

(English Translation of Financial Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

**EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND
SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)**

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REPRESENTATION LETTER

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Emerging Display Technologies Corp. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements.”

In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Emerging Display Technologies Corp. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

Emerging Display Technologies Corp.

By

Ray Tseng

Chairman

March 4, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Emerging Display Technologies Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Emerging Display Technologies Corp. and subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the Group's consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations developed by the international Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, and the auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matters we judged shall be presented in the consolidated financial report as follows:

1. Valuation of accounts receivable

Please refer to Note 4(g) for accounting policy of accounts receivable valuation and Note 5(a) for accounting assumption and estimation uncertainty of impairment of accounts receivable. Information regarding accounts receivable is shown in Note 6 (d) of the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matters:

The Group's customers are manufacturers of industrial equipment, smart home devices, handheld devices, and information appliance products. The customers' delayed payments were due to the need to clarify the responsibility of problematic products resulted from failure of process or usage of end products, and global economic turmoil. Because of the inherent credit risk of receivables, the financial statements users value the collection results. Since the accounts receivable is significant to the financial statements, they are one of the key areas our audit focuses on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included understanding the process of account checking and collection with customers; analyzing the receivable aging report; reviewing the historical receipt and bad debt records; and understanding the forward-looking industrial economic status and concentration of credit risk of the customers. In addition, we also evaluated the appropriateness of related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

2. Valuation of obsolete inventory

Please refer to Note 4(h) for accounting policy of obsolete inventory and Note 5(b) for accounting assumption and estimation uncertainty of obsolete inventory valuation. Information regarding obsolete inventory valuation is shown in Note 6(f) of the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matters:

Obsolete inventory is carried at the lower cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The Group is engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquid crystal displays and capacity touch panels. It focuses on the small and medium sized niche markets of non-consumable area. The products are used in industrial equipment, smart home devices, handheld devices, and information appliance products. The development strategy of the Group is diversifying and customizing its products, which may result in having an impact on its obsolete inventory cost. Consequently, there is a risk that the net realizable value of obsolete inventory may turn out to be lower than its carrying value. Therefore, the valuation of obsolete inventory is one of the key areas our audit focused on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included selecting samples to test the accuracy of inventory aging report, analyzing the changes of inventory aging, and examining the provision of inventory by reviewing the historical accuracy on provision. We assessed the changes of obsolescence inventory in the subsequent events and the basis of net realizable value to evaluate the accuracy of the Group's provisions. In addition, we also assessed the appropriateness of the provisions and disclosures made by the management.

Other Matters

We have also audited the parent-company-only financial statements of Emerging Display Technologies Corp. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatements, 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 auditing standards 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 based on these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We are also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Or, if such disclosures are inadequate, we have 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yung Hsiang, Chen and Yen Ta, Su.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)

March 4, 2026

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
	Amount		%		Amount		%	
Assets								
Current assets :								
1100 Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a))	\$	1,193,766	31	925,775	23			
1110 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current (Note 6(b))		93,237	2	187,927	5			
1120 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, current (Note 6(c))		695,820	18	757,399	19			
1170 Accounts receivables, net (Note 6(d) and (v))		325,564	8	529,908	13			
1200 Other receivables (Notes 6(e))		5,571	-	6,099	-			
1220 Income tax assets		5,122	-	4,898	-			
130X Inventories (Note 6(f))		604,532	16	658,877	17			
1470 Other current assets (Notes 6(g) and 8)		37,593	1	43,987	1			
Total current assets		<u>2,961,205</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>3,114,870</u>	<u>78</u>			
Non-current assets :								
1517 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current (Note 6(c))		199,081	5	124,440	3			
1600 Property, plant and equipment (Notes 6(i) ,8 and 9)		541,230	14	560,509	14			
1755 Right-of-use assets (Notes 6(j))		52,751	2	63,703	2			
1760 Investment property (Notes 6(k) and (q))		76,461	2	61,083	2			
1780 Intangible assets (Note 6(l))		6,794	-	4,953	-			
1840 Deferred income tax assets (Note 6(s))		35,656	1	30,683	1			
1980 Other non-current assets (Notes 6(g))		14,801	-	8,613	-			
Total non-current assets		<u>926,774</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>853,984</u>	<u>22</u>			
TOTAL	\$	<u>3,887,979</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,968,854</u>	<u>100</u>			
	Liabilities and Equity							
	Current liabilities :							
2150 Notes payable		-	-	20	-			
2170 Accounts payable		398,670	10	397,322	10			
2200 Other payables (Note 6(n))		270,752	7	329,197	9			
2230 Income tax liabilities		25,631	1	9,802	-			
2280 Lease liabilities, current (Notes 6(p))		11,870	-	11,593	-			
2300 Other current liabilities (Notes 6(v))		33,121	1	43,782	1			
Total current liabilities		<u>740,044</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>791,716</u>	<u>20</u>			
	Non-current liabilities:							
2540 Long-term borrowings (Notes 6(o) and 8)		398,980	10	299,653	8			
2570 Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 6(s))		6,144	-	5,995	-			
2580 Lease liabilities, non-current (Notes 6(p))		46,054	1	56,777	1			
2640 Net defined benefit liabilities, non-current (Note 6(r))		75,977	2	98,808	3			
2645 Guarantee deposits received		930	-	963	-			
Total non-current liabilities		<u>528,085</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>462,196</u>	<u>12</u>			
Total liabilities		<u>1,268,129</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1,253,912</u>	<u>32</u>			
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent (Note 6 (c) (t) and (k)) :							
3100 Ordinary stock		1,574,076	40	1,574,076	39			
3200 Capital surplus		82,045	2	68,712	2			
3300 Retained earnings		1,205,658	31	1,245,143	31			
3400 Other equity interest		(120,826)	(2)	(90,525)	(2)			
3500 Treasury shares		(159,396)	(4)	(122,282)	(3)			
		2,581,557	67	2,675,124	67			
36XX Non-controlling interests (Note 6(h))		38,293	1	39,818	1			
Total equity		<u>2,619,850</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>2,714,942</u>	<u>68</u>			
TOTAL	\$	<u>3,887,979</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,968,854</u>	<u>100</u>			

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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

EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Operating revenue (Note 6(v))	\$ 3,010,539	100	3,605,552	100
5000 Operating cost (Note 6(f, l, r & w) and 12)	2,317,373	77	2,778,598	77
Gross profit	693,166	23	826,954	23
Operating expenses (Note 6(d, l, r & w) 7 and 12):				
6100 Selling expenses	237,424	8	259,223	7
6200 Administrative expenses	145,834	5	161,372	5
6300 Research and development expenses	163,052	5	174,535	5
6450 Expected credit impairment loss(gain)	(4,815)	-	4,372	-
Total operating expenses	541,495	18	599,502	17
6500 Net other income (expenses) (Note 6(x))	5,604	-	4,850	-
Net operating income	157,275	5	232,302	6
Non-operating income and expenses (Note 6(c, p & y)):				
7100 Interest income	32,729	1	39,045	1
7010 Other income	49,149	1	27,396	1
7020 Other gains and losses	(57,771)	(2)	105,596	3
7050 Finance cost	(11,548)	-	(10,936)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	12,559	-	161,101	5
7900 Profit from continuing operations before tax	169,834	5	393,403	11
7950 Less: Income tax expense (Note 6(s))	7,343	-	65,311	2
Profit	162,491	5	328,092	9
8300 Other comprehensive income :				
8310 Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
8311 Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note 6(r))	4,838	-	(8,460)	-
8316 Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6(t))	(5,208)	-	(10,550)	-
8349 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Note 6(s))	4,539	-	-	-
	(4,909)	-	(19,010)	-
8360 Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361 Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements (Note 6(t))	1,824	-	11,792	-
8367 Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6(t))	6,743	-	(672)	-
8399 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Note 6(s))	1,349	-	(135)	-
	7,218	-	11,255	-
8300 Other comprehensive income	2,309	-	(7,755)	-
8500 Comprehensive income	\$ 164,800	5	320,337	9
Profit (loss) attributable to				
8610 Shareholders of the parent	\$ 163,315	5	327,897	9
8620 Non-controlling interests	(824)	-	195	-
Net profit (loss)	\$ 162,491	5	328,092	9
Comprehensive income attributable to				
8710 Shareholders of the parent	\$ 166,325	5	320,330	9
8720 Non-controlling interests	(1,525)	-	7	-
Total comprehensive income	\$ 164,800	5	320,337	9
Earnings per share (New Taiwan Dollars) (Note 6(u))				
9750 Basic net income per share (New Taiwan Dollars)	\$ 1.10		2.21	
9850 Diluted net income per share (New Taiwan Dollars)	\$ 1.10		2.19	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to shareholders of parent										
	Retained earnings					Other equity interest			Total equity attributable to shareholders of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury shares			
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 1,574,076	50,291	175,266	120,343	881,759	(3,047)	(88,181)	(122,282)	2,588,225	39,811	2,628,036
Profit	-	-	-	-	327,897	-	-	-	327,897	195	328,092
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(8,460)	11,666	(10,773)	-	(7,567)	(188)	(7,755)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	319,437	11,666	(10,773)	-	320,330	7	320,337
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:											
Legal reserve	-	-	53,144	-	(53,144)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(251,852)	-	-	-	(251,852)	-	(251,852)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(29,115)	29,115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of disgorgement	-	4,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,043	-	4,043
Cash dividends to subsidiaries	-	14,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,071	-	14,071
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	190	-	(190)	-	-	-	-
Return of employee stock ownership trust	-	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	-	307
Balance on December 31, 2024	1,574,076	68,712	228,410	91,228	925,505	8,619	(99,144)	(122,282)	2,675,124	39,818	2,714,942
Profit	-	-	-	-	163,315	-	-	-	163,315	(824)	162,491
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	4,838	1,840	(3,668)	-	3,010	(701)	2,309
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	168,153	1,840	(3,668)	-	166,325	(1,525)	164,800
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:											
Legal reserve	-	-	31,963	-	(31,963)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(236,111)	-	-	-	(236,111)	-	(236,111)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(703)	703	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,114)	(37,114)	-	(37,114)
Cash dividends to subsidiaries	-	13,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,192	-	13,192
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	28,473	-	(28,473)	-	-	-	-
Return of employee stock ownership trust	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	141
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$ 1,574,076	82,045	260,373	90,525	854,760	10,459	(131,285)	(159,396)	2,581,557	38,293	2,619,850

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities :		
Profit (Loss) before tax	\$ 169,834	393,403
Adjustments :		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) :		
Depreciation expense	84,653	81,889
Amortization expense	857	490
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	(4,815)	4,372
Net losses (gains) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value	3,828	(9,701)
Interest expense	11,548	10,936
Interest income	(32,729)	(39,045)
Dividend income	(35,989)	(26,916)
Gain on disposal of property, plant, equipment	(52)	(2,114)
Gain on disposal of investments	(1,562)	(348)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss(gain)	26,829	(19,541)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	<u>52,568</u>	<u>22</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Decrease in accounts receivable	199,819	99,661
Decrease in other receivable	140	42
Decrease in inventories	48,294	181,632
Decrease in other current assets	6,838	14,391
Total net changes in operating assets	<u>255,091</u>	<u>295,726</u>
Changes in operating liabilities :		
Decrease in notes payable	(20)	(10)
Decrease in accounts payable	(4,354)	(49,414)
Decrease in other payable	(66,957)	(34,399)
Decrease in other current liabilities	(10,723)	(23,835)
Decrease in net defined benefit liability	(17,993)	(2,717)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	-	(104)
Total changes in operating liabilities	<u>(100,047)</u>	<u>(110,479)</u>
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>155,044</u>	<u>185,247</u>
Total adjustments	<u>207,612</u>	<u>185,269</u>
Cash inflow generated from operations	377,446	578,672
Interest received	33,118	36,428
Dividends received	35,989	26,916
Interest paid	(12,303)	(10,703)
Income taxes paid	(2,507)	(148,132)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>431,743</u>	<u>483,181</u>
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities :		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(289,133)	(451,169)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	269,445	44,588
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(24,506)	(109,255)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	109,987	46,091
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(69,204)	(105,953)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, equipment	4,442	2,196
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,698)	(463)
Increase (Decrease) in Other current assets	(6,740)	982
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>(8,407)</u>	<u>(572,983)</u>
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities :		
Increase in long-term borrowings	400,000	-
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(300,000)	(100,000)
Increase (Decrease) in guaranteed deposits received	(34)	331
Exercise of disgorgement	-	4,043
Cash dividends paid	(222,919)	(237,781)
Payments to acquire treasury stock	(30,345)	-
Return of employee stock ownership trust	141	307
Repayments of lease liabilities	(11,666)	(11,946)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<u>(164,823)</u>	<u>(345,046)</u>
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	9,478	(9,901)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	267,991	(444,749)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	925,775	1,370,524
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 1,193,766</u>	<u>925,775</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to consolidated financial statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(All amounts expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

(1) Organization and Business Scope

Emerging Display Technologies Corp. (the Company) and its subsidiaries was incorporated as a limited liability Group under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC) on September 23, 1994. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is No.5, Central 1st Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan. The Consolidated financial statements comprise Emerging Display Technologies Corp. and its subsidiaries (jointly referred to as the Group). The Group is engaged in the manufacture and sale of Capacity Touch Panel and liquid crystal displays (LCDs).

(2) Financial Statements Authorization Date and Authorization Process

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2026.

(3) Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted. The Group initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2025.

·Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

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

·IFRS 17“Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17“ Insurance Contracts”.

·Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7“Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”.

·Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

·Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: “Contracts Dependent on Renewable Electricity.”

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

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

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Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, mandates the inclusion of two subtotals, in the statement of profit or loss, and requires a single note disclosure on management performance measures. These revisions aim to enhance and reinforce the guidance on the disaggregation of financial information within the financial statements. This is designed to provide users with more accurate and consistent information and will have an impact on all reporting entities. • More Structured Statement of profit or loss: Under the current standards, companies utilize varying formats to present their results, which makes it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across entities. The new standard mandates a more structured statement of profit or loss, introducing a newly defined subtotal for “operating profit” and requiring all income and expenses to be classified into three distinct categories based on the entity’s primary business activities. • Management Performance Measure (MPM): The new standard introduces the definition of Management Performance Measure (MPM) and mandated companies to provide disclosures in a single note within their financial statements. This note should elucidate the utility of each measure, its calculation methodology, and the reconciliation of the measure to amounts recognized under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). • Enhanced information Segmentation: The new standard provides directives on how companies should enhance the segmentation of information within their financial statements. This entails guidance on whether information should be featured in the primary financial statements or subjected to further segmentation in accompanying notes. 	<p>January 1, 2027</p> <p>Note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Entities that need to adopt the new standard earlier may do with the endorsement of the FSC.</p>

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

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

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

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(4) Summary of material accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized as follows. Except for those specifically indicated in Note 3, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the period presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter, referred to as the Regulations) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations endorsed by the FSC (hereinafter, referred to as the IFRS endorsed by the FSC).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following significant items:

- 1) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value ;
- 2) Fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value ;
- 3) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 4(q).

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principle of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The Group consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all directly owned subsidiaries of the Company. The investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those return through its power over the investee.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that the Group's control commences until the date that control ceases. Intergroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intergroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries contribute total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Financial statements of subsidiaries had been adjusted to use uniform accounting policies as the Group.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent.

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Notes to consolidated financial statements

(ii) Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Name of investor	Name of the subsidiaries	Business Activity	Percentage ownership		Remarks
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A	Sale of CTP and LCDs	100.00%	100.00%	Major Subsidiary
The Company	Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp.	Investment holding	78.49%	78.49%	
The Company	EDT-Europe ApS	Customer service and business support	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Korea	Sale of CTP and LCDs	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	EDT-Japan Corp.	Customer service and business support	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Ying Dar Investment Development Corp.	Investment	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.	Investment	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Ying Cheng Investment Corp.	Investment	52.50%	52.50%	
The Company	EDT-INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Plan to engage in the manufacture and sale of CTP and LCDs.	81.00%	-	(Note)
Ying Dar Investment Development Corp.	Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp.	Investment holding	5.90%	5.90%	
Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.	Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp.	Investment holding	11.41%	11.41%	
Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp.	Dong Guan Emerging Display Limited	Manufacturing of CTP and LCDs	100.00%	100.00%	

(Note) EDT-INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED was incorporated on October 31, 2025. The Company expects to hold an 81% equity interest in this entity. As of December 31, 2025, the capital contribution has not yet been remitted.

(iii) Subsidiaries which are not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of translation.

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

- 1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income ;
- 2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that hedges are effective; or
- 3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustment arising on acquisition, are translated to New Taiwan dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations, excluding foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to New Taiwan dollar at the average rate. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign currency gains and losses arising from such items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

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

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle ;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading ;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle ;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading ;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and demand deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instrument

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

(i) Financial assets

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

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

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

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

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

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

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

Dividend income derived from equity investments is recognized on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is normally the ex-dividend date.

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above (e.g. financial assets held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on the fair value basis) are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, or at FVTPL, if doing so eliminated or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

4) Business model assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on its financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits and other financial assets) and debt investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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

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

Loss allowance for accounts receivables is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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

When the contract amount is past due or the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, the Group considers the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly or a financial asset to be in default.

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

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

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

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the expected lifetime credit losses on financial assets. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flow due to the Group in accordance with the contracts and the cash flow the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted based on the effective rate of financial assets.

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

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

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

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The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amount due. Based on its experience, there have been no corporate customer recoveries after 365 days.

7) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

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

3) Treasury stock

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury stocks. When treasury stocks are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

4) Financial liabilities

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

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

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis when the Group has the legally enforceable rights to offset, and intends to settle such financial assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group to held derivative financial instruments is held to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured individually at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes all necessary costs of purchase, costs of conversion, and other costs in bringing the inventories to a salable and useable location and condition. The production overhead is allocated to the finished goods and work in progress based on the normal capacity of production facilities.

Net realizable value is determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses at the end of the period.

(i) Investment property

Investment property is a property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation expense is calculated based on the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value which are the same as those adopted for property, plant and equipment.

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

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

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent cost

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

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(iii) Depreciation

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

Land has an unlimited useful life, and therefore, is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives, for the current and comparative years, of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows :

Buildings	2~50	years
Machinery and equipment	2~10	years
Office equipment	5	years
Other equipment	2~10	years

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

(iv) Reclassification to investment property

The property is reclassified to investment property at its carrying amount when the use of the property changes from private to investment property.

(k) Leases

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

(i) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

- 1) Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments ;
- 2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date ;

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- 3) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee ; and
- 4) Payments or penalties for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

- 1) there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate ;
- 2) there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee ;
- 3) there is a change in the assessment regarding the purchase options ;
- 4) there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option ;
- 5) there is any lease modifications in lease subject, scope of the lease or other terms.

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

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

The Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that do not meet the definition of investment as a separate line item respectively in the balance sheets.

For short-term lease of office equipment and low-value underlying asset lease, the Group chooses not to recognize the right-of-use asset and lease liability, and the related lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line method over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

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

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

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

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(l) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at include patents and computer software, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. For the membership card with an indefinite useful life, if the intangible asset has any indication of impairment, the Group will review the differences between its recoverable amount and its carrying amount to determine whether the intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is impaired at each reporting date.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Amortization

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

The estimated useful life of intangible assets for the current and comparative periods is as follows :

Patents	9~20 years
Computer software cost	3 months~4 years

The intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if it's necessary.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets, deferred tax assets and investment properties and biological assets, measured at fair value, less costs) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

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

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

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

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

(n) Provision

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost, except when the recognition of finance cost for a short-term provision was insignificant.

(o) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

1) Sale of goods

The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer'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 customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The Group's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognized as a provision for warranty.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers, for which revenue is recognized when products are delivered to customers.

2) Financing components

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

(ii) Contract cost with customers

1) Incremental cost of obtaining a contract

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

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

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

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

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

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

(p) Government grants

The Group recognizes an unconditional government grant as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Other government grants related to assets are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

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When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

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

(r) Income taxes

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

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

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

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction (1) affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and (2) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences ;
- (ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

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

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- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levies by the same taxation authority on either:
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or
 - 2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(s) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to common equity holders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

(t) Operating segments

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

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

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

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

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows :

(a) Impairment of accounts receivable

The Group has estimated the loss allowance of accounts receivable that is based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Group has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating the impairments and the selected inputs. Please refer to note 6(d) for relevant assumptions and input values.

(b) Valuation of obsolete inventories

As obsolete inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the obsolete inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of obsolete inventories. Please refer to note 6(f) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

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(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 337	315
Demand deposits	474,918	286,059
Checking accounts	1	968
Time deposits	718,510	638,433
Total	\$ 1,193,766	925,775

Please refer to Note 6(z) for the analysis of sensitivity and interest rate risk of the financial assets.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss – current :		
Open-end mutual funds	\$ 93,237	187,927

For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group has recognized the dividend income of \$58 and \$325 respectively.

Please refer to Note 6(y) for the recognition of gain or loss at fair.

The abovementioned financial assets were not pledged as collateral.

Please refer to note 6(z) for the market risk and credit risk.

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

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income – current :		
Corporate bonds	\$ 232,331	227,928
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income – current:		
Common stocks listed on domestic markets	463,489	529,471
Total	\$ 695,820	757,399
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income – noncurrent:		
Common stocks unlisted on domestic markets	\$ 124,450	123,602
Preference stocks listed on domestic markets	-	838
Common stocks listed on foreign markets	74,631	-
Total	\$ 199,081	124,440

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

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

Please refer to Note 6(y) for the interest income and gain on disposal of investments.

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

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

For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group has recognized the dividend income of \$35,931 and \$26,591 from equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group with the objective of investment and financial management had sold financial assets at fair value of \$236,903 and \$13,695 and accumulated gain on disposal of investments were \$28,473 and \$190, which had been reclassified from other equity interest to retained earnings, respectively.

Please refer to note 6(z) for the market risk and credit risk.

The abovementioned financial assets were not pledged as collateral.

For the purpose of increasing investment profits, the Group entrusts partial listed companies as the beneficiary. According to the terms of the contract, the Group does not transfer risk and remuneration of these financial assets, and they have not been derecognized. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the carrying amount of the listed stocks which were entrusted to financial institutions for security lending amounted to \$14,797 and \$12,454, respectively.

(d) Accounts receivable

	<u>December 31,2025</u>	<u>December 31,2024</u>
Accounts receivable-measured at amortized cost	\$ 326,544	535,712
Allowance for impairment	(980)	(5,804)
	<u>\$ 325,564</u>	<u>529,908</u>

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for the loss allowance used for expected credit losses, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivables have been grouped based on past default experience of the customers and shared credit risk characteristics, as well as incorporate forward-looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provision was determined as follows:

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	December 31, 2025		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Not overdue	\$ 275,531	0.10%	275
Overdue 1~90 days	42,976	0.10%	43
Overdue 91~180 days	6,545	0.11%	7
Overdue 181~270 days	1,492	43.90%	655
Overdue 271~365 days	-	-	-
Overdue 365 days	-	-	-
	\$ 326,544		980
	December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Not overdue	\$ 436,395	0.11%	493
Overdue 1~90 days	84,993	0.20%	166
Overdue 91~180 days	14,300	35.90%	5,133
Overdue 181~270 days	24	50.00%	12
Overdue 271~365 days	-	-	-
Overdue 365 days	-	-	-
	\$ 535,712		5,804

The movement in the provision for impairment loss with respect to trade receivables was as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	\$ 5,804	1,418
Recognition of impairment loss (gain)	(4,815)	4,372
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	(9)	14
Balance on December 31	\$ 980	5,804

The abovementioned financial assets were not pledged as collateral.

Please refer to Note 6(z) for credit risk.

(e) Other receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Interest receivable	\$ 5,548	5,938
Others	23	161
Loss allowance	-	-
	\$ 5,571	6,099

Please refer to Note 6(z) for credit risk.

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(f) Inventories

	<u>December 31,2025</u>	<u>December 31,2024</u>
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 200,536	193,735
Work in process	130,523	180,885
Finished goods	<u>273,473</u>	<u>284,257</u>
	<u>\$ 604,532</u>	<u>658,877</u>

The details of cost of sales are as follows :

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Reclassification to cost of sales and expenses	\$ 2,265,605	2,695,079
Write down of inventories (gain on reversal of inventory)	(12,062)	4,919
Unamortized manufacturing expenses	42,209	33,649
Loss on scrap	21,740	45,120
Others	<u>(119)</u>	<u>(169)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,317,373</u>	<u>2,778,598</u>

As of December 31, 2025, the previously written-down inventories were sold, therefore, the net realizable value of inventories lowered than cost no longer existed. The reversal of writing down was recognized as a reduction of operating costs.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, write-down of inventories due to the reduction of inventories cost to the net realizable value was recognized as an addition of operating costs.

Inventories were not pledged as collaterals.

(g) Other current assets

	<u>December 31,2025</u>	<u>December 31,2024</u>
Income tax refund receivable	\$ 1,774	2,921
Prepaid expense	15,625	8,530
Prepaid sales tax	21,795	29,723
Restricted time deposits	2,602	2,385
Refundable deposits	8,061	8,613
Other	<u>2,537</u>	<u>428</u>
	<u>\$ 52,394</u>	<u>52,600</u>

Book as:

Other current assets	\$ 37,593	43,987
Other non-current assets	<u>14,801</u>	<u>8,613</u>
	<u>\$ 52,394</u>	<u>52,600</u>

The above-mentioned restricted time deposits had been pledged as collateral. Please refer to note 8.

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(h) Major non-controlling interests' share of subsidiaries

Significant to the Group of the non-controlling interest subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Principal place of business	Proportion of non-controlling interest voting equity	
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Ying Cheng Investment Corp.	Taiwan	47.5%	47.5%
Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp.	Samoa	4.2%	4.2%
EDT-INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED(Note)	India	81.0%	- %

(Note) As of December 31, 2025, the entity was still under preparation and no transactions had occurred. ◦
Summarize above subsidiaries financial information as below which had prepared based on International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by FSC. The below financial information was prior to the offset amount with Group:

Summarized financial information for Ying Cheng Investment Corp. is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current asset	\$ 9,643	9,691
Non-current asset	63,660	65,100
Current liability	(50)	(50)
Net asset	<u>\$ 73,253</u>	<u>74,741</u>
Non-controlling equity closing book amount	<u>\$ 34,795</u>	<u>35,502</u>
	2025	2024
Operating revenue	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>
Net profit (loss)	\$ (49)	(50)
Other comprehensive income	(1,440)	(660)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ (1,489)</u>	<u>(710)</u>
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	<u>(23)</u>	<u>(23)</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	<u>\$ (708)</u>	<u>(337)</u>
	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ (50)	(56)
Cash flow from investing activities	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (50)</u>	<u>(56)</u>

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Summarized financial information for Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp. is as follows :

	December	December
	<u>31,2025</u>	<u>31,2024</u>
Current asset	\$ 117,627	146,011
Non-current asset	32,183	51,478
Current liability	(65,115)	(85,201)
Non-current liability	<u>(1,415)</u>	<u>(9,538)</u>
Net asset	<u>\$ 83,280</u>	<u>102,750</u>
Non-controlling equity closing book amount	<u>\$ 3,498</u>	<u>4,316</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 230,188</u>	<u>410,105</u>
Net profit (loss)	\$ (19,078)	5,188
Other comprehensive income	<u>(390)</u>	<u>3,001</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ (19,468)</u>	<u>8,189</u>
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	<u>(801)</u>	<u>218</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	<u>\$ (817)</u>	<u>344</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ 10,449	15,496
Cash flow from investing activities	2,691	(12,524)
Cash flow from financing activities	(7,355)	(7,325)
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	<u>287</u>	<u>904</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 6,072</u>	<u>(3,449)</u>

Summarized financial information for EDT-INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED. is as follows :

	December
	<u>31,2025</u>
Current asset	\$ -
Non-current asset	-
Current liability	-
Non-current liability	<u>-</u>
Net asset	<u>\$ -</u>
Non-controlling equity closing book amount	<u>\$ -</u>

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	2025
Operating revenue	\$ -
Net profit (loss)	\$ -
Other comprehensive income	-
Comprehensive income	\$ -
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	-
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	\$ -
	2025
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ -
Cash flow from investing activities	-
Cash flow from financing activities	-
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ -

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The cost and depreciation of the property, plant and equipment of the Group were as follows:

	Land	Building and construction	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other	Total
Cost or deemed cost:						
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 41,623	1,195,860	1,697,153	249,251	65,718	3,249,605
Additions	-	7,141	1,533	27,523	37,455	73,652
Reclassification	-	7,076	5,696	39,898	(52,670)	-
Reclassified to investment property	(2,509)	(16,087)	-	-	-	(18,596)
Disposals	-	-	(39,360)	(3,893)	(6)	(43,259)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	(161)	2,640	(702)	93	(1,020)	850
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 38,953	1,196,630	1,664,320	312,872	49,477	3,262,252
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 39,836	1,131,339	2,310,555	198,922	120,577	3,801,229
Additions	-	13,698	7,346	13,173	65,064	99,281
Reclassification	-	47,537	31,787	41,542	(120,866)	-
Disposals	-	-	(659,141)	(4,578)	(291)	(664,010)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	1,787	3,286	6,606	192	1,234	13,105
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 41,623	1,195,860	1,697,153	249,251	65,718	3,249,605
Depreciation:						
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	877,792	1,612,113	177,466	21,725	2,689,096
Depreciation	-	18,827	25,690	24,434	2,755	71,706
Reclassified to investment property	-	(802)	-	-	-	(802)
Disposals	-	-	(35,698)	(3,165)	(6)	(38,869)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	-	400	(467)	94	(136)	(109)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ -	896,217	1,601,638	198,829	24,338	2,721,022

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	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building and construction</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	857,368	2,241,881	157,344	19,399	3,275,992
Depreciation	-	18,376	23,517	24,546	2,268	68,707
Disposals	-	-	(659,088)	(4,578)	(262)	(663,928)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	-	2,048	5,803	154	320	8,325
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>877,792</u>	<u>1,612,113</u>	<u>177,466</u>	<u>21,725</u>	<u>2,689,096</u>

Carrying amount:

Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 38,953</u>	<u>300,413</u>	<u>62,682</u>	<u>114,043</u>	<u>25,139</u>	<u>541,230</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 39,836</u>	<u>273,971</u>	<u>68,674</u>	<u>41,578</u>	<u>101,178</u>	<u>525,237</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 41,623</u>	<u>318,068</u>	<u>85,040</u>	<u>71,785</u>	<u>43,993</u>	<u>560,509</u>

Please refer to Note6(y) for detail of disposal gain and loss.

The Group leased out partial office from January 2025, therefore reclassified its carrying amount to investment property. Please refer to Note 6(k).

Property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for long-term loans and finance were disclosed in Note 8.

(j) Right-of-use assets

The movements in the cost and depreciation of the leased land, buildings, transportation equipment were as follows:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building and construction</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Right-of-use assets cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 59,207	71,597	3,013	133,817
Additions	-	-	1,864	1,864
Decrease	(4)	-	(2,884)	(2,888)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(195)	51	(144)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 59,203</u>	<u>71,402</u>	<u>2,044</u>	<u>132,649</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 61,840	50,941	3,245	116,026
Additions	-	26,375	509	26,884
Decrease	(2,633)	(6,773)	(840)	(10,246)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	1,054	99	1,153
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 59,207</u>	<u>71,597</u>	<u>3,013</u>	<u>133,817</u>
Depreciation:				
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 15,703	52,061	2,350	70,114
Depreciation	2,380	8,902	888	12,170
Decrease	-	-	(2,483)	(2,483)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	76	21	97
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 18,083</u>	<u>61,039</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>79,898</u>

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	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building and construction</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 13,263	48,629	2,010	63,902
Depreciation	2,440	9,177	1,142	12,759
Decrease	-	(6,773)	(840)	(7,613)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	1,028	38	1,066
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 15,703</u>	<u>52,061</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>70,114</u>
Carrying amount:				
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 41,120</u>	<u>10,363</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>52,751</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 48,577</u>	<u>2,312</u>	<u>1,235</u>	<u>52,124</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 43,504</u>	<u>19,536</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>63,703</u>

(k) Investment property

Investment property includes assets owned by Group such as office buildings leased to third party. Based on original lease terms of investment property, non-cancellable lease term is three to four years and the lessee has the right to extend upon expiry. Subsequent lease term will consult with the lessee and without charging contingent rental. Please refer to Note 6(x) for information of the rental income. Rental income of leased investment property has a fixed amount.

Investment property cost and depreciation of the Group were as follows :

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building and construction</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost or deemed cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 52,185	17,843	70,028
Reclassified from property, plant and equipment	2,509	16,087	18,596
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(2,029)	83	(1,946)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 52,665</u>	<u>34,013</u>	<u>86,678</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 48,874	16,712	65,586
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	3,311	1,131	4,442
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 52,185</u>	<u>17,843</u>	<u>70,028</u>
Depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	8,945	8,945
Depreciation	-	777	777
Reclassified from property, plant and equipment	-	802	802
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(307)	(307)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>10,217</u>	<u>10,217</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	7,973	7,973
Depreciation	-	423	423
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	549	549
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>8,945</u>	<u>8,945</u>

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	Land	Building and construction	Total
Carrying amount:			
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 52,665</u>	<u>23,796</u>	<u>76,461</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 48,874</u>	<u>8,739</u>	<u>57,613</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 52,185</u>	<u>8,898</u>	<u>61,083</u>
Fair value:			
Balance on December 31, 2025			<u>\$ 81,303</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024			<u>\$ 71,870</u>

The partial office building of the Demark subsidiary was leased to a third party from January 2025, and reclassified from property, plant and equipment to investment property, please refer to Note 6 (i). When measuring the fair value of investment property, the Group considered the present value of net cash flows to be generated from leasing the property. The expected net cash flows were discounted using the yield to reflect the inherent risk of the net cash flows. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the yields applied to the net annual rentals to determine the fair value of investment property were , 5.24% to 5.5%, its fair value evaluation technology makes the input value belong level 3.

The investment property were not pledged as collateral.

(I) Intangible assets

The movements of intangible assets were as follows:

	Patent	Computer software cost	Membership card	Total amount
Initial cost:				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 3,842	9,252	2,750	15,844
Individual acquisition	300	2,398	-	2,698
Disposals	(1,091)	(2,794)	-	(3,885)
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(25)	-	(25)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 3,051</u>	<u>8,831</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>14,632</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 3,663	9,169	2,750	15,582
Individual acquisition	436	27	-	463
Disposals	(257)	-	-	(257)
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	56	-	56
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 3,842</u>	<u>9,252</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>15,844</u>
Amortization:				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	\$ 1,773	9,118	-	10,891
Amortization	405	452	-	857
Disposals	(1,091)	(2,794)	-	(3,885)
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(25)	-	(25)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,087</u>	<u>6,751</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,838</u>

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	Patent	Computer software cost	Membership card	Total amount
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 1,717	8,885	-	10,602
Amortization	313	177	-	490
Disposals	(257)	-	-	(257)
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	56	-	56
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 1,773</u>	<u>9,118</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,891</u>
Carrying amount:				
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,964</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>6,794</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 1,946</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>4,980</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,069</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>4,953</u>

The amortization expenses of intangible assets included in statement of comprehensive income were as follows:

	2025	2024
Operating cost	\$ 405	313
Operating expense	452	177
	<u>\$ 857</u>	<u>490</u>

Intangible assets were not pledged as collateral.

(m) Short-term borrowings

The details of Short-term borrowings were as follows:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Unsecured bank loans	\$ -	-
Unused short-term credit lines	<u>\$ 1,699,747</u>	<u>1,802,280</u>
Range of interest rates	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Short-term loans were not pledged as collateral.

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

(n) Other payables

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Salaries and bonus payables	\$ 142,446	150,814
Employee remuneration payables	9,249	21,170
Directors' remuneration payables	4,384	9,949
Employee benefit liabilities	38,954	33,969
Payables on equipment	8,211	7,429
Others	67,508	105,866
	<u>\$ 270,752</u>	<u>329,197</u>

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(o) Long-term borrowings

The details of long-term borrowings were as follows:

	<u>December 31,2025</u>	<u>December 31,2024</u>
Secured Bank loans	\$ 400,000	300,000
Less: discount on long-term borrowings	<u>1,020</u>	<u>347</u>
Total	<u>\$ 398,980</u>	<u>299,653</u>
Unused long-term credit lines	<u>\$ 400,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Range of interest rates	<u>2.1832%</u>	<u>2.2819%</u>

The Group signed a 5-year syndicated loan contract with E-SUN bank and six other banks on March 18, 2025, with a revolving credit line of \$800,000 from the first appropriation date to maturity date, wherein \$800,000 can be appropriated by using the banks' own fund and \$600,000 by using Group-issued commercial paper guaranteed by the banks, and the combined credit line should not exceed \$800,000. According to the loan contract, the Group should repay the syndicated loan contract signed on May 15, 2020 before the first appropriation date. Additionally, the date after 9 months when the contract was signed will be considered as the first appropriation date to calculate the revolving credit even if the credit line is unused after 9 months. The credit line, with a total of five phases, decreases every 6 months, beginning the 36th month after the first appropriation date. The first to fourth phase of the total credit line amounting to \$800,000 will decrease by 12.5%, and the fifth phase will decrease by 50%. As the credit line decreases, the residual of the excess credit line will be repaid upon maturity. On April 15, 2025, the Group utilized \$400,000 from its syndicated loan. The remaining relevant restrictive terms of the contract are as follows :

Pursuant to the loan contract, for the duration of the loan, the Company must conform to the predetermined financial covenants involving special financial ratios calculated based on the annual consolidated financial statements. If the special financial ratios cannot meet the requirements, the Company should improve within nine months after the end of the fiscal year. If the adjusted financial ratios reviewed by the certified accountant meet the requirements, it will not be regarded as breach of the contract. During the period for adjustment, unused lines of credit, excluding the revolving credit extension, will be suspended until such ratios are in compliance with the contract requirement. However, during the said period, the interest rate and the commercial paper guaranteed rate would increase to 1.25% unless the majority of the consortium agreed the exemption. Before the final agreement is made by the majority of the consortium, the violation of financial ratios would not be viewed as breach.

- (i) A minimum current ratio of 100% should be maintained.
- (ii) A maximum debt ratio of 150% should be maintained.
- (iii) A minimum times interest earned ratio of 2.5 should be maintained.
- (iv) Minimum net tangible assets of 1,600,000 should be maintained.

Assets pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings are disclosed in note 8.

The Group signed a 5-year syndicated loan contract with E-SUN bank and six other banks on May 15, 2020, with a revolving credit line of \$800,000 from the first appropriation date to maturity date, wherein \$800,000 can be appropriated by using the banks' own fund and \$600,000 by using company-issued commercial paper guaranteed by the banks, and the combined credit line should not exceed \$800,000. According to the loan contract, 9 months after the date the contract was signed will be considered as the first appropriation date to calculate the revolving credit even if the credit line is unused after 9 months. The credit line, with a total of five phases, decreases every 6 months, beginning the 36th month after the first appropriation date. The first to fourth phases of the total credit

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line amounting to \$800,000 will decrease by 12.5%, and the fifth phase will decrease by 50%. As the credit line decreases, the residual of the excess credit line will be repaid upon maturity. The Group utilized \$400,000 from its syndicated loan on February 5, 2021 as of December 31, 2025, the Group had fully repaid (including early repayment of \$250,000).

(p) Lease liabilities

The details of lease liabilities were as follow :

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Current	\$ 11,870	11,593
Non-Current	\$ 46,054	56,777

For maturity analysis, please refer to Note 6 (z) Financial Instruments.

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follow :

	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 2,577	2,908
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 1,606	1,826
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	\$ 591	620

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group were as follow :

	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ 16,585	17,211

(i) Lease of land, building and construction

The Group leases land and buildings for its office use. The leases of land and buildings run for approximately 2 to 10 years, and the lease period of office premises is usually 2 to 3 years.

Lease payments for certain contracts are subject to changes in the local price index, which usually occur once a year.

Part of the lease includes an option to extend the same period of the original contract at the end of the lease term. The lease agreements for some of the equipment include the option to extend the lease or terminate the lease, which are managed separately by each region, and therefore the individual terms and conditions agreed upon are different within the Group. These options are only for the Group to have enforceable rights and the lessor does not have this right. It is not possible to reasonably determined the period of the extended lease that will be exercisable, the related payments over the period covered by the option are not included in the lease liability.

(ii) Other leases

The lease period for the Group leased transportation equipment is 2 to 3 years.

In addition, the lease term of the Group leased machinery and equipment is 1 to 3 years. These leases are short-term or low-value leases. The Group chooses to apply the exemption recognition requirement without recognizing its related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

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(q) Operating lease

The Group rents out its investment property. Since almost all the risks associated with the ownership of the underlying assets are not transferred, this lease contract was classified as an operating lease. Please refer to Note 6 (k) Investment property.

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

	<u>December 31,2025</u>	<u>December 31,2024</u>
Less than one year	\$ 3,904	4,512
1~2 years	556	3,459
2~3 years	<u>567</u>	<u>-</u>
Undiscounted total lease payments	<u>\$ 5,027</u>	<u>7,971</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the investment property rental income recognized in other income amounting to \$5,269 and \$4,380, respectively. No significant maintenance and repair costs for investment property.

(r) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit obligation was as follows :

	<u>December 31,2025</u>	<u>December 31,2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 262,217	256,591
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(186,240)</u>	<u>(157,783)</u>
Net liabilities of defined benefit obligations	<u>\$ 75,977</u>	<u>98,808</u>

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account at Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. The plan (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitles a retired employee to receive a lump-sum payment based on years of service and average salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Group set aside pension funds in accordance with the legislation from the Ministry of Labor and managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds. The annual budget for the allocation of the minimum income cannot be lower than the income calculated based on the interest rate of the banks' two-year time deposit in accordance with the legislation "Management and Utilization of the Labor Pension Funds".

The Group's labor pension reserve account balance in Bank of Taiwan amounted to \$186,240 as of December 31, 2025. The utilization of the labor pension fund assets includes the asset allocation and yield of the fund. Please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

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2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows :

	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	\$ 256,591	235,006
Current service and interest cost	5,378	4,279
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		
– Actuarial loss (gain) on financial assumptions change	6,839	16,720
– Experience	(1,266)	3,789
Employee benefits not paid from plan assets	(5,325)	(3,203)
Balance on December 31	\$ 262,217	256,591

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group were as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	\$ 157,783	141,941
Plan expected return	3,156	2,310
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (assets)		
– Return on plan assets (excluding current interest cost)	10,411	12,049
Contributions made by employer	20,215	4,686
Employee benefit paid	(5,325)	(3,203)
Balance on December 31	\$ 186,240	157,783

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

	2025	2024
Current service costs	\$ 294	494
Net interest costs on net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	1,928	1,475
	\$ 2,222	1,969
Operating cost	\$ 1,594	1,419
Selling expenses	122	108
General and administrative expenses	293	254
Research and development expenses	213	188
	\$ 2,222	1,969
Actual return on assets	\$ 13,567	14,359

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5) Actuarial assumptions

The following are the Group's principal actuarial assumptions:

	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Discount rate	1.750%	2.000%
Future salary increases	4.000%	4.000%

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is \$4,884.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 13.21 years.

6) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows :

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	
	Increased	Decreased
December 31, 2025		
Discount rate (change of 0.25%)	\$ (6,839)	7,100
Future salary increasing rate (changed 0.25%)	\$ 6,806	(6,605)
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate (change of 0.25%)	\$ (7,212)	7,507
Future salary increasing rate (changed 0.25%)	\$ 7,215	(6,968)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions remain constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of the pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2025 and 2024.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

The pension benefit of Dong Guan Emerging Display Limited, Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A., EDT-Europe Aps, Emerging Display Korea and EDT-Japan Corp. are based on their respective local regulation of defined contribution plan. The accrued expenses should be recognized as current expenses. Besides, Ying Dar Investment Development Corp., Bae Haw Investment Development Corp., Ying Cheng Investment Corp., Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp. do not have any employee and pension plan. Therefore, there is no pension benefit obligation required.

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Details of the Group's pension costs under the defined contribution method were as follows :

	2025	2024
Operating Cost	\$ 24,206	26,287
Selling expenses	7,492	7,279
General and administrative expenses	2,527	2,613
Research and development expenses	3,567	3,442
	\$ 37,792	39,621

(s) Income tax

	2025	2024
Current tax expense		
Current period	\$ 30,006	56,005
Adjustment for prior periods	(11,982)	(4,268)
	18,024	51,737
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5,731)	13,358
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(4,950)	216
	(10,681)	13,574
Income tax expense	\$ 7,343	65,311

No income tax was recognized directly in equity in 2025 and 2024.

(i) The amount of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows :

	2025	2024
Items not reclassified to profit or loss:		
Unrealized gains or losses from investments in equity instruments measured at FVOCI	\$ 4,539	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :		
Unrealized gains or losses from investments in equity instruments measured at FVOCI	1,349	(135)

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax is as follows:

	2025	2024
Income before income tax	\$ 169,834	393,403
Income tax calculated based on the Group's tax rate	\$ 33,966	78,681
Effect of overseas income tax differences	3,584	(1,054)
Tax-exempt income for dividend income	(7,198)	(5,383)
Tax-exempt income for derived from the securities transactions gain (loss)	1	10
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	(4,950)	216

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	2025	2024
Investment tax credits	(10,000)	(12,250)
Additional tax on undistributed earnings	2,613	9,541
Adjustment for prior periods	(11,982)	(4,268)
Others	1,309	(182)
Income tax expenses	\$ 7,343	65,311

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Pension expense	\$ 62,473	87,227
Temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries	88,663	86,095
	\$ 151,136	173,322

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group is unable to control whether deferred tax assets associated with investments in subsidiaries will reverse in the foreseeable future. Also, the Group considered the recoverability of these temporary differences to be unpredictable and therefore did not recognize the tax effect as deferred tax assets.

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized foreign exchange gains	Other	Total
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 256	4,588	1,151	5,995
Recognized in profit or loss	-	(4,588)	(1,151)	(5,739)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	5,888	-	-	5,888
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$ 6,144	-	-	6,144
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 391	-	653	1,044
Recognized in profit or loss	-	4,588	498	5,086
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(135)	-	-	(135)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$ 256	4,588	1,151	5,995

Deferred tax assets:

	Inventory valuation loss	Unrealized sales profit	Unrealized foreign exchange loss	Employee benefits liabilities	Other	Total
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 12,274	7,834	-	5,761	4,814	30,683
Recognized in profit or loss	(2,154)	(881)	2,131	475	5,371	4,942
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-	31	31
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$ 10,120	6,953	2,131	6,236	10,216	35,656

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	Inventory valuation loss	Unrealized sales profit	Unrealized foreign exchange loss	Employee benefits liabilities	Other	Total
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 11,220	7,879	8,037	5,520	6,505	39,161
Recognized in profit or loss	1,054	(45)	(8,037)	241	(1,701)	(8,488)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-	10	10
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 12,274</u>	<u>7,834</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,761</u>	<u>4,814</u>	<u>30,683</u>

(iii) Assessment of tax

The Group's tax returns for the years through 2023 were assessed by the R.O.C tax authority.

(t) Share capital and other equities

(i) Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the authorized share capital of the Company amounted to \$3,500,000, comprising 350,000 thousand shares with a par value of New Taiwan dollars (TWD) 10 per share. Issued shares were both 157,408 thousand shares, the weighted average numbers of shares of common stock outstanding excluding treasury stock and the common stock held by the Company's subsidiaries were both 147,014 thousand shares and 148,614 thousand shares, respectively.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus were as follows :

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Treasury share transactions	\$ 76,651	63,459
Disgorgement	4,516	4,516
Return of employee stock ownership trust	<u>878</u>	<u>737</u>
Total	<u>\$ 82,045</u>	<u>68,712</u>

According to the Company Act, any realized capital surplus is initially used to cover any deficit, and the balance, if any, could be transferred to common stock as stock dividend or distributed as cash based on a resolution approved by the stockholders. Realized capital surplus includes the premium derived from the issuance of shares of stock in excess of par value and endowments received by the Group. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the combined amount of any portions capitalized in any one year may not exceed 10% of paid-in capital.

(iii) Retained Earning

The Company's article of incorporation stipulates that Company's net earnings, after paying any taxes, should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve. Only if the legal reserve has attained to the paid-in capital could be the exception, besides, special reserves are supposed to set aside or reversed in accordance with the needs of the Company's operations or the relevant regulations of the government. And then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings will be distributable earnings. No more than 80% of the current year's distributable earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval. But cash-based dividends, including cash distribution from legal reserve and capital surplus, will first have to be approved by the Board of Directors and be reported at the shareholders' meeting.

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The Company's industry is currently in a steady growth phase. The Company's dividend policy is to pay dividends from surplus considering the future capital budget requirement and cash requirements and taking into the account of dilution on earnings per share and influence upon returns on equity. Therefore, the future distribution of earnings shall be distributed in cash dividends and/or stock dividends. The ratio of cash dividends shall not be less than 50% of the Company's total dividends for the year.

1) Legal reserve

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

2) Special reserve

In accordance with the requirements issued by the FSC, a portion of earnings shall be allocated as special reserve during earnings distribution. If the Company has already reclassified a portion of earnings to special reserve under the preceding subparagraph, it shall make supplemental allocation of special reserve for the amount of the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. An equivalent amount of special reserve shall be allocated from the after-tax net profit in the period, plus items other than after-tax net profit in the period, that are included in the undistributed current-period earnings and the undistributed prior-period earnings. A portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified to special earnings reserve (and does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the balance reclassified as a special earnings reserve through the resolutions passed by the shareholders' meeting were \$90,525 and \$91,228, respectively.

3) Earnings distribution

According to the resolutions of the Board of Directors held on February 27, 2025 and March 7, 2024, the appropriations of dividend from the distributable retained earnings of 2024 and 2023 were as follows :

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders (New Taiwan Dollar)		
Cash	<u>\$ 1.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>

The amount of cash dividends on the appropriations of earnings for 2025 has been approved during the board meeting on March 4, 2026. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders was \$1.2 per share.

(iv) Other equity (net of tax)

	<u>Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operation</u>	<u>Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 8,619	(99,144)	(90,525)
— Changes of the Group	1,840	(3,668)	(1,828)
— Disposal of investments in equity instrument designated at FVOCI	-	(28,473)	(28,473)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 10,459</u>	<u>(131,285)</u>	<u>(120,826)</u>

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	Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operation	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ (3,047)	(88,181)	(91,228)
– Changes of the Group	11,666	(10,773)	893
– Disposal of investments in equity instrument designated at FVOCI	-	(190)	(190)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$ 8,619	(92,144)	(90,525)

(v) Treasury stock

To motivate employees and enhance employee commitment, the Board of Directors resolved to repurchase 7,400 thousand shares of the Company's common stock in accordance with Article 28-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act on December 11, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had repurchased 1,600 thousand shares, with a cumulative repurchase cost of \$37,114 thousand.

Ying Dar Corp. and Bae Haw Corp., 100%-owned subsidiaries of the Company, held the Company's common stock for years. In 2025 and 2024, Ying Dar Corp. and Bae Haw Corp. did not purchase or dispose of any of the Group's shares. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Ying Dar Corp. and Bae Haw Corp. together held 8,794 thousand shares of the Group's common stock. The cost was \$122,282 which was recognized in treasury shares. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, their market values amounted to \$205,349 and \$251,080, respectively.

Group should not be pledged, and do not hold any shareholder rights before their transfer.

(u) Earnings per share

The calculations of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share were as follows:

	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group	\$ 163,315	327,897
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (expressed in thousands of shares)	148,569	148,614
Expressed in New Taiwan dollars	\$ 1.10	2.21
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group	\$ 163,315	327,897
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (expressed in thousands of shares)	148,569	148,614
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary stock – Employee share bonus (expressed in thousands of shares)	512	889
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares – diluted (expressed in thousands of shares)	149,081	149,503
Expressed in New Taiwan dollars	\$ 1.10	2.19

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In calculating the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding used to compute earnings per share, the Company has deducted 1,600 thousand shares of treasury stock repurchased in 2025. Additionally, 8,794 thousand shares held by subsidiaries, which are treated as treasury stock, were excluded from the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding for both 2025 and 2024.

(v) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2025			
	Domestic	North America	Other operating department	Total
Primary geographical markets:				
Europe	\$ 861,733	-	427	862,160
America	385	1,360,466	-	1,360,851
Others	562,743	224,607	178	787,528
Total	\$ 1,424,861	1,585,073	605	3,010,539
Major products:				
Liquid crystal display modules	\$ 417,631	837,890	-	1,255,521
Capacitive touch panel and capacitive touch panel module	975,250	705,999	-	1,681,249
Others	31,980	41,184	605	73,769
Total	\$ 1,424,861	1,585,073	605	3,010,539
	2024			
	Domestic	North America	Other operating department	Total
Primary geographical markets:				
Europe	\$ 1,706,414	24	1,294	1,707,732
America	139	1,145,629	-	1,145,768
Others	557,848	193,910	294	752,052
Total	\$ 2,264,401	1,339,563	1,588	3,605,552
Major products:				
Liquid crystal display modules	\$ 555,639	807,879	-	1,363,518
Capacitive touch panel and capacitive touch panel module	1,675,100	524,130	-	2,199,230
Others	33,662	7,554	1,588	42,804
Total	\$ 2,264,401	1,339,563	1,588	3,605,552

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(ii) Contract balance

	<u>December 31,2025</u>	<u>December 31,2024</u>	<u>January 1,2024</u>
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	\$ 326,544	535,712	617,289
Less: Allowance for impairment	(980)	(5,804)	(1,418)
Total	<u>\$ 325,564</u>	<u>529,908</u>	<u>615,871</u>
Contract liability – unearned revenue(recognized in other current liabilities)	<u>\$ 20,794</u>	<u>33,766</u>	<u>56,222</u>

Please refer to Note 6(d) for accounts receivable and impairment.

The amount of revenue recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, that were included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were 15,589 and 32,846, respectively.

(w) Employee remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

On May 28, 2025, the Company's shareholders resolved to amend the Articles of Incorporation. According to the amended Articles, if the Company has earnings in a given year, at least 5% of the earnings shall be allocated as employee compensation, and no more than 3% shall be allocated as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses, the amount necessary to offset such losses shall be reserved. Of the total amount allocated for employee compensation, 20% to 50% shall be distributed to grassroots-level employees. The recipients of stock or cash compensation may include employees of subsidiaries who meet certain criteria.

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to \$9,249 and \$21,170, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to \$5,549 and \$12,702, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2025 and 2024. The aforementioned amounts, as stated in the parent-Group-only financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions approved by Board of Directors for 2025 and 2024. The previous distribution of compensation to employees, remuneration of directors approved by Board of Directors for related information, please go to website: <http://mops.twse.com.tw>.

(x) Net other income (expenses)

Net other income (expenses) consists of rental income from investment property and lending space.

(y) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

The details of interest income were as follows :

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 16,336	27,796
Mutual funds and Corporate bonds	16,393	11,238
Others	-	11
	<u>\$ 32,729</u>	<u>39,045</u>

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(ii) Other income

The details of other income were as follows :

	2025	2024
Dividend income	\$ 35,989	26,916
Claims income	12,074	-
Other	1,086	480
	\$ 49,149	27,396

(iii) Other gains and losses

Details of other gains and losses were as follows :

	2025	2024
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	\$ (54,454)	94,981
Net gains (losses) on disposal of financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss	(4,600)	11,338
Net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	52	2,114
Net gains on disposal of investments	1,562	348
Others	(331)	(3,185)
	\$ (57,771)	105,596

(iv) Finance cost

Details of finance costs were as follows :

	2025	2024
Interest expenses		
Bank loans	\$ 8,779	7,795
Lease liabilities	2,577	2,908
Management fee of syndicated loan	192	200
Others	-	33
	\$ 11,548	10,936

(z) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Exposure to credit risk

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk was the carrying amount of financial assets.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, three customers accounted for 41% and 51% of total accounts receivable, respectively.

EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to consolidated financial statements

3) Credit risk of accounts receivable

For credit risk exposure of accounts receivable, please refer to note 6(d).

Other financial assets at amortized cost include other notes receivable and other receivables, refundable deposits, and restricted time deposits, Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income include listed debt securities. All of these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the credit loss allowance recognized during the period was limited to 12 months' expected credit losses. There was no loss allowance recognized. Please refer to Notes 6(c, e) and 6(g).

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contracted cash flows</u>	<u>Due within 6 months</u>	<u>Due in 6-12 months</u>	<u>Due in 1-2 years</u>	<u>Due in 2-5 years</u>	<u>Due in over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2025							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured Long-term loans (floating rate)	\$ 398,980	(431,606)	(3,924)	(4,402)	(8,733)	(414,547)	-
Accounts payable (no interest)	398,670	(398,670)	(398,670)	-	-	-	-
Other payable (no interest)	270,752	(270,752)	(270,752)	-	-	-	-
Lease liability (fixed interest)	57,924	(79,191)	(7,139)	(6,671)	(5,510)	(8,967)	(50,904)
Guarantee deposits received (no interest)	930	(930)	-	-	-	(930)	-
	<u>\$ 1,127,256</u>	<u>(1,181,149)</u>	<u>(680,485)</u>	<u>(11,073)</u>	<u>(14,243)</u>	<u>(424,444)</u>	<u>(50,904)</u>
December 31, 2024							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured Long-term loans (floating rate)	\$ 299,653	(306,996)	(2,870)	(3,451)	(300,675)	-	-
Accounts payable (no interest)	397,322	(397,322)	(397,322)	-	-	-	-
Notes payable (no interest)	20	(20)	(20)	-	-	-	-
Other payable (no interest)	329,197	(329,197)	(329,197)	-	-	-	-
Lease liability (fixed interest)	68,370	(92,122)	(7,121)	(7,036)	(13,324)	(10,821)	(53,820)
Guarantee deposits received (no interest)	963	(963)	-	-	(604)	(359)	-
	<u>\$ 1,095,525</u>	<u>(1,126,620)</u>	<u>(736,530)</u>	<u>(10,487)</u>	<u>(314,603)</u>	<u>(11,180)</u>	<u>(53,820)</u>

The Group does not expect that the cash flow included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Foreign currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

Significant financial assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk were as follows:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024			
	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>TWD</u>	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>TWD</u>	
<u>Financial assets</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD	\$	40,278	31,430	1,265,929	40,713	32,785	1,334,782
JPY		257,239	0.2008	51,654	7,402	0.2099	1,554
CNY		3,859	4.496	17,349	4,333	4.478	19,403

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	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
USD	-	-	-	2,176	32.785	71,324
JPY	371,669	0.2008	74,631	-	-	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$ 12,346	31.430	388,042	11,851	32.785	388,527
JPY	7,758	0.2008	1,558	4,860	0.2099	1,020

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, accounts payables, and other payables. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, if the exchange rate of the variety kinds of functional currencies versus the foreign currency have increased or decreased by 1%, given no changes in other factors, profit after tax would have increased or decreased by \$7,206 and \$7,654, and other comprehensive income after tax would have increased or decreased by \$597 and \$0, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis of prior year.

3) Exchange gains and losses on monetary items

The Group has variety kinds of functional currencies, hence we use summarized method to disclose exchange gain (loss) of monetary items. For year 2025 and 2024, foreign exchange gain (including realized and unrealized) amounted to loss \$54,454 and gain \$94,981, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to liquidity risk management for the detail of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities' interest exposure.

The sensitivity analysis of interest was made based on the interest rate of derivative and non-derivative instruments at the reporting date. The analysis of liabilities bearing floating interest rates was prepared based on the assumption that the outstanding amount at the reporting date had existed for the whole year. The rate of change used by the Group as interest to report to the management lever is $\pm 0.25\%$ of the interest rate. This also represents the management's assessment of the reasonable scope of change.

If interest rates on loans had increased or decreased by 0.25% with all other variables held constant. Profit after tax for the years 2025 and 2024 would have been decreased or increased by \$800 and \$600, respectively, mainly as a result of liabilities bearing floating interest rates.

(v) Other price risk

If the prices of equity securities change at reporting date, with all other variables held constant, the influences were as follows:

Price of securities at reporting date	2025		2024	
	Other comprehensive income after tax	Net income after tax	Other comprehensive income after tax	Net income after tax
Increase 3%	<u>\$ 25,006</u>	<u>2,797</u>	<u>24,624</u>	<u>5,210</u>
Decrease 3%	<u>\$ (25,006)</u>	<u>2,797</u>	<u>(24,624)</u>	<u>(5,210)</u>

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(vi) Fair value

1) Categories and fair values of financial instruments

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

	December 31, 2025				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	amount	Level 1	amount
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Debt instrument with quoted market prices	\$ 93,237	93,237	-	-	93,237
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Debt instrument with quoted market prices	232,331	232,331	-	-	232,331
Equity instrument with quoted market prices	538,120	538,120	-	-	538,120
Equity instrument at fair value without quoted market prices	<u>124,450</u>	-	-	124,450	124,450
Subtotal	<u>894,901</u>				
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,193,766	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	325,564	-	-	-	-
Other account receivables	5,571	-	-	-	-
Restricted time deposits	2,602	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	<u>8,061</u>	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	<u>1,535,564</u>				
Total financial assets	<u>\$ 2,523,702</u>				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Bank loans	\$ 398,980	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	398,670	-	-	-	-
Other payable	270,752	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	57,924	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	<u>930</u>	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>\$ 1,127,256</u>				

	December 31, 2024				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	amount	Level 1	amount
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Debt instrument with quoted market prices	\$ 187,927	187,927	-	-	187,927
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Debt instrument with quoted market prices	227,928	227,928	-	-	227,928
Equity instrument with quoted market prices	530,309	530,309	-	-	530,309
Equity instrument at fair value without quoted market prices	<u>123,602</u>	-	-	123,602	123,602
Subtotal	<u>881,839</u>				

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	December 31, 2024				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	amount	Level 1	amount
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	925,775	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	529,908	-	-	-	-
Other account receivables	6,099	-	-	-	-
Restricted time deposits	2,385	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	<u>8,613</u>	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	<u>1,472,780</u>				
Total financial assets	<u>\$ 2,542,546</u>				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Bank loans	\$ 299,653	-	-	-	-
Notes payable	20	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	397,322	-	-	-	-
Other payable	329,197	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	68,370	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	<u>963</u>	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>\$ 1,095,525</u>				

The Group measures its assets and liabilities use input observable market data. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs used in valuation techniques are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in the active markets for identified assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
 - Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- 2) Valuation techniques and assumptions used in fair value determination

Non-derivative instruments

If a financial instrument has a quoted price in an active market, the quoted price is used as fair value. Quoted prices of major stock exchanges and quoted prices of government bonds are the basis for measuring the fair value of stocks listed on an exchange, stocks listed on the OTC, and debt instruments with quoted prices in an active market.

The fair values of the Group's listed securities and open-end funds with standard terms and conditions and traded in active markets are determined by the quoted market prices.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without active market are based on valuation technique or quoted price from competitor. Fair value measured by valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, discounted cash flow method or other valuation technique. Using discounted cash flow method to calculate fair value, the main assumption is to reflect monetary time value and return of invest risk to discount and measure based on investee's estimated future cash flow.

Derivative instruments

The fair value of Swap contracts and Forward exchange contract and option is based on quoted prices from the counterparty.

EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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3) Transfer between Level 1 to Level 2

There was no transfer between the fair value hierarchy levels for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	<u>Unquoted equity instruments</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$	123,602
Recognized in other comprehensive income		848
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$	124,450
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	106,700
Recognized in other comprehensive income		1,402
Purchased		15,500
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$	123,602

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

The Group's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investments.

The Group's equity investments without active market in Level 3 have more than one significant unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs of equity investments without active market are individually independent, and there is no correlation between them.

Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follow :

<u>Item</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs</u>	<u>Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity investments without an active market	Discounted Cash Flow Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing growth rate (1.72% and 1.68%, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024) Weighted average cost of capital (15.2193% and 14.4770%, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024) Market illiquidity discount rate (19.19% and 14.63%, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024) Non-controlling interests discount rate (as of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, ranged from 32.24%, respectively) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The higher the continuing growth rate is, the higher the estimated fair value would be. The higher the weighted average cost of capital is, the lower the estimated fair value would be. The higher the market illiquidity discount rate is, the lower the estimated fair value would be. The higher the non-controlling interests discount is, the lower the estimated fair value would be.

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Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity investments without an active market	Net Asset Value Method	Net Asset Value	N/A

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

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

Inputs	Fluctuation in inputs Fluctuation in inputs	Changes in fair value reflected in OCI	
		Favorable	Favorable
December 31, 2025			
Continuing growth rate 1.72%	0.1%	\$ 420	420
Weighted average cost of capital 15.2193%	0.1%	700	630
Market illiquidity discount rate 19.19%	1%	910	910
Non-controlling interests discount rate 32.24%	1%	1,120	1,050
December 31, 2024			
Continuing growth rate 1.68%	0.1%	\$ 490	420
Weighted average cost of capital 14.4770%	0.1%	700	630
Market illiquidity discount rate 14.63%	1%	910	910
Non-controlling interests discount rate 32.24%	1%	1,120	1,120

The favorable and unfavorable effects represented the changes in fair value, and fair value was based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflected the effects of changes in a single input, and it did not include the interrelationships and variances with another input.

(aa) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

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

- 1) Credit risk
- 2) Liquidity risk
- 3) Market risk

In this note expressed the information of risk exposure and objectives, policies and process of risk measurement and management. For detailed information, please refer to the related notes of each risk.

EMERGING DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to consolidated financial statements

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. Every department is responsible for planning and controlling the risk management of the Group's operation and reports it to the Board regularly.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The supervisor of the Group oversees how the management complies in monitoring the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The supervisor is assisted in its oversight role by an internal Audit. An Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers, bank deposits, derivative financial instruments, and investment securities.

1) Accounts receivable

The credit risk is impacted by the individual situation of each client. The Group continuously monitors the information concerning client credit risk factors, such as the default risk of the industries and countries in which the customers operate.

According to the credit policy, the Group has to evaluate the credit of each new customer before setting the payment and delivery terms. The evaluations include external credit ratings, if available, and bank references. The Group reviews credit limits periodically and requires customers to pay in advance when the customers' credit ratings did not meet the benchmark.

2) Investments

The credit risk exposed in the bank deposits, derivative financial instruments, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the finance department. Since the Group's transactions were with financial institutions with good credit ratings, there were no noncompliance issues, and therefore, there is no significant credit risk. Investments in other financial instruments are measured and monitored by the finance department with the instruction from the chairman to ensure each risk of investment target is under the Group's affordable level.

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

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As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group had unused credit lines amounting to \$2,099,747 and \$2,102,280, respectively.

(v) Market risk

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

The Group engages in derivative financial instruments trading in order to manage the market risk, thus, generating financial liabilities or financial assets, all the execution of those transactions was under the Board's instruction.

1) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities, primarily the New Taiwan dollar (TWD), US dollar (USD), Japan Yen (JPY), Danish Krone (DKK), China Yuan (CNY) and Korean Won (KRW). The currencies used in these transactions are the TWD, USD, JPY, EUR and CNY.

At any point of time, the Group's principle is to hedge using the net values after offsetting payables and receivables or assets and liabilities which are generated by business operation. The Group mainly hedges its currency risk using the foreign exchange agreements wherein the maturity date is less than 6 months.

2) Interest risk

The Group adopts a policy to ensure the exposure of changes in interest rates on borrowings is evaluated by the trend in market interest rates. The Group can manage its interest risk through maintaining an appropriate portfolio of floating interest rate and fixed interest rate.

3) Other market price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk due to the investments in equity instruments and mutual funds that contain uncertainty of future prices risk. Therefore, the Group monitors and manages the equity investments by holding different investment portfolio and regularly updating the information of equity instruments and mutual funds investment.

(ab) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares, capital surplus, retained earnings, other equity and non-controlling interests of the Group. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to common shareholders.

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

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

The Group use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage their capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debts from the balance sheet are derived from the total liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include stock capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, other equity, and non-controlling interest. In 2025, the Group's capital management strategy is consistent with the prior year. The Group's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

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	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Net debt	<u>\$ 74,363</u>	<u>328,137</u>
Total equity	<u>\$ 2,619,850</u>	<u>2,714,942</u>
Debt-to-equity ratio	2.84%	12.09%

The decrease in the debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31, 2025 was primarily due to the income in cash and cash equivalents caused by the decrease of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and equity investments at fair value through profit or loss.

(ac) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow:

The Group's investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow were as follows:

- (i) Please refer to Note 6(j) for right of use assets.
- (ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	Non-cash changes					December 31, 2025
	January 1, 2025	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Amortization	Other (Note)	
Long-term borrowings	\$ 299,653	100,000	-	(673)	-	398,980
Lease liabilities	68,370	(11,666)	(239)	-	1,459	57,924
Guarantee deposits	963	(34)	1	-	-	930
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 368,986</u>	<u>88,300</u>	<u>(238)</u>	<u>(673)</u>	<u>1,459</u>	<u>457,834</u>

	Non-cash changes					December 31, 2024
	January 1, 2024	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Amortization	Other (Note)	
Long-term borrowings	\$ 399,333	(100,000)	-	320	-	299,653
Lease liabilities	55,971	(11,946)	94	-	24,251	68,370
Guarantee deposits	600	331	32	-	-	963
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 455,904</u>	<u>(111,615)</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>24,251</u>	<u>368,986</u>

Note: Increase (reduction) of right-of-use assets.

(7) Transactions with Related Parties

Compensation of key management personnel

The information on key management personnel compensation was as follows :

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 39,470	45,619
Post-employment benefits	690	677
	<u>\$ 40,160</u>	<u>46,296</u>

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Notes to consolidated financial statements

(8) Pledged assets:

The details and carrying values of pledged assets were as follows :

Pledged Assets	Purpose	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Restricted time deposits-current	Guarantee for customs	\$ 2,602	2,385
Property, plant and equipment—buildings	Guarantee for long-term borrowings	182,578	187,835
		\$ 185,180	190,220

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has signed contracts for the purchase of equipment. The unrecognized contingencies of those contracts amounted to \$9,927 and \$17,498, respectively .

(10) Losses due to major disasters: none

(11) Significant Subsequent Events:

As of January 26, 2026, the Company's total net investment remitted to EDT-INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED amounted to US\$2,685 thousand, representing an 81% equity interest. .

In accordance with the Board's resolution on December 31, 2025, the Company scheduled a treasury share repurchase of 7,400 thousand shares from December 31, 2025 to February 11, 2026. The program was completed as of February 10, 2026, with a total of 4,571 thousand shares bought back.

(12) Other

The details of the Group's employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization were as follows :

By function By item	2025			2024		
	Recorded as operating cost	Recorded as operating expenses	Total	Recorded as operating cost	Recorded as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	424,550	280,908	705,458	453,101	293,369	746,470
Labor and health insurance	47,772	20,371	68,143	48,977	19,441	68,418
Pension expense	25,800	14,214	40,014	27,706	13,884	41,590
Others	4,135	2,819	6,954	4,760	2,635	7,395
Depreciation	65,877	18,776	84,653	63,818	18,071	81,889
Amortization	405	452	857	313	177	490

(13) Supplementary disclosure requirements

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group for 2025:

- (i) Loans extended to other parties: None.
- (ii) Guarantees provided to other parties: None.

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(iii) Securities owned as of December 31, 2025 (subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures not included):

Name of security holder	Name of security and type	Relationship between issuer of security and the security holder	Financial statement account	December 31, 2025				Highest percentage of ownership during the year	Remarks
				Units (shares)	Highest percentage of ownership during the year	Percentage of ownership	Fair value		
The Company	Yuanta US 20+ Year BBB Corporate Bond ETF	-	Financial assets at FVTPL – current	1,410,000	47,503	-	47,503	-	-
The Company	Cathay BBB Corporate Bond ex China Coupon 4.5% 10 Yr+20% Sector Capped ETF	-	Financial assets at FVTPL – current	1,280,000	45,734	-	45,734	-	-
The Company	Corporate bonds TAISEM	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	1,020,000	31,931	-	31,931	-	-
The Company	Corporate bonds BAC	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	1,940,000	63,789	-	63,789	-	-
The Company	Corporate bonds MS	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	2,000,000	65,690	-	65,690	-	-
The Company	Corporate bonds MATSEL	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	1,000,000	32,623	-	32,623	-	-
The Company	Corporate bonds SUMITR	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	1,168,000	38,298	-	38,298	-	-
The Company	Ascendax Venture Capital Corp. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – noncurrent	3,150,000	50,180	5.25 %	50,180	5.25%	-
The Company	Chenfeng Optronics Corp. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – noncurrent	1,000,000	10,610	0.99 %	10,610	0.99%	-
The Company	NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – noncurrent	170,100	74,631	0.29 %	74,631	0.29%	-
The Company	Innolux Corp. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	867,863	14,797	0.01 %	14,797	0.01%	-
The Company	Pegatron Co., Ltd. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	266,000	18,248	0.01 %	18,248	0.01%	-
The Company	Mega Financial Holding Co., Ltd. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	1,342,740	53,709	0.01 %	53,709	0.01%	-
The Company	Taiwan Cement Corp., Ltd. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	868,943	20,160	0.01 %	20,160	0.01%	-
The Company	Nan Ya Plastics Corporation. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	300,000	18,060	-	18,060	-	-
The Company	Evergreen Marine Corp. (Taiwan) Ltd. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	84,000	15,960	-	15,960	-	-
The Company	CTBC Financial Holding CO., LTD. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	900,000	45,180	-	45,180	-	-
The Company	Taiwan Fertilizer CO., LTD. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	236,000	11,281	0.02 %	11,281	0.02%	-
The Company	Darfon Electroincs Corp. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	810,000	24,260	0.29 %	24,260	0.29%	-
The Company	AUDIX Corporation stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	660,000	43,626	0.63 %	43,626	0.63%	-
The Company	Youngtek electronics Corp. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	673,000	45,629	0.52 %	45,629	0.52%	-

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Name of security holder	Name of security and type	Relationship between issuer of security and the security holder	Financial statement account	December 31, 2025				Highest percentage of ownership during the year	Remarks
				Units (shares)	Highest percentage of ownership during the year	Percentage of ownership	Fair value		
The Company	Shian Yih Electronic Co., Ltd. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	480,000	10,464	0.78 %	10,464	0.78%	-
The Company	CHICONY electronics CO., LTD. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	470,000	54,990	0.06 %	54,990	0.06%	-
The Company	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	87,000	47,676	0.01 %	47,676	0.01%	-
The Company	Synnex Technology International Corp. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	350,000	20,265	0.02 %	20,265	0.02%	-
Ying Dar Investment Development Corp	Shian Yih Electronic Co., Ltd. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	500,000	10,900	0.82 %	10,900	0.82%	-
Ying Dar Investment Development Corp	The Company's stock	Parent Company	Financial assets at FVOCI – noncurrent	5,346,672	124,845	3.40 %	124,845	3.40%	(Note)
Bae Haw Investment Development Corp	Everest Technology Inc.	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – noncurrent	1,000,000	-	1.47 %	-	1.47%	-
Bae Haw Investment Development Corp	Shian Yih Electronic Co., Ltd. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – current	380,000	8,284	0.62 %	8,284	0.62%	-
Bae Haw Investment Development Corp	The Company's stock	Parent Company	Financial assets at FVOCI – noncurrent	3,447,716	80,504	2.19 %	80,504	2.19%	(Note)
Ying Cheng Investment Corp.	Chenfeng Optronics Corp. stock	-	Financial assets at FVOCI – noncurrent	6,000,000	63,660	5.96 %	63,660	5.96%	-

Note : It was eliminated in the consolidation

(iv) Sales to and purchases from related parties in excess of \$100 million or 20% of issued share capital was as follows :

Purchasing (selling) company	Counter party	Relationship	Detail of transaction				Circumstances of and reasons for deviation from regular trading conditions		Resulting receivables (payables)		Remarks
			Purchase (sale)	Amount	% of net purchase (sales)	Credit line	Unit price	Period for credit	Balance	% of notes and accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A.	Subsidiary of the Company	Sale	1,493,385	51.17 %	3 months	Sales prices offered to Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A. was not significantly different from those offered to other customers	Considering the trading practices in North American market, the company set credit duration as three months for North American market, which is slightly longer than one to three months set in other markets.	262,227	57.46%	(Note)
Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A.	The Company	Subsidiary of the Company	Purchase	(1,493,385)	100.00%	3 months	The company is the major supplier for Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A	The company is the major supplier for Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A	(262,227)	100.00%	(Note)
The Company	Dong Guan Emerging Display Limited	Subsidiary of the Company	Purchase (processing expense)	(230,188)	16.07 %	1~3 months	The company is the only entity the sub-sub-sidiary provides processing service to. There is no comparable transaction.	The company is the only entity the sub-sub-sidiary provides processing service to.	(15,986)	4.36%	(Note)
Dong Guan Emerging Display Limited	The Company	Subsidiary of the Company	Sale (processing revenue))	230,188	100.00%	1~3 months	The company is the only entity the sub-sub-sidiary provides processing service to. There is no comparable transaction.	The company is the only entity the sub-sub-sidiary provides processing service to.	15,986	100.00%	(Note)

Note: It was eliminated in the consolidation.

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(v) Receivables from related parties more than \$100 million or 20% of issued share capital were as follows :

Name of company has the receivables	Counterparty	Relationship	Balance of amount	Turnover ratio	Overdue		Amount collected in the subsequent period	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Remarks
					Amount	Status			
The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A.	Subsidiary of the Company	Account receivables of 262,227	2.84	-	-	129,781	-	(Note)

Note: It was eliminated in the consolidation.

(vi) Significant inter-Group transactions :

No.	Name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 1)	Details of transaction			% of total consolidated revenue or total asset
				Subject	Amount	Term of trading	
0	The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A.	1	Sales revenue	1,493,385	Considering the trading practices in North American market, the Group set credit duration as three months for North American market, which is slightly longer than one to three months set in other markets.	49.61%
0	The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A.	1	Accounts receivable	262,227	Considering the trading practices in North American market, the Group set credit duration as three months for North American market, which is slightly longer than one to three months set in other markets.	6.74%
0	The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A.	1	Selling expenses-Commission	24	No non-related-party transaction to compare to.	-
0	The Company	EDT-Europe Aps	1	Selling expenses-Commission	76,229	No non-related-party transaction to compare to.	2.53%
0	The Company	EDT-Europe Aps	1	Other payables	3,277	No non-related-party transaction to compare to.	0.08%
0	The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Korea	1	Selling expenses-Commission	3,555	No non-related-party transaction to compare to.	0.12%
0	The Company	EDT- Japan Corp.	1	Selling expenses-Commission	10,798	No non-related-party transaction to compare to.	0.36%
0	The Company	Dong Guan Emerging Display Limited	1	Processing cost (Note 2)	230,188	No non-related-party transaction to compare to.	7.65%
0	The Company	Dong Guan Emerging Display Limited	1	Accounts payable (Note 2)	15,986	No non-related-party transaction to compare to.	0.41%

Note 1 : Relationship notes as follows :

- 1) Parent Group to subsidiary
- 2) Subsidiary to parent Group
- 3) Subsidiary to subsidiary

Note 2 : The group's sales of raw material (including the group purchased on behalf of the related parties) and semi-finished products to Dong Guan Emerging Display Limited were considered as contracted processing. The relative resulting transactions listed in accounts receivable (payable).

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(b) Information on investees (excluding information on investees in Mainland China) :

Relevant information about investees for the year ended December 31, 2025 was as follows :

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Business scope	Original cost of investment		Held at the end of term			Highest percentage owned during the year	Net income(loss) of the investee	Investment income (less) recognized	Remarks
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares owned	Percentage owned	Carrying value				
The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Corp., U.S.A.	USA	Trading	121,656	121,656	3,500,000	100.00%	113,805 (Note1)	100.00%	9,857	9,857	Subsidiary (Note3)
The Company	Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp.	Samoa	Investment holding	180,503	180,503	5,984,071	78.49%	65,367	78.49%	(19,078)	(14,974)	Subsidiary (Note3)
The Company	EDT-Europe Aps	Denmark	Customer service and business support	101,872	101,872	2,000,000	100.00%	127,486	100.00%	290	290	Subsidiary (Note3)
The Company	Emerging Display Technologies Korea	Korea	Business support	1,677	1,677	58,212,500	100.00%	1,527	100.00%	(20)	(20)	Subsidiary (Note3)
The Company	EDT- Japan Corp.	Japan	Customer service and business support	17,401	17,401	5,000	100.00%	6,588	100.00%	370	370	Subsidiary (Note3)
The Company	Ying Dar Investment Development Corp.	Taiwan	Investment	89,000	89,000	8,900,000	100.00%	26,360	100.00%	5,556	(2,464)	Subsidiary (Note2) (Note3)
The Company	Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.	Taiwan	Investment	89,000	89,000	8,900,000	100.00%	39,720	100.00%	2,314	(2,858)	Subsidiary (Note2) (Note3)
The Company	Ying Cheng Investment Corp.	Taiwan	Investment	84,000	84,000	8,400,000	52.50%	38,458	52.50%	(49)	(26)	Subsidiary (Note3)
The Company	EDT- INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	INDIA	Plan to engage in the manufacture and sale of CTP and LCDs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Note4)
Ying Dar Investment Development Corp.	Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp.	Samoa	Investment holding	13,234	13,234	450,000	5.90%	4,914	5.90%	(19,078)	(1,126)	Subsidiary (Note3)
Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.	Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp.	Samoa	Investment holding	25,488	25,488	870,000	11.41%	9,502	11.41%	(19,078)	(2,177)	Subsidiary (Note3)

Note 1: It was deducted unrealized profit from sales 34,766 千元.

Note 2: Cash dividends to subsidiaries, which were reclassified as capital surplus, were deducted.

Note 3: It was eliminated in the consolidation.

Note 4: As of December 31, 2025, it was still under preparation.

(c) Information on investments in Mainland China :

(i) Information on investments in Mainland China :

Investee company	Main businesses and products	Received capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount invested in Mainland China as of Jan. 1, 2025	Invested capital remitted from or repatriated to Taiwan		Accumulated amount invested in Mainland China as of Dec. 31, 2025	Net income of investee	The Group's direct or indirect investment ratio	Highest percentage of ownership or capital contribution during the period	Investment gain(loss) recognized by the Group	Book value of the investment as of Dec. 31, 2025	Accumulated investment income repatriated to Taiwan as of Dec. 31, 2025
					Remittance	Repatriation							
Dong Guan Emerging Display Limited	Manufacturing of LCDs and Touch panel	248,516 (USD 7,625,300 元)	Investing through a third country by establishing a holding company, Emerging Display International (Samoa) Corp., in a third country.	219,225 (USD 6,746,936 元) (Note1)	-	-	219,225 (USD 6,746,936 元)	(19,058)	95.80% (Note2)	95.80%	Loss of \$18,258 Based on the investee's financial statements audited by the same auditor as the Group (Note 3)	68,900 (Note 4)	-

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China :

Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs	Limit on investment in Mainland China set by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs
217,957(Note 8) (USD6,934,668 元) (Note 5)	438,503(Note 8) (USD13,951,732 元) (Note 6)	1,711,791(Note 7)

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- Note 1 : The amount includes \$13,234 which was invested by Ying Dar Investment Development Corp. and \$25,488 which was invested by Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.
- Note 2 : The ratio includes 5.90% which was held by Ying Dar Investment Development Corp. and 11.41% which was held by Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.
- Note 3 : The amount includes a loss of \$1,124 which was recognized by Ying Dar Investment Development Corp. and a loss of \$2,174 which was recognized by Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.
- Note 4 : The amount includes \$4,243 which was invested by Ying Dar Investment Development Corp. and \$8,206 which was invested by Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.
- Note 5 : The amount includes the remaining capital amounting to US\$187,732 of Emerging Technologies Int'l Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. didn't remit back after it had completed liquidation in 2009 due to net loss.
- Note 6 : The approved amount includes US\$637,732 obtained from Ying Dar Development Corp. and US\$870,000 obtained from Bae Haw Investment Development Corp. The amount obtained from Ying Dar Investment Development Corp. includes the remaining capital amounting to US\$187,732 of Emerging Technologies Int'l Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. didn't remit back after it had completed liquidation in 2009 due to net loss.
- Note 7 : The amount includes \$90,723 for Ying Dar Investment Development Corp. and \$72,134 for Bae Haw Investment Development Corp.
- Note 8 : Transactions denominated in foreign currencies were recorded using the rate of exchange at December 31, 2025.

(iii) Significant transactions :

The significant inter-Group transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, was disclosed in "information on significant transactions" for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(14) Segment information

(a) General information

The Group has three reportable segments: the domestic segment, the North America segment and the mainland China segment. The domestic segment includes sales division, research development division and manufacturing division. It engages in designing, manufacturing and selling liquid crystal displays modules and capacitive touch panels, and functions as operating headquarters of the Group. The North America segment engages mainly in expanding the North American trading business and implements marketing function in North America. The North America segment engages in the sale of liquid crystal displays provided by the domestic segment. The mainland China segment engages in the manufacture of processing raw materials and supplies provided by the domestic segment, and it deals mainly in the business of manufacturing liquid crystal display modules and capacitive touch panel.

(b) Information which should be reported includes the segment income, segment assets, and segment

liabilities, and their measurement basis and reconciliation information

The reported amounts are consistent with the management reports adopted by decision makers. There was no material inconsistency between the accounting policies of reportable segments and the accounting policies described in Note 4. The reportable segments' income was measured using the operating income before tax, which was also used as the basis for performance evaluation.

Sales and other transactions among consolidated entities were considered as transactions with third parties and they are measured based on the market value.

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(d) Geographic information

Sales to customers other than consolidated entities, classified by location of customers, were as follows:

Geographic Area	2025	2024
Sales to customers other than consolidated entities :		
Mainland China	\$ 223,750	201,982
Europe	862,160	1,707,732
America	1,360,851	1,145,768
Japan	110,706	162,242
Taiwan	372,130	310,516
Korea	21,007	19,063
Others	59,935	58,249
Total	\$ 3,010,539	3,605,552

Geographic Area	December 31,2025	December 31,2024
Sales to customers other than consolidated entities :		
Mainland China	\$ 434,438	421,477
Europe	28,506	47,816
America	108,174	113,819
Japan	111,512	104,278
Taiwan	1,346	2,858
Korea	\$ 683,976	690,248

Non-current assets included in property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other assets, excluding financial instruments and deferred income tax assets.

(e) Major customers' information

	2025	2024
A customer from domestic segment	\$ 456,164	447,523
B customer from domestic segment	301,460	192,365
C customer from North America segment	49,170	824,654
	\$ 806,794	1,464,542