,639
Less: Transfer into construction in progress	(352,657)
Services used	(2,006)
Others used	(4,074)
Foreign exchange adjustment	(147)
Ending raw materials and supplies	(109,826)
Ending merchandise inventory	(24,639)
Transaction cost	<u>7,871</u>
Construction in progress	
Manufacturing expense	131,341
Warranty cost	43,716
Add: Addition (electrical and mechanical construction)	634,871
Transfer from goods	<u>352,657</u>
Cost of engineering sales	1,162,585
Labor cost	63,256
Loss on decline in market value	<u>27,533</u>
Operating costs	<u>\$ 1,261,245</u>

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 12

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Indirect labor		\$ 47,777	
Service fees		58,910	
Insurance expense		7,675	
Others		16,979	Note
		<u>\$ 131,341</u>	

Note: Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF LABOR COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 13

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Outsourcing cost		\$ 47,069	
Wages and salaries		7,368	
Others		8,819	Note
		<u>\$ 63,256</u>	

Note: Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 14

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		\$ 56,994	
Depreciation expense		7,533	
Insurance expense		6,094	
Others		33,726	Note
		<u>\$ 104,347</u>	

Note: Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 15

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		\$ 38,923	
Service fees		8,509	
Insurance expense		4,200	
Others		25,049	Note
		<u>\$ 76,681</u>	

Note: Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 16

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		\$ 8,143	
Contracted research expense		5,479	
Service fees		1,739	
Others		<u>5,060</u>	Note
		<u>\$ 20,421</u>	

Note: Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY
FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 17

Function Nature	Year ended December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	\$ 56,630	\$ 104,060	\$ 160,690	\$ 73,757	\$ 125,944	\$ 199,701
Labour and health insurance fees	6,010	9,978	15,988	6,928	9,882	16,810
Directors' remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension costs	3,051	5,202	8,253	3,464	5,240	8,704
Other personnel expenses	3,723	11,021	14,744	5,175	10,528	15,703
	\$ 69,414	\$ 130,261	\$ 199,675	\$ 89,324	\$ 151,594	\$ 240,918
Depreciation expense	\$ 2,770	\$ 10,913	\$ 13,683	\$ 2,976	\$ 11,757	\$ 14,733
Amortisation expense	\$ 249	\$ 3,006	\$ 3,255	\$ 152	\$ 4,089	\$ 4,241

Note:

- 1.As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 177 and 190 employees, respectively, including 6 non-employee directors in both years.
- 2.A company whose stock is listed for trading on the stock exchange or over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the following information :
 - (1) Average employee benefit expense in current year was \$1,168 thousand. Average employee benefit expense in previous year was \$1,309 thousand.
 - (2) Average employees salaries in current year were \$940 thousand. Average employees salaries in previous year were \$1,085 thousand.
 - (3) Adjustments of average employees salaries were 13.36%.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY
FUNCTION (Cont.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 17

(4) The Company's compensation policy

A. Directors' emolument policy

- a. Directors' remuneration: In accordance with Article 27 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration shall be paid regardless of the Company's operating profit and loss when the Company's directors perform their duties and is authorised to be determined by the Board of Directors referring to the standard level in the same domestic industry.
- b. Directors' compensation: In accordance with Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, a ratio of current year's pre-tax profit excluding employees' compensation and directors' compensation distributed, if any, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as directors' compensation. The ratio shall not be higher than 5%. In addition, the "Procedures of Remuneration for Directors, Functional Committees' Members, and Managers" of the Company also stipulates the distribution standard and calculation method of the independent directors' compensation, the weight is given referring to the EPS before tax, result of performance evaluation of Board of Directors, joint guarantor and extent of participation and value of contribution in and to the Company's operations and the distribution recommendation is formulated according to the weighted results and reported to the shareholders after being resolved by the compensation committee and the Board of Directors.

B. Managers' emolument

The emolument of the Company's managers includes salaries, bonuses and employees' compensation. The emolument payment policy is determined according to the managers' education and experience, the Company's operating strategy, profit, performance contribution and other factors and by assessing the responsibility of the managers' position in the Company, suggested by the compensation committee and executed after being approved by the Board of Directors.

C. Employees' remuneration

- a. The compensation: includes salaries (basic salary, meal allowance, duty allowance and other special allowances), operational performance bonus and holiday bonus.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY
FUNCTION (Cont.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 17

- b. In accordance with Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, a ratio of current year's pre-tax profit excluding employees' compensation and directors' compensation distributed, if any, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' compensation. The ratio shall not be lower than 10% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 5% for directors' remuneration. Of the employee compensation, not less than 1% shall be reserved for distribution to rank-and-file employees who are not managerial personnel.
 - c. The operational performance bonus: includes quarterly bonus and year-end bonus which shall be distributed depending on the Company's operating profit and loss.
 - d. The annual raise:
 - (1) Salaries are adjusted by depending on the Company's annual operational condition, assessing internal and external environmental change and according to personal annual performance appraisal result.
 - (2) Price level adjustment: In accordance with the changes in the price index of the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
- D. Employee stock options
- a. Distribution standard: the distribution of employee stock options is limited to the full-time employees and the employees with special expertise or contributions of the Company and domestic and foreign subsidiaries. The employees who may be the actual subscribers and the number of shares that can be subscribed shall be determined according to position, service year, work performance, overall contribution (including future possible contribution) or special performance, reported to the general manager and Chairman for approval and assessed and approved by the Board of Directors. However, if the vested employees are also directors and (or) managers, the distribution shall first be discussed by the compensation committee then reported to the Board of Directors for resolution; and if the vested employees are non-managers, the distribution shall first be reported to the audit committee for discussion then the Board of Directors for resolution. The final standard shall be based on the terms of each distribution of employee stock options.

ACMEPOINT ENERGY SERVICES CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY
FUNCTION (Cont.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Form 17

- b. Expense recognition: In accordance with IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment', an actuarial company is engaged to issue an appraisal report and calculate the fair value of the Company's issued employee stock options and the labor cost to be recognised based on the Company's 'procedures of issuance and subscription of employee stock options' and various assumptions provided.