

**YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND
SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PWCR25000449

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Futures Commission Merchants, Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for 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, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

Fair value valuation of the unlisted stocks

Description

For the accounting policy of the unlisted stocks (accounted under financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income), please refer to Note 4(8); for the critical accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty of the fair value of unlisted stocks, please refer to Note 5; for the details on unlisted stocks, please refer to Note 6(5). The carrying amount of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – unlisted stocks as at December 31, 2025 was NTD 2,658,646 thousand.

Because there are no active market quoted prices for the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - unlisted stocks held by Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd., the management uses valuation techniques to estimate the fair value. The valuation techniques used by Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. are primarily the discounted cash flow method. Its main assumptions are the future financial forecasts of unlisted companies and to obtain of relevant parameters as a reference for calculation. The models and parameters used in valuation technique are based on management's professional judgments and estimates, and such accounting judgments and estimates are highly uncertain. Thus, we have included the fair value valuation of unlisted stocks as a key audit matter in our audit for the year ended December 31, 2025.

How our audit addressed the matter

We obtained an understanding of management's valuation procedures for unlisted equity securities. We sample tested the management authorisation procedures for the fair value valuation reports of unlisted equity securities.

In addition, we and our valuation expert discussed with management and sample tested the Group's valuation data for unlisted stocks, evaluated that the valuation methods used by management were commonly used; we and our valuation expert also sample tested the related supporting documents regarding the parameters used in the valuation.

Other matter – Parent company only financial statements

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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


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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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, 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 the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 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.



Lo, Chiao-Sen

Kuó, Puo-Ju

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 11, 2026

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

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
111100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1) and 7	\$ 12,348,269	7	\$ 11,888,299	7
112000	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2), 7 and 12	3,289,786	2	1,246,674	1
113200	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	6(5)	570,400	-	161,874	-
114070	Customer margin deposits	6(3) and 7	162,460,070	88	145,458,576	89
114080	Futures trading margin receivable	6(4)	-	-	-	-
114130	Accounts receivable		23,319	-	35,848	-
114140	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	1,955	-	1,668	-
114150	Prepayments	7	32,650	-	23,657	-
114170	Other receivables		205,839	-	148,817	-
114180	Other receivables - related parties	7	39,905	-	48,654	-
114300	Leverage margin contract trading client margin deposits	7	322,935	-	591,373	-
110000	Subtotal current assets		<u>179,295,128</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>159,605,440</u>	<u>97</u>
Non-current assets						
123200	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(5)	2,830,304	2	2,636,422	2
123300	Financial assets at amortised cost - non-current	6(6)	60,780	-	62,118	-
125000	Property and equipment	6(9)	833,372	1	671,527	1
125800	Right-of-use assets	6(10) and 7	103,957	-	75,294	-
127000	Intangible assets	6(11)	108,841	-	88,888	-
128000	Deferred income tax assets	6(33)	25,295	-	24,803	-
129010	Operating guarantee deposits	6(7) and 7	305,003	-	342,952	-
129020	Clearing and settlement funds	6(8)	752,812	-	471,539	-
129030	Refundable deposits	7	27,407	-	21,716	-
129130	Prepayment for equipment		88,588	-	125,624	-
129990	Other non-current assets - other		172,639	-	96,610	-
120000	Subtotal non-current assets		<u>5,308,998</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4,617,493</u>	<u>3</u>
906001	Total assets		<u>\$ 184,604,126</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 164,222,933</u>	<u>100</u>

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YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current liabilities						
212000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2) and 12	\$ 4,610	-	\$ 19,475	-
214080	Futures traders' equity	6(3) and 7	162,240,790	88	145,271,978	89
214100	Leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity	7	257,046	-	402,997	-
214130	Accounts payable		140,146	-	129,920	-
214140	Accounts payable - related parties	7	23,414	-	18,966	-
214160	Collection for third parties		14,569	-	12,887	-
214170	Other payables	6(12)	710,340	-	661,944	-
214180	Other payables - related parties	6(12) and 7	771	-	748	-
214600	Current income tax liabilities		84,722	-	97,804	-
216000	Lease liabilities - current	7	58,142	-	51,370	-
219000	Other current liabilities	6(13)	8,902	-	7,354	-
210000	Subtotal current liabilities		<u>163,543,452</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>146,675,443</u>	<u>89</u>
Non-current liabilities						
221100	Bonds payable	6(14)	1,498,914	1	1,498,536	1
226000	Lease liabilities - non-current	7	46,789	-	27,629	-
228000	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(33)	25,145	-	42,233	-
229000	Other non-current liabilities		51,084	-	58,789	-
220000	Subtotal non-current liabilities		<u>1,621,932</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,627,187</u>	<u>1</u>
906003	Total liabilities		<u>165,165,384</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>148,302,630</u>	<u>90</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company						
Capital						
301010	Common stock	6(17)	3,199,763	2	2,899,763	2
Additional paid-in capital						
302000	Capital surplus	6(18)	5,029,279	3	3,070,484	2
Retained earnings						
304010	Legal reserve	6(20)	1,794,818	1	1,552,342	1
304020	Special reserve	6(19)(20)	3,408,485	2	2,923,533	2
304040	Undistributed earnings	6(20)	3,531,437	2	3,104,707	2
Other equity						
305000	Other equity interest	6(21)	2,474,960	1	2,369,474	1
906004	Total equity		<u>19,438,742</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15,920,303</u>	<u>10</u>
906002	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 184,604,126</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 164,222,933</u>	<u>100</u>

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

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

Items	Notes	For the years ended December 31,				
		2025		2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Revenues						
401000	Brokerage	6(22) and 7	\$ 3,353,981	92	\$ 3,714,787	92
410000	Gains on trading of securities	6(2)(23) and 7	322,451	9	227,236	6
421300	Dividend income	6(2)	16,131	-	26,256	1
421500	Gains on valuation of trading securities	6(2)	220,327	6	26,318	1
421600	Losses on covering of borrowed securities and bonds with resale agreements-short sales	6(2)	(9,626)	-	-	-
424200	Securities commission revenue	7	18,912	1	22,612	-
424300	Clearance fee from consignment	6(24)	53,704	1	38,826	1
424400	Net losses on derivative financial instruments	6(2)(25)	(316,689)	(9)	(48,433)	(1)
424900	Futures advisory revenues	7	8,069	-	7,664	-
428000	Other operating revenues	7	(447)	-	(1,814)	-
400000	Total revenues		<u>3,666,813</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4,013,452</u>	<u>100</u>
Costs and expenses						
501000	Brokerage fee	6(26)	(654,032)	(18)	(770,873)	(19)
502000	Dealer handling fee	6(26)	(5,302)	-	(5,028)	-
521200	Interest expense	7	(663,130)	(18)	(664,273)	(17)
521640	Loss from security borrowing	6(2)	(90)	-	-	-
425300	Expected credit impairment losses and reversal gains	6(4)	(3,908)	-	1,793	-
524100	Futures commission	6(27) and 7	(662,638)	(18)	(735,571)	(18)
524300	Clearance fee	6(28)	(488,147)	(13)	(551,913)	(14)
524700	Futures administrative expenses		(2,092)	-	(1,597)	-
528000	Other operating fee		(6,975)	-	(6,338)	-
531000	Employee benefit expenses	6(29) and 7	(1,197,040)	(33)	(1,134,342)	(28)
532000	Depreciation and amortization expenses	6(30)	(200,483)	(6)	(213,217)	(5)
533000	Other operating expenses	6(31) and 7	(809,752)	(22)	(659,099)	(17)
500000	Total costs and expenses		<u>(4,693,589)</u>	<u>(128)</u>	<u>(4,740,458)</u>	<u>(118)</u>
	Operating income (loss)		<u>(1,026,776)</u>	<u>(28)</u>	<u>(727,006)</u>	<u>(18)</u>
602000	Other gains and losses	6(2)(5)(6)(32) and 7	4,282,933	117	3,447,650	86
902001	Income before income tax		<u>3,256,157</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>2,720,644</u>	<u>68</u>
701000	Income tax expense	6(33)	(600,712)	(17)	(553,748)	(14)
902005	Net income		<u>\$ 2,655,445</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>\$ 2,166,896</u>	<u>54</u>

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YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

Items	Notes	For the years ended December 31,				
		2025		2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Other comprehensive income						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
805510	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	6(15)	\$ 9,278	-	(\$ 3,400)	-
805540	Unrealized gain on equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)(21)	182,384	5	614,377	15
805599	Income tax related to components of items not to be reclassified	6(33)	(1,856)	-	680	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently						
805610	Translation gain and loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities	6(21)	(49,721)	(1)	78,922	2
805000	Total other comprehensive (loss) income (net of tax)		<u>\$ 140,085</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 690,579</u>	<u>17</u>
902006	Total comprehensive income		<u>\$ 2,795,530</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>\$ 2,857,475</u>	<u>71</u>
Consolidated net income attributable to:						
	Owners of the parent		<u>\$ 2,655,445</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>\$ 2,166,896</u>	<u>54</u>
Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to:						
	Owners of the parent		<u>\$ 2,795,530</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>\$ 2,857,475</u>	<u>71</u>
Earnings per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)						
	Basic and diluted earnings per share	6(34)	<u>\$ 8.45</u>		<u>\$ 7.47</u>	

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

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent							Total equity	
		Capital surplus			Retained earnings			Other equity interest		
		Capital -common stock	Paid-in capital in excess of par value	Paid-in capital from business merger	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Translation gain and loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities		Unrealized gain and loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
For the year ended December 31, 2024										
Balance, January 1, 2024		\$ 2,899,763	\$ 3,024,151	\$ 46,333	\$ 1,340,216	\$ 2,923,533	\$ 2,341,954	\$ 5,157	\$ 1,931,602	\$ 14,512,709
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,166,896	-	-	2,166,896
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(5)(21)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,720)	78,922	614,377	690,579
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	2,164,176	78,922	614,377	2,857,475
Appropriations of 2023 earnings:										
Legal reserve	6(20)	-	-	-	212,126	-	(212,126)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(20)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,449,881)	-	-	(1,449,881)
Disposal of equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)(21)	-	-	-	-	-	260,584	-	(260,584)	-
Balance, December 31, 2024		\$ 2,899,763	\$ 3,024,151	\$ 46,333	\$ 1,552,342	\$ 2,923,533	\$ 3,104,707	\$ 84,079	\$ 2,285,395	\$ 15,920,303
For the year ended December 31, 2025										
Balance, January 1, 2025		\$ 2,899,763	\$ 3,024,151	\$ 46,333	\$ 1,552,342	\$ 2,923,533	\$ 3,104,707	\$ 84,079	\$ 2,285,395	\$ 15,920,303
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,655,445	-	-	2,655,445
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(5)(21)	-	-	-	-	-	7,422	(49,721)	182,384	140,085
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	2,662,867	(49,721)	182,384	2,795,530
Appropriations of 2024 earnings:										
Legal reserve	6(20)	-	-	-	242,476	-	(242,476)	-	-	-
Special reserve	6(20)	-	-	-	-	484,952	(484,952)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(20)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,535,886)	-	-	(1,535,886)
Proceeds from issuing shares	6(17)	300,000	1,914,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,214,870
Share-based payments	6(16)	-	43,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,925
Disposal of equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)(21)	-	-	-	-	-	27,177	-	(27,177)	-
Balance, December 31, 2025		\$ 3,199,763	\$ 4,982,946	\$ 46,333	\$ 1,794,818	\$ 3,408,485	\$ 3,531,437	\$ 34,358	\$ 2,440,602	\$ 19,438,742

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

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		\$ 3,256,157	\$ 2,720,644
Adjustments			
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Depreciation	6(9)(10)(30)	157,827	167,442
Amortization	6(11)(30)	42,656	45,775
Interest income	6(32)	(3,889,328)	(3,258,681)
Interest expense		663,130	664,273
Dividend income	6(32)	(164,888)	(137,964)
Expected credit impairment losses and reversal gains		3,908	(1,793)
Gains on disposal of property and equipment	6(9)(32) and 7	-	(224)
Prepayments for equipment transferred to expenses		343	-
Share-based payments	6(16)	43,925	-
Gains on lease modification	6(10)	-	(22)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		(2,043,085)	(560,389)
Customer margin deposits		(17,234,743)	(49,704,371)
Futures trading margin receivable		(3,903)	(1,793)
Accounts receivable		11,858	216,322
Accounts receivable - related parties		(287)	(20)
Prepayments		(9,329)	(9,842)
Other receivables		(50)	123
Other receivables - related parties		(157)	(85,620)
Leverage margin contract trading client margin deposits		268,438	(17,513)
Other non-current assets - other		(76,029)	(68,382)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current		(14,865)	(11,053)
Futures traders' equity		17,236,633	49,671,251
Leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity		(145,951)	(30,743)
Accounts payable		10,226	12,346
Accounts payable - related parties		4,448	1,510
Collection for third parties		1,682	3,442
Other payables		41,243	172,123
Other payables - related parties		23	744
Other current liabilities		1,551	1,024
Other non-current liabilities		1,573	1,092
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(1,836,994)	(48,119)
Interest received		3,838,847	3,287,197
Interest paid		(655,069)	(644,787)
Dividends received		165,559	136,970
Income tax paid		(633,242)	(591,751)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		<u>879,101</u>	<u>2,235,748</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,474,929)	(1,477,609)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)	1,054,905	1,722,615
Acquisition of property and equipment	6(9)	(159,250)	(73,845)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	6(9) and 7	-	380
Increase in intangible assets	6(11)	(47,099)	(31,291)
Decrease (increase) in operating guarantee deposits		28,873	(175,346)
Increase in clearing and settlement funds		(280,174)	(25,439)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		(5,720)	(150)
Increase in prepayment for equipment		(84,139)	(117,477)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(967,533)	(178,162)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal payment for lease liabilities		(57,518)	(56,439)
Payment of cash dividends	6(20)	(1,535,886)	(1,449,881)
Proceeds from issuance of shares	6(17)	2,214,870	-
Net cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities		<u>621,466</u>	<u>(1,506,320)</u>
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates		(\$ 73,064)	(\$ 74,742)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		459,970	626,008
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		11,888,299	11,262,291
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$ 12,348,269</u>	<u>\$ 11,888,299</u>

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

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.'s (the "Company") and its subsidiaries' (collectively referred herein as the "Group") profile is described below:

(1) The Company was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) and started its operations on April 9, 1997. The Company merged with "Refco Taiwan Co., Ltd." on September 1, 2003 and was renamed as "Polaris Refco Futures Co., Ltd.". As of 2005, on account of changes in foreign shareholders, an extraordinary shareholders' meeting was held on February 15, 2006, and resolved to change its name to "Polaris MF Futures Co., Ltd." as approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

On October 6, 2011, the Board of Directors of Polaris MF Futures Co., Ltd. decided to merge with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. In relation to the share conversion with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. in accordance with Gin-Gwen-Zheng-Qi Letter No. 1000052507, the Company can exchange its common shares using a ratio of 1.01 share to 1 share of Yuanta Futures common share. Both parties agreed to set April 1, 2012 as the merger date. The Company has also obtained the approval to change its name to "Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd." on May 21, 2015.

(2) The Group is primarily engaged in onshore and offshore futures brokerage business, futures dealing, futures consulting, futures business management, securities dealing, leverage transaction merchant, and a variety of futures related businesses approved by the competent authority. On August 14, 2017, with permission from the competent authority, the Group ceased engaging in futures business management. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had 4 branches.

(3) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group had 452 and 448 employees, respectively.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments’	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity’	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, ‘Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information’	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

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

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

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

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, ‘Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture’	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure in financial statements’	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, ‘Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures’	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, ‘Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency’	January 1, 2027

Note : The FSC has announced in a press release on September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from the fiscal year 2028. Additionally, entities can choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment. The relevant impacts will be disclosed when the assessment is complete:

IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure in financial statements’

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Futures Commission Merchants, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC[®] Interpretations, and SIC[®] Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(A) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(B) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(C) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(A) All subsidiaries are included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(B) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)		Note
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
The Company	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Financial services	100%	100%	
The Company	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Financial services	100%	100%	Note

Note: On November 23, 2022, Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. was established by the Company through reinvestment, and it commenced operations on June 19, 2025.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

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

(4) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(A) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

- (B) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- (C) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (D) Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

- (A) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that consolidated balance sheet;
- (B) Income and expenses for each consolidated statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
- (C) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (A) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
 - (B) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (C) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;
 - (D) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (A) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
 - (B) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (C) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
 - (D) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, petty cash, checking accounts, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition when they eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.
- D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:
The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(9) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

(10) Customer margin deposits

In accordance with the Rules Governing Futures Commission Merchants, customer margin deposits accounts refer to the guarantee deposits and premiums collected from the futures customers, and the spread is calculated based on daily market price.

(11) Futures traders' equity / Futures trading margin receivable

Futures traders' equity is the trading margin/premiums deposited by customers and the difference of daily close-market balance. Futures traders' equity is shown under current liabilities. It cannot be offset except for the same customer with the same category of accounts. If payable to customer does not occur, it should be classified as futures trading margin receivable.

(12) Leverage margin contract trading client margin deposits

In accordance with the Regulations Governing Leverage Transaction Merchants, margin deposits accounts refer to the guarantee deposits and premiums collected from the leveraged trader, and the difference of daily evaluation.

(13) Leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity

Leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity is the trading margin/premiums deposited by customers and the difference of daily evaluation. Leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity is shown under current liabilities.

(14) Accounts receivable

A. Accounts receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(15) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, customer margin deposit, futures trading margin receivables, security borrowing deposits, accounts receivable, other receivables, leverage margin deposit, operation guarantee deposits, clearing and settlement fund, and refundable deposits, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts.

(16) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(17) Property and equipment

A. Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated, equipment is recognised using the cost model and is depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of various fixed assets are 3~6 years except for buildings, which have useful lives from 10~60 years.

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

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

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

- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:
 - (A) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
 - (B) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and
 - (C) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

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

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

(19) Intangible assets

A. Membership in a foreign Futures Exchange

Membership in a foreign Futures Exchange is stated at acquisition cost and regarded as having an indefinite useful life as it was assessed to generate continuous net cash inflow in the foreseeable future. Membership in a foreign Futures Exchange is not amortised, but is tested annually for impairment.

B. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

(20) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

B. The recoverable amounts of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life shall be evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

(21) Derivative financial instruments and non-hedging activities

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Any changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

(22) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:

(A) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

(B) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or

(C) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

B. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(23) Bonds payable

Ordinary corporate bonds issued by the Group are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortised as an adjustment to the 'interest expense' over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method.

(24) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(25) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(A) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays fixed contributions to an independent, publicly or privately administered pension fund. The Group has no further legal or constructive obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(B) Defined benefit plans

a. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds (at the consolidated balance sheet date).

b. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Termination benefits

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

D. Employees' and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(26) Employee share-based payment

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

(27) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

- C. Deferred income tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each consolidated balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(28) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(29) Revenue recognition

- A. Brokerage fee income: Service fee income that is generated from futures merchants exercising futures transaction is recognised on the date of settlement.
- B. Security commission revenue: Commission revenues that are generated from the operation of securities introducing broker business by futures commission merchants. The revenue is recognised based on the related contract terms.
- C. Entrusted clearing settlement service fee: Service fee income that is generated by futures merchants who have the qualification of clearing membership while exercising clearing settlement transaction is recognised on the date of futures transaction.
- D. Derivative instrument net income
 - (A) Futures contract gains or losses: The margin of futures trading is recognised at cost and measured through mark-to-market accounting. The gains or losses from mark-to-market, reversed futures trading or settled contracts are recognised as gains or losses in the current period.

- (B) Options trading: The deposit of options trading is recognized at cost and assessed monthly through mark-to-market valuation before the obligation is fulfilled. Any gain and loss occurring due to the option exercise is recognised as gain and loss in the period.
- E. Futures management fees revenue and futures advisory revenue: These revenues are recognised based on the related contract terms as performance obligations are satisfied over time.
- F. Interest income: All of the interest income of financial instruments are calculated using the effective interest rate.

(30) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

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

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. There is no significant change during the period. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

Fair value of unlisted stocks

Fair values of unlisted stocks without an active market or quoted prices are determined using valuation methods. Under such a situation, fair value is the observable data or methods of similar financial instruments. If there are no observable market parameters, the fair value of financial instruments are estimated from appropriate assumptions. When utilizing valuation models to determine fair value, all models need to be calibrated in order to ensure generated results reflect actual data and market prices. Models should only elect observable data as much as possible. Please refer to Note 21(3) for the financial instruments fair value information.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Petty cash	\$ 111	\$ 114
Cash in bank		
Demand deposits	662,538	453,777
Time deposits	11,261,146	11,123,881
Subtotal	<u>11,923,795</u>	<u>11,577,772</u>
Excess futures margin deposits	328,546	184,941
Excess margin in foreign exchange margin trading	95,897	125,586
Others	31	-
	<u>\$ 12,348,269</u>	<u>\$ 11,888,299</u>

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

B. The Group has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – current

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	\$ 1,150,500	\$ 780,796
Beneficiary certificates	1,402,459	262,418
Futures trading margin - own funds	104	296
Buy options - futures	450,605	134,666
Derivatives assets - OTC	14,581	28,849
	<u>3,018,249</u>	<u>1,207,025</u>
Valuation adjustment	271,537	39,649
	<u>\$ 3,289,786</u>	<u>\$ 1,246,674</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Sell options - futures	<u>\$ 4,610</u>	<u>\$ 19,475</u>

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	\$ 559,153	\$ 279,568
Beneficiary certificates	74,450	27,823
Borrowed securities	(9,716)	-
Net loss on futures contracts	(323,347)	(206,875)
Net (loss) gain on options contracts	(61,612)	68,642
Net gain on leverage derivatives assets	68,270	89,800
Other financial instruments	100,624	(90,760)
	<u>\$ 407,822</u>	<u>\$ 168,198</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the above mentioned amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in gains on trading of securities, dividend income, gains on valuation of trading securities, losses on covering of borrowed securities and bonds with resale agreements-short sales, net losses on derivative financial instruments, loss from security borrowing and other gains and losses.

B. Futures

The Group entered into futures contracts to earn the spread. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, customer margin deposits for the futures contract were \$328,650 and \$185,237 respectively, with excess margin of \$328,546 and \$184,941, respectively, recognised in “cash and cash equivalents”.

C. The Group has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others.

(3) Customer margin deposits /Futures traders’ equity

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Customer margin deposits by customers:		
Cash in banks	\$ 108,644,020	\$ 104,457,314
Clearing house	44,447,401	25,047,613
Other futures commission merchants	9,362,697	16,048,321
Valuation adjustment on customer margin accounts -CGS	5,952	(94,672)
Total	162,460,070	145,458,576
Add: Others	1	-
Less: Fees and interest revenue pending for transfer	(201,226)	(170,998)
Futures exchange tax pending for transfer	(9,578)	(7,995)
Temporary receipts	(8,221)	(6,920)
Others	(256)	(685)
Futures traders’ equity	<u>\$ 162,240,790</u>	<u>\$ 145,271,978</u>

A. The Group has no expected credit loss on customer margin deposits.

B. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the customer margin deposits held by the Group were \$162,460,070 and \$145,458,576, respectively.

(4) Futures trading margin receivable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Futures trading margin receivable	\$ 49,097	\$ 45,194
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(49,097)	(45,194)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

A. Information relating to credit risk of futures trading margin receivable is provided in Note 21(6).

B. The ageing analysis of futures trading margin receivable is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Up to 30 days	\$ -	\$ -
31-90 days	-	-
91-180 days	-	936
Over 181 days	49,097	44,258
	<u>\$ 49,097</u>	<u>\$ 45,194</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on posting date.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items:		
Equity instrument		
Listed stocks	\$ 634,198	\$ 186,998
Valuation adjustment	(63,798)	(25,124)
	<u>\$ 570,400</u>	<u>\$ 161,874</u>
Non-current items:		
Equity instrument		
Listed stocks	\$ 104,771	\$ 104,771
Valuation adjustment	66,887	47,502
Subtotal	<u>171,658</u>	<u>152,273</u>
Unlisted stocks	221,132	221,132
Valuation adjustment	<u>2,437,514</u>	<u>2,263,017</u>
Subtotal	<u>2,658,646</u>	<u>2,484,149</u>
	<u>\$ 2,830,304</u>	<u>\$ 2,636,422</u>

- A. The Group has elected to classify stock investments that are considered to be strategic investments and earning steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$3,400,704 and \$2,798,296 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in consideration of the asset allocation and to adjust the investment portfolios, the Group sold listed stocks at fair value amounting to \$1,054,905 and \$1,722,615, respectively, which resulted in cumulative gains on disposal of \$27,177 and \$260,584, respectively.
- C. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 182,384</u>	<u>\$ 614,377</u>
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	<u>(\$ 27,177)</u>	<u>(\$ 260,584)</u>
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss		
Held at end of period	\$ 113,849	\$ 66,961
Derecognised during the period	34,908	44,747
	<u>\$ 148,757</u>	<u>\$ 111,708</u>

- D. The Group has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others.

(6) Financial assets at amortised cost

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Non-current items:		
Corporate bonds	\$ <u>60,780</u>	\$ <u>62,118</u>

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

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income	\$ <u>2,722</u>	\$ <u>2,769</u>

B. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group were \$60,780 and \$62,118, respectively.

C. The Group has no financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others.

D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 21(6).

(7) Operating guarantee deposits

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the operating guarantee deposits held by the Group were \$305,003 and \$342,952, respectively.

(8) Clearing and settlement funds

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the clearing and settlement funds held by the Group were \$752,812 and \$471,539, respectively.

(9) Property and equipment

	2025			
	Land (Note)	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1,				
Cost	\$ 466,947	\$ 380,545	\$ 87,164	\$ 934,656
Accumulated depreciation	-	(177,315)	(85,814)	(263,129)
	<u>\$ 466,947</u>	<u>\$ 203,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,350</u>	<u>\$ 671,527</u>
Opening net book amount at January 1,	\$ 466,947	\$ 203,230	\$ 1,350	\$ 671,527
Additions	-	149,489	9,761	159,250
Transfers	-	105,515	-	105,515
Disposals (cost)	-	(60,220)	(83,067)	(143,287)
Disposals (accumulated depreciation)	-	60,220	83,067	143,287
Depreciation expense	-	(101,376)	(1,548)	(102,924)
Net exchange differences	-	(15)	19	4
Closing net book amount at December 31,	<u>\$ 466,947</u>	<u>\$ 356,843</u>	<u>\$ 9,582</u>	<u>\$ 833,372</u>
At December 31,				
Cost	\$ 466,947	\$ 575,167	\$ 13,787	\$ 1,055,901
Accumulated depreciation	-	(218,324)	(4,205)	(222,529)
	<u>\$ 466,947</u>	<u>\$ 356,843</u>	<u>\$ 9,582</u>	<u>\$ 833,372</u>
	2024			
	Land (Note)	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1,				
Cost	\$ 466,947	\$ 366,099	\$ 92,155	\$ 925,201
Accumulated depreciation	-	(151,720)	(61,449)	(213,169)
	<u>\$ 466,947</u>	<u>\$ 214,379</u>	<u>\$ 30,706</u>	<u>\$ 712,032</u>
Opening net book amount at January 1,	\$ 466,947	\$ 214,379	\$ 30,706	\$ 712,032
Additions	-	73,845	-	73,845
Disposals (cost)	-	(59,776)	(5,224)	(65,000)
Disposals (accumulated depreciation)	-	59,620	5,224	64,844
Depreciation expense	-	(84,984)	(29,478)	(114,462)
Net exchange differences	-	146	122	268
Closing net book amount at December 31,	<u>\$ 466,947</u>	<u>\$ 203,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,350</u>	<u>\$ 671,527</u>
At December 31,				
Cost	\$ 466,947	\$ 380,545	\$ 87,164	\$ 934,656
Accumulated depreciation	-	(177,315)	(85,814)	(263,129)
	<u>\$ 466,947</u>	<u>\$ 203,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,350</u>	<u>\$ 671,527</u>

Note: A trust in Chang Hwa Bank was set up for the land due to the city renovation.

(10) Leasing arrangements — lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Buildings	\$ 103,800	\$ 75,294
Machinery and equipment	157	-
	<u>\$ 103,957</u>	<u>\$ 75,294</u>
	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Buildings	\$ 54,851	\$ 52,980
Machinery and equipment	52	-
	<u>\$ 54,903</u>	<u>\$ 52,980</u>

C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$3,003 and \$16,962, respectively.

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

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 1,935	\$ 1,605
Expense on short-term lease contracts	922	1,046
Gain on lease modification	-	22

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were \$60,375 and \$59,090, respectively.

F. Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, the Group takes into consideration all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. The assessment of lease period is reviewed if a significant event occurs which affects the assessment.

(11) Intangible assets

	2025		
	Membership in a foreign Futures Exchange	Others	Total
At January 1,			
Cost	\$ 24,125	\$ 158,804	\$ 182,929
Accumulated amortisation	-	(94,041)	(94,041)
	<u>\$ 24,125</u>	<u>\$ 64,763</u>	<u>\$ 88,888</u>
Opening net book amount at January 1,	\$ 24,125	\$ 64,763	\$ 88,888
Additions	-	47,099	47,099
Transfers	-	15,520	15,520
Disposals (cost)	-	(57,089)	(57,089)
Disposals (accumulated amortisation)	-	57,089	57,089
Amortisation expense	-	(42,656)	(42,656)
Net exchange differences	-	(10)	(10)
Closing net book amount at December 31,	<u>\$ 24,125</u>	<u>\$ 84,716</u>	<u>\$ 108,841</u>
At December 31,			
Cost	\$ 24,125	\$ 164,314	\$ 188,439
Accumulated amortisation	-	(79,598)	(79,598)
	<u>\$ 24,125</u>	<u>\$ 84,716</u>	<u>\$ 108,841</u>

	2024		
	Membership in a foreign Futures		
	Exchange	Others	Total
At January 1,			
Cost	\$ 24,125	\$ 131,021	\$ 155,146
Accumulated amortisation	-	(57,160)	(57,160)
	<u>\$ 24,125</u>	<u>\$ 73,861</u>	<u>\$ 97,986</u>
Opening net book amount at January 1,	\$ 24,125	\$ 73,861	\$ 97,986
Additions	-	31,291	31,291
Transfers	-	5,355	5,355
Disposals (cost)	-	(8,903)	(8,903)
Disposals (accumulated amortisation)	-	8,903	8,903
Amortisation expense	-	(45,775)	(45,775)
Net exchange differences	-	31	31
Closing net book amount at December 31,	<u>\$ 24,125</u>	<u>\$ 64,763</u>	<u>\$ 88,888</u>
At December 31,			
Cost	\$ 24,125	\$ 158,804	\$ 182,929
Accumulated amortisation	-	(94,041)	(94,041)
	<u>\$ 24,125</u>	<u>\$ 64,763</u>	<u>\$ 88,888</u>

(12) Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other payables - related parties	<u>\$ 771</u>	<u>\$ 748</u>
Other payables - non-related parties		
Salaries and bonus payables	\$ 567,547	\$ 567,746
Operating expenses payable	82,259	41,347
Interest payables	60,534	52,851
	<u>\$ 710,340</u>	<u>\$ 661,944</u>

(13) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Temporary receipts	\$ 8,479	\$ 7,354
Litigation loss reserve	423	-
	<u>\$ 8,902</u>	<u>\$ 7,354</u>

(14) Bonds payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bonds payable	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(1,086)	(1,464)
	<u>\$ 1,498,914</u>	<u>\$ 1,498,536</u>

First issue of unsecured subordinate normal
corporate bond in 2021

Par value	\$1,500,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 0.85%
Issuance date	November 12, 2021
Maturity date	November 12, 2028
Issuance area	Taiwan

(15) Pension

A. Defined benefit plan

(A) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labour Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labour Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labour pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

(B) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 63,387	\$ 70,311
Fair value of plan assets	(33,303)	(30,522)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 30,084</u>	<u>\$ 39,789</u>

(C) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>			
Balance at January 1	\$ 70,311	(\$ 30,522)	\$ 39,789
Interest expense (income)	<u>1,055</u>	<u>(458)</u>	<u>597</u>
	<u>71,366</u>	<u>(30,980)</u>	<u>40,386</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	(2,181)	(2,181)
Change in financial assumptions	1,124	-	1,124
Experience adjustments	<u>(8,221)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,221)</u>
	<u>(7,097)</u>	<u>(2,181)</u>	<u>(9,278)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(729)	(729)
Paid pension	<u>(882)</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>(295)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 63,387</u>	<u>(\$ 33,303)</u>	<u>\$ 30,084</u>
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>			
Balance at January 1	\$ 65,226	(\$ 27,930)	\$ 37,296
Interest expense (income)	<u>848</u>	<u>(363)</u>	<u>485</u>
	<u>66,074</u>	<u>(28,293)</u>	<u>37,781</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	(2,483)	(2,483)
Change in financial assumptions	(1,307)	-	(1,307)
Experience adjustments	<u>7,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,190</u>
	<u>5,883</u>	<u>(2,483)</u>	<u>3,400</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(754)	(754)
Paid pension	<u>(1,646)</u>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>(638)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 70,311</u>	<u>(\$ 30,522)</u>	<u>\$ 39,789</u>

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

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate	<u>1.30%</u>	<u>1.50%</u>
Future salary increases	<u>3.00%</u>	<u>3.00%</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, assumptions regarding future mortality rate were estimated in accordance with the 6th Chart of Life Span Estimate Used by the Taiwan Life Insurance Enterprises.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Future salary increases</u>	
	<u>Increase 0.25%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.25%</u>	<u>Increase 0.25%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.25%</u>
<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ <u>1,400</u>)	<u>\$ 1,445</u>	<u>\$ 1,141</u>	(\$ <u>1,115</u>)
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ <u>1,588</u>)	<u>\$ 1,639</u>	<u>\$ 1,346</u>	(\$ <u>1,314</u>)

- (F) The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(G) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to \$727.

(H) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 9 years.

B. Defined contribution plan

(A) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labour Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labour Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(B) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$19,640 and \$19,532, respectively.

C. The pension plans for the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are as follows:

(A) The pension plan for Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. and Yuanta Globle (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. are in compliance with related regulations enacted by respective local governments.

(B) For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the foreign subsidiaries recognised \$4,494 and \$3,009, respectively, of pension expense under aforementioned regulations.

(16) Share-based payment

A. For December 31, 2025, the Group’s share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (in thousand shares)	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Cash capital increase reserved for employee subscription	February 18, 2025	2,942	N/A	Vested immediately

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

B. The fair value of stock options granted on February 18, 2025 is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Amount in NTD

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price	Exercise price	Exercise volatility (Note 1)	Expected option life (Note 2)	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit
Cash capital increase reserved for employee subscription	February 18, 2025	\$88.90	\$74.00	21.84%	17 days	N/A	0.85%	\$14.93

Note 1: It was estimated based on annualized standard deviation of returns of the Company.

Note 2: It was the period between the grant date of the capital increase (February 18, 2025) to the payment period end date of employee stock subscription (March 6, 2025).

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Equity-settled	\$ 43,925	\$ -

(17) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorised capital was \$4,000,000 consisting of 400,000 thousand shares, and paid-in capital was \$3,199,763 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

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

	2025	2024
At January 1	289,976	28,976
Cash capital increase	30,000	-
At December 31	319,976	28,976

B. On December 18, 2024, for the purpose of supplementing the working capital, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to raise additional cash by issuing common shares amounting to 30,000 thousand shares with a par value of \$10 (in dollars), and the issue price was \$74 (in dollars) per share. The proceeds amounted to \$2,220,000. The effective date for the capital increase is set on March 11, 2025, and the paid-in capital was \$3,199,763 after the capital increase.

(18) Capital surplus

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

(19) Special reserve

A. According to the "Rules Governing the Administration of Securities Firms", 20% of the current year's earnings, after paying all taxes and offsetting prior years' operating losses, if any, shall be set aside as special reserve until the cumulative balance equals the total amount of paid-in capital. Except for offsetting the Company's deficit by using the special reserve or cumulative special reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital, the Company could transfer 25% of certain special reserve as share capital. No other purpose is permitted. According to Gin-Gwen-Zheng-Qi Letter No.1110380212 on January 21, 2022, the basis for the provision of the special reserve should be included in the amount of the net profit after tax in the current year, plus items other than the profit after tax that are included in the undistributed earnings.

B. According to the other regulations, upon the distribution of earnings, other than the setting aside of legal reserve, an equivalent amount of special reserve should be set aside from earnings after tax of the current year and the undistributed earnings of the prior period based on the decreased amount of stockholders' equity. For the cumulative decrease in stockholders' equity of the prior period, an equal amount of special reserve set aside based on the undistributed earnings should not be distributed. If there is any reversal of the decrease in stockholders' equity, the earnings may be distributed based on the reversal proportion.

(20) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% and 20% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve and special reserve. In addition, if there is any surplus after the special reserve is set aside or reversed as required by regulations, the remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.
- B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- C. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- D. Details of the Company's earnings distribution for 2024 and 2023 as resolved at the stockholders' meeting on May 21, 2025 and on May 27, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends per Share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per Share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 242,476		\$ 212,126	
Special reserve	484,952		-	
Cash dividends	1,535,886	\$ 4.80	1,449,881	\$ 5.00

E. On March 11, 2026, the Board of Directors resolved the distribution of profits for 2025 as follows:

	2025	
	Amount	Dividends per Share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 269,004	
Cash dividends	1,279,905	\$ 4.00
Stock dividends	479,964	1.50

The Company's earnings distribution for 2025 is pending approval by the shareholders' meeting before distribution.

(21) Other equity

	Unrealized gain and loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation gain and loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities	Total
At January 1, 2025	\$ 2,285,395	\$ 84,079	\$ 2,369,474
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
-Revaluation	182,384	-	182,384
-Revaluation transferred to retained earnings	(27,177)	-	(27,177)
Currency translation differences			
-Exchange differences	-	(49,721)	(49,721)
At December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,440,602</u>	<u>\$ 34,358</u>	<u>\$ 2,474,960</u>

	Unrealized gain and loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation gain and loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities	Total
At January 1, 2024	\$ 1,931,602	\$ 5,157	\$ 1,936,759
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
-Revaluation	614,377	-	614,377
-Revaluation transferred to retained earnings	(260,584)	-	(260,584)
Currency translation differences			
-Exchange differences	-	78,922	78,922
At December 31 2024	<u>\$ 2,285,395</u>	<u>\$ 84,079</u>	<u>\$ 2,369,474</u>

(22) Brokerage

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Dealers' commissions - domestic	\$ 2,302,023	\$ 2,586,121
Dealers' commissions - foreign	1,038,315	1,111,266
Dealers' commissions - leverage	13,643	17,400
	<u>\$ 3,353,981</u>	<u>\$ 3,714,787</u>

(23) Net (losses) gains on trading of securities

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from sale of securities - dealing	\$ 6,914,667	\$ 5,167,209
Cost from sale of securities - dealing	(6,592,216)	(4,939,973)
	<u>\$ 322,451</u>	<u>\$ 227,236</u>

(24) Clearance fee from consignment

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Clearance fee from consignment - non-related parties	<u>\$ 53,704</u>	<u>\$ 38,826</u>

(25) Net losses on derivative financial instruments

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Non-hedging		
Gains (losses) from futures contract interests		
Futures contract gains	\$ 630,917	\$ 397,109
Futures contract losses	(954,264)	(603,984)
	<u>(\$ 323,347)</u>	<u>(\$ 206,875)</u>
Gains (losses) from options trading		
Gains from options trading	\$ 1,686,976	\$ 708,471
Losses from options trading	(1,748,588)	(639,829)
	<u>(\$ 61,612)</u>	<u>\$ 68,642</u>
Gains (losses) from leverage margin contract transactions		
Gains from leverage margin contract transactions	\$ 947,898	\$ 666,422
Losses from leverage margin contract transactions	(879,628)	(576,622)
	<u>\$ 68,270</u>	<u>\$ 89,800</u>
Gains from derivative financial instruments	\$ 3,265,791	\$ 1,772,002
Losses from derivative financial instruments	(3,582,480)	(1,820,435)
	<u>(\$ 316,689)</u>	<u>(\$ 48,433)</u>

(26) Service charge

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Service charge - brokerage	\$ 654,032	\$ 770,873
Service charge - dealing	5,302	5,028
	<u>\$ 659,334</u>	<u>\$ 775,901</u>

(27) Futures commission

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Entrusted futures transaction	\$ 365,904	\$ 408,564
Futures auxiliary business	296,734	327,007
	<u>\$ 662,638</u>	<u>\$ 735,571</u>

(28) Clearance fee

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Clearance fee - brokerage	\$ 484,849	\$ 548,691
Clearance fee - dealing	3,298	3,222
	<u>\$ 488,147</u>	<u>\$ 551,913</u>

(29) Employee benefit expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	\$ 1,093,878	\$ 1,036,526
Labor and health insurance fees	49,653	44,227
Pension costs	24,731	23,026
Post-employment benefits	2,418	4,286
Other personnel expenses	26,360	26,277
	<u>\$ 1,197,040</u>	<u>\$ 1,134,342</u>

- A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, when distributing earnings, the Company shall distribute bonus to the employees that account for 0.01%~5.00%, of the total distributed amount. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation were accrued at \$4,033 and \$4,048, respectively, and the aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.
- B. Employees' compensation of 2024 as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2024 financial statements.
- C. Information about employees' compensation of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(30) Depreciation and amortisation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Depreciation expense	\$ 157,827	\$ 167,442
Amortisation expense	42,656	45,775
	<u>\$ 200,483</u>	<u>\$ 213,217</u>

(31) Other operating expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Postage and telephone costs	\$ 261,637	\$ 187,073
Tax expenses	119,751	123,131
Computer information expenses	168,642	151,239
Donation	8,875	1,945
Institutional membership fees	43,068	31,894
Operating lease payments	922	1,046
Repair charge	58,709	45,476
Advertising costs	26,458	14,449
Service expenses	48,534	35,738
Other expenses	73,156	67,108
	<u>\$ 809,752</u>	<u>\$ 659,099</u>

(32) Other gains and losses

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income	\$ 3,889,328	\$ 3,258,681
Gains on disposal of investments	63,133	30,510
Gains on disposal of property and equipment	-	224
Dividend income	148,757	111,708
Net currency exchange (losses) gains	(75,620)	19,338
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	112,185	(93,689)
Gains on lease modification	-	22
Others	145,150	120,856
	<u>\$ 4,282,933</u>	<u>\$ 3,447,650</u>

(33) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 631,217	\$ 536,275
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	8,072	22,962
Prior year income tax overestimation	(19,141)	(7,444)
Total current tax	<u>620,148</u>	<u>551,793</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(19,436)	1,955
Total deferred tax	<u>(19,436)</u>	<u>1,955</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 600,712</u>	<u>\$ 553,748</u>

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

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>\$ 1,856</u>	<u>(\$ 680)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 650,959	\$ 544,129
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(50,364)	(6,464)
Recognised in income tax impact of Controlled Foreign Company	9,823	11,486
Tax impact under the GloBE	1,363	-
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	8,072	22,962
Temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	(10,921)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(19,141)	(7,444)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 600,712</u>	<u>\$ 553,748</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
– Deferred income tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Expected credit losses	\$ 19,349	\$ 149	\$ -	\$ 19,498
Others	5,454	343	-	5,797
Subtotal	<u>24,803</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,295</u>
– Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Accrued pension liabilities	(1,372)	(85)	(1,856)	(3,313)
Unrealised exchange income	(4,339)	2,357	-	(1,982)
Others	(36,522)	16,672	-	(19,850)
Subtotal	<u>(42,233)</u>	<u>18,944</u>	<u>(1,856)</u>	<u>(25,145)</u>
	<u>(\$ 17,430)</u>	<u>\$ 19,436</u>	<u>(\$ 1,856)</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
– Deferred income tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised exchange loss	\$ 27	(\$ 27)	\$ -	\$ -
Expected credit losses	19,163	186	-	19,349
Others	4,582	872	-	5,454
Subtotal	23,772	1,031	-	24,803
– Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Accrued pension liabilities	(1,871)	(181)	680	(1,372)
Unrealised exchange income	(202)	(4,137)	-	(4,339)
Others	(37,854)	1,332	-	(36,522)
Subtotal	(39,927)	(2,986)	680	(42,233)
	(\$ 16,155)	(\$ 1,955)	\$ 680	(\$ 17,430)

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority (the 2021 and 2022 have not yet been assessed).

The income tax returns, dissolution and liquidation through 2024 of the subsidiary, of SYF Information Co., Ltd., have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

E. The expiration periods of unused loss carryforwards of the Group's overseas subsidiaries and the related amounts of unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows. The amounts of unused loss carryforwards are subject to the final determination by the local tax authorities:

December 31, 2025			
	Amount of unused loss carryforwards	Amount of unrecognized deferred tax assets	The expiration period under local regulations
Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	\$ 18,910	\$ 18,910	Unlimited
Yuanta Globle (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	66,933	66,933	Unlimited
December 31, 2024			
	Amount of unused loss carryforwards	Amount of unrecognized deferred tax assets	The expiration period under local regulations
Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	\$ 142,666	\$ 142,666	Unlimited
Yuanta Globle (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	29,798	29,798	Unlimited

- F. The Group is within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Pillar Two legislation was enacted in Hong Kong and Singapore, the jurisdiction in which foreign subsidiaries (branches) are incorporated, and came into effect on January 1, 2024. Under the Pillar Two legislation, the Group was liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between its GloBE effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate.
- G. The Group has applied the exception on recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.
- H. The Group has assessed that the primary income tax exposure related to Pillar Two arises from the subsidiaries (and branches) operating in the Hong Kong tax jurisdiction. Accordingly, the relevant top-up tax expense has been recognised as a current income tax expense. The current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$1,363 and \$0, respectively.

(34) Earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per Share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 2,655,445	314,305	\$ 8.45
	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per Share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 2,166,896	289,976	\$ 7.47

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company's parent and ultimate controlling party is Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd., which owns 65.06% of the Company's shares.

(2) The names and relationship of related parties

<u>Names</u>	<u>Relationship with the Group</u>
Yuanta Financial Holdings	The parent company of the Company
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Yuanta Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Yuanta Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Yuanta Securities (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Yuanta Securities (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	The same group of enterprises
Funds managed by Yuanta Securities Investment Trust Manager in charge of Yuanta Financial Plaza	The funds managed by the same group of enterprises(Note) Related party in substance
Yuanta Cultural & Educational Foundation	Related party in substance
Sino-American Silicon Products Inc.	Related party in substance
Other	Refer to the same enterprise group, parent company, substantial related parties and its major shareholders, key management and its related investment enterprises and other companies or institutions who is also held by the Company's chairman of the director or general manager, or have spouse or relatives in the same position.

Note: The Company, in accordance with the regulations issued by the authorities on July 11, 2025, regarding to the Q&A on whether the IFRS Q&A titled "Issues in identifying related parties" published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, should be applied retrospectively. The Company has early adopted the regulations from September 30, 2025. For funds managed by enterprises in the same group prior to the insurance date of this Q&A, the Company has re-identified its relationships and transactions with such funds and determined that these funds are not related parties. The Company is not required to restate comparative period information or retrospectively adjust previously identified and disclosed related party relationships and transactions in prior financial statements.

(3) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Cash and cash equivalents/ operating guarantee deposits/ customer margin deposits/ excess futures margin deposits

	December 31, 2025			
	<u>Bank deposits</u>	<u>Operating guarantee deposits</u>	<u>Customer margin deposits</u>	<u>Excess futures margin deposits</u>
Fellow subsidiary				
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 2,630,889	\$ 140,000	\$ 33,916,979	\$ -
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	-	-	2,278	3,519
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	-	-	404	-
Yuanta Securities (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	-	-	7,860	-
Yuanta Securities (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	-	-	145,114	-
	<u>\$ 2,630,889</u>	<u>\$ 140,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,072,635</u>	<u>\$ 3,519</u>
	December 31, 2024			
	<u>Bank deposits</u>	<u>Operating guarantee deposits</u>	<u>Customer margin deposits</u>	<u>Excess futures margin deposits</u>
Fellow subsidiary				
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,892,032	\$ 140,000	\$ 41,670,054	\$ -
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	-	-	17,795	3,470
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	-	-	343,811	-
Yuanta Securities (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	-	-	1,636	-
Yuanta Securities (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	-	-	164,528	-
	<u>\$ 3,892,032</u>	<u>\$ 140,000</u>	<u>\$ 42,197,824</u>	<u>\$ 3,470</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group purchased Book-Entry Central Government Security through Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd. amounting to \$5,067,382 and \$0, respectively, and recognised these as customer margin deposits.

B. Leverage margin contract trading client margin deposits

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 314,173</u>	<u>\$ 533,798</u>

C. Accounts receivable - related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 1,955</u>	<u>\$ 1,668</u>

D. Prepayments

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 1,382</u>	<u>\$ 1,383</u>

E. Other receivables - related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 39,739	\$ 48,502
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	38	38
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	128	114
	<u>\$ 39,905</u>	<u>\$ 48,654</u>

F. Leasing arrangements – lessee

(A) The Group leases buildings from Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd., Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and other related parties with a lease term from 2 to 5 years and rents are paid monthly.

(B) Acquisition of right-of-use assets

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 2,795	\$ -
Other related parties	-	16,962
	<u>\$ 2,795</u>	<u>\$ 16,962</u>

(C) Lease liabilities

a. Outstanding balance

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 9,195	\$ 8,758
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	73,827	33,604
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co.,	11,610	18,295
Other related parties	6,816	13,072
	<u>\$ 101,448</u>	<u>\$ 73,729</u>

b. Interest expense

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 130	\$ 113
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	317	337
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co.,	749	372
Other related parties	582	587
	<u>\$ 1,778</u>	<u>\$ 1,409</u>

(D) Gain on lease modification

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 22

G. Refundable deposits

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 10,415	\$ 10,314
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	2,868	-
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	6,821	6,740
	<u>\$ 20,104</u>	<u>\$ 17,054</u>

H. Futures traders' equity

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 4,386,077	\$ 4,273,051
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	775,210	643,121
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	55,372	75,636
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	427,438	362,632
Funds managed by fellow subsidiary		
Funds managed by Yuanta		
Securities Investment Trust	-	59,254,295
Other related parties	128,434	89,671
	<u>\$ 5,772,531</u>	<u>\$ 64,698,406</u>

I. Leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 31	\$ 32

J. Accounts payable - related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 23,414	\$ 18,943
Other related parties	-	23
	<u>\$ 23,414</u>	<u>\$ 18,966</u>

K. Other payables - related parties

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Parent Company		
Yuanta Financial Holdings	\$ 63	\$ 170
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	-	22
Other related parties	<u>708</u>	<u>556</u>
	<u>\$ 771</u>	<u>\$ 748</u>

L. Brokerage

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 92,591	\$ 112,776
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	3,046	4,216
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	6,101	7,519
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	2,749	2,116
Funds managed by fellow subsidiary		
Funds managed by Yuanta Securities		
Investment Trust	-	414,520
Other related parties	<u>4,698</u>	<u>4,881</u>
	<u>\$ 109,185</u>	<u>\$ 546,028</u>

M. Securities commissions revenue

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 18,912</u>	<u>\$ 22,612</u>

N. Other operating revenue - co-marketing revenue

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 2	\$ -
Yuanta Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

O. Futures commissions expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 258,384	\$ 273,470
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	-	440
Yuanta Securities (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	774	426
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	130	215
Other related parties	221	383
	<u>\$ 259,509</u>	<u>\$ 274,934</u>

P. Service fees

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	\$ 14,094	\$ 4,986
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	1,788	1,694
	<u>\$ 15,882</u>	<u>\$ 6,680</u>

Q. Computer information expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 456	\$ 456

R. Other employee benefit expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 2,370	\$ 2,391

S. Repairing fee

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 310

T. Advertising expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Other related parties		
Manager in charge of Yuanta Financial Plaza	\$ 11	\$ -

U. Employee training expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Parent Company		
Yuanta Financial Holdings	\$ 4	\$ -

V. Water, electricity and gas fee

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 311

W. Building management fee

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 164	\$ 164
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1,796	1,583
	\$ 1,960	\$ 1,747

X. Miscellaneous expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 196	\$ 138

Y. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 973,113	\$ 946,908
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	121	-
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	116	108
Yuanta Securities (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	283	384
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	20	25
	\$ 973,653	\$ 947,425

Interest income includes the interest from demand deposits, time deposits, customer margin deposits, and operating guarantee deposits.

Z. Security lending expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 24	\$ -

AA. Interest expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 11,569	\$ 10,875
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	663	910
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	27	184
Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Ltd.	2,606	3,059
Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	116	108
Funds managed by fellow subsidiary		
Funds managed by Yuanta		
Securities Investment Trust	-	315,225
	<u>\$ 14,981</u>	<u>\$ 330,361</u>

AB. Donation expenditure

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Other related parties		
Yuanta Cultural & Educational Foundation	\$ 4,200	\$ -

AC. Property transactions

(A) Acquisition of financial assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Funds managed by fellow subsidiary		
Funds managed by Yuanta		
Securities Investment Trust	\$ -	\$ 60,593

(B) Disposal proceeds

a. Financial assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Funds managed by fellow subsidiary		
Funds managed by Yuanta		
Securities Investment Trust	\$ -	\$ 439,933

b. Property and equipment

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 380

(C) Gain (loss) on disposal

a. Financial assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Funds managed by fellow subsidiary		
Funds managed by Yuanta		
Securities Investment Trust	\$ -	\$ 30,778

b. Property and equipment

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Fellow subsidiary		
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 224

AD. Securities issued by related parties - dealing

	December 31, 2025		For the year ended
	Ending number of shares (in thousand shares)	Outstanding balance	December 31, 2025 Gain (loss) on disposal
Other related parties			
Sino-American			
Silicon Products Inc.	4	\$ 426	\$ 305

(4) Key management compensation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 510,106	\$ 427,858
Post-employment benefits	8,321	7,786
Other long-term benefits	2,260	2,245
Share-based payments	16,304	-
	\$ 536,991	\$ 437,889

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2025, the amount for the contracts of capital expenditures signed by the Group is \$347,585 thousand. Based on the contracts, the amount that has been paid is \$218,871 thousand and the amount that has not yet been paid is \$128,714 thousand.

10. SIGNIFICANT LOSS FROM NATURAL DISASTER

None.

11. PROGRESS OR RESOLUTION OF SIGNIFICANT LITIGATION CASES

The client of the company, Ms. Ma, claimed that the company employed a disqualified sales representation (former employee Mr. Hsu), who used false and misleading materials and falsely claiming that the trading was programmatic, he in fact engaged in discretionary futures trading on the client's behalf, resulting in losses. Ms. Ma filed a civil lawsuit on March 12, 2012, requesting that the Company and former employee Mr. Hsu bear joint and several liability for compensation. On June 24, 2025, the Taiwan High Court, in its judgment on the third retrial ordered the company and its former employee Mr. Hsu are jointly liable to compensate (1) USD 172,617.525 with interest calculated at an annual rate of 5% from December 12, 2012 to the date of payment; (2) USD 1,399.95 with interest calculated at an annual rate of 5% from April 16, 2019 to the date of payment. The Company appealed the case to the court of third instance; on October 8, 2025, the Supreme Court issued an order dismissing the appeal, and the case has been officially finalized. The Company has since fulfilled its payment obligations to Ms. Ma, paying USD 285,827 in principal and interest on November 5, 2025, and \$357,995 for litigation costs on January 23, 2026.

12. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENT TRANSACTIONS

The Group had derivative financial instrument trading as follows:

December 31, 2025						
Open Interest						
Item	Object of transaction	Buyer /Seller	Number of contract(s) (lot)	Margin paid (received)	Fair value	Remarks
Futures contracts (Domestic)	MTX	Buyer	1	\$ 1,436	\$ 1,456	
	MTX	Seller	14	(20,273)	(20,314)	
	Stock Futures	Buyer	1,309	531,287	536,930	
	Stock Futures	Seller	4,812	(1,818,716)	(1,955,616)	
	Index Futures	Seller	3	(871)	(870)	
Futures contracts (Overseas)	Foreign Exchange	Buyer	2	6,299	6,258	
Option contracts (Domestic)	TXO	Buy call	732	260,012	303,824	
	TXO	Buy put	675	184,395	146,781	
	TXO	Sell call	682	(2,619)	(3,258)	
	TXO	Sell put	723	(3,566)	(1,352)	

Note: The Group does not have any derivative financial instruments for hedging purpose.

December 31, 2024

<u>Open Interest</u>						
<u>Item</u>	<u>Object of transaction</u>	<u>Buyer /Seller</u>	<u>Number of contract(s) (lot)</u>	<u>Margin paid (received)</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Futures contracts (Domestic)	MTX	Buyer	108	\$ 124,866	\$ 124,438	
	MTX	Seller	2	(2,323)	(2,303)	
	Stock Futures	Buyer	1,471	203,754	205,169	
	Stock Futures	Seller	2,787	(1,020,370)	(1,028,814)	
Futures contracts (Overseas)	Foreign Exchange	Buyer	2	6,493	6,560	
	Energy Futures	Buyer	1	2,247	2,351	
Option contracts (Domestic)	TXO	Buy call	789	75,667	63,083	
	TXO	Buy put	461	69,048	71,583	
	TXO	Sell call	903	(27,281)	(16,023)	
	TXO	Sell put	347	(4,237)	(3,452)	

Note: The Group does not have any derivative financial instruments for hedging purpose.

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13. RESTRICTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S VARIOUS FINANCIAL RATIOS UNDER R.O.C. FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANTS LAWS

According to Regulations Governing Futures Commission Merchants

Article	Calculation formula	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Standard	Enforcement (Note 3)
		Calculation	Ratio	Calculation	Ratio		
17	$\frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{(Total liabilities – Future traders' equity)}}$	$\frac{19,438,742}{2,871,491}$	6.77	$\frac{15,920,303}{2,978,452}$	5.35	≥ 1	Satisfied
17	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	$\frac{173,123,563}{158,886,466}$	1.09	$\frac{153,154,601}{141,184,156}$	1.08	≥ 1	Satisfied
22	$\frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Minimum paid – in capital (Note 1)}}$	$\frac{19,438,742}{1,060,000}$	1833.84%	$\frac{15,920,303}{1,060,000}$	1501.92%	$\geq 60\%$ $\geq 40\%$ (Note 2)	Satisfied
22	$\frac{\text{Adjusted net capital}}{\text{Total margin deposit required for futures traders, not yet off-set}}$	$\frac{16,664,199}{38,729,041}$	43.03%	$\frac{14,686,425}{29,039,734}$	50.57%	$\geq 20\%$ $\geq 15\%$	Satisfied

Note 1: "Minimum paid-in capital" shall be in compliance with futures commission merchants standard set of capital amount or designated appropriation of operating capital amount.

Note 2: For the entrusted foreign futures trading of foreign futures merchants, the standard ratios (equity / minimum paid-in capital) are adjusted to 50% and 30%, respectively.

Note 3: "Enforcement" column shall state whether or not the financial ratio requirements are satisfied; if not, an explanation is needed to be filed with a specific appointed institution or establish an improvement plan.

14. SPECIFIC INHERENT RISKS IN OPERATING AS FUTURES DEALER

- (1) Credit risk is the main risk for engaging in futures brokerage business since the Group must demand collecting trading margin deposits from customers. The credit risk occurs when the customers fail to pay margin deposits. The Group acts as agents for trading futures and options contracts and should pay attention to daily margin credit as to control credit risk. Market risk is also noted in the industry due to dealer business. Dealer business is price index sensitive, therefore, the Group pre-sets stop loss point for risk management purposes.
- (2) The specific risks of the Group's futures brokerage business are outlined below:
Futures trading has a characteristic of low margin. Therefore, the risks of futures trading include: when the futures market trend is unfavourable for customers, futures firms may demand to collect additional trading margin deposits from customers to keep certain margin level. If the customers fail to pay margin deposits in a period prescribed, futures firms have the right to offset the contract amount of the customers by the additional margin deposits demanded. Further, futures firms may incur losses when futures market prices fluctuate drastically and the customers are unable to settle futures contracts.
- (3) See Note 21 for significant financial risk information on futures dealer business.

15. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information – type of product and service of reporting segments' income source

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision-Maker, i.e. Board of Directors, that are used to make strategic decisions. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker considers the source of income, and the Group's operating segments are divided into broker and dealer. The primary source of income by each segment is as follows:

Broker: Consigned and entrusted with the trading of domestic and foreign futures, listed securities, securities trading auxiliary business approved by competent authorities in R.O.C and futures consulting business, etc.

Dealer: Used capital funds to engage in the trading of domestic and foreign futures, securities, research and development of dealing information systems and leverage margin contract trading business approved by competent authorities in R.O.C.

(2) Measurement of segment information

A. Information on segment profit (loss); measurement of assets and liabilities

Measurement of profit (loss), assets and liabilities of the Group are consistent with Note 4 – Summary of material accounting policies. Measurement of profit (loss) performance is based on income before tax.

In order to establish a fair and reasonable performance evaluation, the Group would offset the income and expense incurred internally from each segment for external financial reporting purposes.

Income and expense are classified directly to the segment where they belong to. For expense incurred indirectly, it will consider its classification based on the usage purpose by proportionally dividing into each segment when a reasonable rate can be assigned. Otherwise, it will be classified as "Other operating segment" when a reasonable rate cannot be assigned.

B. Identifying factors for reportable segments

The measurement of segment performance will be evaluated periodically to ensure that it achieves the goals of the Group. The results of its evaluation will be used as the framework for resource allocation.

(3) Information on segment profit (loss)

	For the year ended December 31, 2025			
	Brokerage segment	Dealing segment	Other operating segment	Total
Segment revenue	\$ 3,420,598	\$ 246,237	(\$ 22)	\$ 3,666,813
Segment profit (loss)	\$ 3,455,311	\$ 51,259	(\$ 250,413)	\$ 3,256,157

	For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Brokerage segment	Dealing segment	Other operating segment	Total
Segment revenue	\$ 3,764,681	\$ 248,777	(\$ 6)	\$ 4,013,452
Segment profit (loss)	\$ 2,900,299	\$ 74,447	(\$ 254,102)	\$ 2,720,644

Note: The Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker does not use segment assets and liabilities as a basis for decision making, therefore, the Group does not have to disclose the assets and liabilities of the operating segments.

(4) Information on products and services

The Group's reportable segments are based on different products and services with disclosure of general information about types of products and services of the reportable segments' income sources.

(5) Geographical information

There is no requirement for additional disclosure because no income from single foreign country is material to the Group's revenue.

(6) Major customer information

There is no requirement for additional disclosure because no single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Group's operating revenues for the current period.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

17. RELATED INFORMATION OF SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

- (1) Financing activities to any company or person: None.
- (2) Endorsements and guarantees provided: None.
- (3) Acquisition of real estate properties exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- (4) Disposal of real estate properties exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Companies' paid-in capital: None.
- (5) Handling fee discounts on transactions with related parties in excess of NT\$5,000,000: None.
- (6) Accounts receivable from related parties reaching \$100 million or over 20% of paid-in capital balance: None.

(7) Other: Significant transactions between parent company and subsidiaries:

No. (Note 1)	Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Details of transactions			Percentage (%) of total consolidated revenues or assets
				Account	Amount	Conditions	
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1	Cash	2,961	No significant difference from general customers.	0.00%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1	Customer margin deposit	363,398	No significant difference from general customers.	0.20%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1	Futures traders' equity	498,571	No significant difference from general customers.	0.27%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1	Other payables	51	No significant difference from general customers.	0.00%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1	Brokerage	24,658	No significant difference from general customers.	0.67%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1	Futures commission	12,087	No significant difference from general customers.	0.33%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1	Interest income	638	No significant difference from general customers.	0.02%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1	Interest expense	3,316	No significant difference from general customers.	0.09%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1	Customer margin deposit	3,748,681	No significant difference from general customers.	2.03%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1	Futures commission	26,367	No significant difference from general customers.	0.72%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1	Operating expenses	988	No significant difference from general customers.	0.03%
0	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1	Interest income	25,360	No significant difference from general customers.	0.69%
1	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Customer margin deposit	498,571	No significant difference from general customers.	0.27%
1	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Other receivables	51	No significant difference from general customers.	0.00%
1	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Futures traders' equity	366,359	No significant difference from general customers.	0.20%
1	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Brokerage	12,087	No significant difference from general customers.	0.33%
1	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Futures commission	24,658	No significant difference from general customers.	0.67%

No. (Note 1)	Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Details of transactions			Percentage (%) of total consolidated revenues or assets
				Account	Amount	Conditions	
1	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Interest income	3,316	No significant difference from general customers.	0.09%
1	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Interest expense	638	No significant difference from general customers.	0.02%
2	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Futures traders' equity	3,748,681	No significant difference from general customers.	2.03%
2	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Futures commission	26,367	No significant difference from general customers.	0.72%
2	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Other operating revenues	988	No significant difference from general customers.	0.03%
2	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	2	Interest expense	25,360	No significant difference from general customers.	0.69%

Note 1: The numbers in the No. column represent as follows:

1. 0 for the parent company.
2. According to the sequential order, subsidiaries are numbered from 1.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with the counterparties and they are labeled as follows:

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

18. INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES

(1) Names of investee companies, locations, and related information are as follows:

Investor	Investee	Location	Set up date	FSC Approved Number	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025,			Operating revenue of the investee	Net income (loss) of the investee	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company	Cash dividend for the current period	Note
						Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares (in thousands)	Ownership (%)	Book value					
The Company	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	2010.12.2	Gin-Gwen-Zheng-Qi Letter No. 0990055943	Financial Services	\$ 1,033,971	\$ 1,033,971	34,000	100.00%	\$ 1,126,980	\$ 107,035	\$ 49,115	\$ 49,115	-	Subsidiaries
The Company	Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (Note)	Singapore	2022.11.23	Gin-Gwen-Zheng-Qi Letter No. 1110357536	Financial Services	920,233	156,725	28,000	100.00%	807,524	27,350	(81,430)	(81,430)	-	Subsidiaries

Note : The Company's investment in incorporating Yuanta Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. has been approved by the FSC through Gin-Gwen-Zheng-Qi Letter No.1110357536 on October 20, 2022, as well as approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) through Jing-Shen-Er-Zi Letter No.11100198340 on December 26, 2022. The transaction was approved by the Singapore Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) on November 23, 2022, and the incorporation registration has been completed. The subsidiary commenced operations on June 19, 2025.

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(2) Information on investee companies with direct or indirect controlling interest is as follows:

- A. Financing activities to any company or person: None.
- B. Endorsements and guarantees provided: None.
- C. Acquisition of real estate properties exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- D. Disposal of real estate properties exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Handling fee discounts on transactions with related parties in excess of \$5 million: None.
- F. Accounts receivable from related parties reaching \$100 million or over 20% of paid-in capital: None.
- G. Other: Significant transactions between parent company and subsidiaries: There are no significant transactions or amounts involved.

19. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON SETTING UP BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVE

None.

20. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON INDIRECT INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA

None.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group adopted to strengthen risk-adjusted return on capital, which allocated the Group's capital effectively.

(2) Financial instruments

The methods of reporting derivative financial instruments on financial statements: please refer to Notes 6(1), 6(2) and 6(25).

(3) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market has to satisfy all the following conditions: a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Group's investment in listed stocks, beneficiary certificates and derivative instruments with quoted market prices is included in Level 1.

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

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. The fair value of the Group's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(A) Fair value information

Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value are approximate to their fair values, and thus their fair values are not disclosed.

		December 31, 2025			
		Fair value			
	Book value	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	\$ 60,780	\$ 61,361	\$ -	\$ 61,361	\$ -
Financial liabilities					
Bonds payable	\$ 1,498,914	\$ 1,506,895	\$ -	\$ 1,506,895	\$ -
		December 31, 2024			
		Fair value			
	Book value	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	\$ 62,118	\$ 61,868	\$ -	\$ 61,868	\$ -
Financial liabilities					
Bonds payable	\$ 1,498,536	\$ 1,471,251	\$ -	\$ 1,471,251	\$ -

(B) Financial valuation technique:

- a. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, customer margin deposits, futures trading margin receivable, accounts receivable, accounts receivable – related parties, other receivables, other receivables – related parties, leverage margin contract trading client margin deposits, operating guarantee deposits, clearing and settlement funds, refundable deposits, futures traders' equity, leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity, accounts payable, accounts payable – related parties, other payables, other payables – related parties and other current liabilities are approximate to their fair values.
- b. Investments in debt instrument at amortised cost: When there is a quoted market price available in an active market, the fair value is determined using the market price. If there is no quoted market price available in an active market, the fair value is estimated by adopting financial valuation method or by reference to counterparty quotes.
- c. Bond payable: The fair values of corporate bonds issued by the Group, which were estimated based on the present value of the expected cash flows, are approximate to their carrying amounts.

C. The related information of financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

December 31, 2025	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Assets</u>				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 1,410,477	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,410,477
Beneficiary certificates	1,414,019	-	-	1,414,019
Futures trading margin - own funds	104	-	-	104
Buy options - futures	450,605	-	-	450,605
Derivatives Assets - OTC	-	14,581	-	14,581
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>742,058</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,658,646</u>	<u>3,400,704</u>
	<u>\$ 4,017,263</u>	<u>\$ 14,581</u>	<u>\$ 2,658,646</u>	<u>\$ 6,690,490</u>

Liabilities

Recurring fair value measurements

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Sell options - futures	<u>\$ 4,610</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,610</u>
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December 31, 2024	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Assets</u>				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 820,503	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 820,503
Beneficiary certificates	262,360	-	-	262,360
Futures trading margin - own funds	296	-	-	296
Buy options - futures	134,666	-	-	134,666
Derivatives Assets - OTC	-	28,849	-	28,849
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>314,147</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,484,149</u>	<u>2,798,296</u>
	<u>\$ 1,531,972</u>	<u>\$ 28,849</u>	<u>\$ 2,484,149</u>	<u>\$ 4,044,970</u>

Liabilities

Recurring fair value measurements

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Sell options - futures	<u>\$ 19,475</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,475</u>
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- D. The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:
- (A) The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the consolidated balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the closing price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily equity instruments and debt instruments classified as financial assets/financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - (B) The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
 - (C) If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.
 - (D) Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
 - a. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
 - b. Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.
- E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.
- F. The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	<u>Equity securities</u>
January 1, 2025	\$ 2,484,149
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income (Note)	<u>174,497</u>
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,658,646</u>
	<u>Equity securities</u>
January 1, 2024	\$ 2,146,883
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income (Note)	<u>337,266</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,484,149</u>

Note: Recognised as unrealised valuation gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

G. The following is the quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity					
			Discount for marketability, Minority interest discount	≤15%	The higher the discount for marketability and minority interest discount, the lower the fair value
Unlisted stocks	\$ 2,658,646	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount rate	9.17%	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value
			Perpetual growth rate	2.3%	The higher the perpetual growth rate, the higher the fair value
	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity					
Unlisted stocks	\$ 2,484,149	Market multiplier approach	Discount for marketability	≤40%	The higher the discount for marketability, the lower the fair value

H. The valuation process for fair values classified at Level 3 is the responsibility of the risk management department, which verifies the financial instrument's fair value. The result of the evaluation is then reviewed and approved by the risk management department of the Group's parent company. The risk management department evaluates the independence, reliability, consistency, and representativeness of the information source, and periodically verifies the valuation model and calibrates the valuation parameters, ensuring the valuation process and valuation results are in accordance with IFRS's requirements.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Group adjusted the valuation technique for unlisted common stocks. Considering the target company's operating revenue and profit stability, the valuation technique was changed from the market multiplier approach to the discounted cash flow method to more accurately reflect the target company's fair value.

- I. Use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of other comprehensive income from financial instruments categorized within Level 3 if the valuation input of financial instrument classified in Level 3 moves upward or downward by 1%:

		December 31, 2025	
		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
		Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets			
Equity instrument	\$	107,515	(\$ 99,577)
		December 31, 2024	
		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
		Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets			
Equity instrument	\$	10,647	(\$ 10,647)

(4) System of risk management

A. Objectives of risk management

The Group controls any potential losses that might incur in operations within its tolerable limits by increasing completeness of risk management mechanism, establishing efficient risk management measures, models and systems, and monitoring the changes of whole risks strictly.

B. Risk management system

The Group's risk management system is in compliance with the "Risk Management Policy" of Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and "Risk Management Practice Principles for Futures Commission Merchants" of Taiwan Futures Exchange. The Group has established the Risk Management Policy, which is the internally highest risk management standard authorised by the Board of Directors, comprising objectives, scopes, powers and responsibilities, and procedures of risk management.

C. Organisational structure of risk management

(A) The Group's organisational structure of risk management comprises the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, senior management, Risk Management Department, Legal Compliance Department, Internal Audit Department, other risk management related units and each business unit; they all together form three lines of defence for risk management.

a. First line of defence: this includes business, operation, management and other units, which are responsible for identifying and managing the risks arising from its duties and functions or business scope when performing related operations.

b. Second line of defence: this includes senior management, Risk Management Department, Legal Compliance Department and other risk management related units, which are responsible for establishing the management mechanism for each major risk category, supervising the overall risk tolerance ability and current situation of risk tolerance and reporting the monitoring implementation status.

- c. Third line of defence: this includes the Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Internal Audit Department. Internal Audit Department is responsible for auditing the compliance and implementation status of various regulations and internal control system and ensuring the internal control system can be implemented continuously and effectively.
- (B) The function of each unit in the structure of risk management of the Group is as follows:
- a. The Board of Directors: The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making unit of the Group's risk management; its main duties include assessing and approving the Risk Management Policy, significant risk management system, annual acceptable limit of risk and monitoring indicator threshold and directing the execution of the risk management system.
 - b. Audit Committee: Audit Committee directs the execution of the risk management system under the commission of the Board of Directors; its main duties include deliberating the Risk Management Policy, significant risk management system, annual acceptable limit of risks and monitoring indicator threshold and supervising the management of the Group's existing or potential risk.
 - c. Senior management: Senior management reviews the risks involved in the Group's various operating activities and ensures that the Group's risk management system can completely and effectively control related risks.
 - d. Risk Management Department: Risk Management Department is an independent department under the Board of Directors; its main duties include developing the risk management system, establishing the effective method for measuring risks and the risk management system, monitoring and analysing risks and reporting and warning significant risks.
 - e. Legal Compliance Department: The main duties of the Legal Compliance Department are implementing the legal compliance risk control, confirming all operating and management regulations are updated in accordance with relevant regulations timely, supervising the supervisors of each unit to execute the introduction, establishment and implementation of relevant internal norms and assessing the legal and legal compliance risks that may be involved in various businesses, legal documents and contracts.
 - f. Internal Audit Department: Internal Audit Department, an independent department under the Board of Directors together with the Risk Management Department, is responsible for independently auditing and assessing whether the risk management and related internal control system are continuously and effectively operating and timely providing suggestions for improvement.
 - g. Other risk management related units: Other risk management related units are responsible for assessing and detecting the risks that may cause losses to the Group within the scope of risks under their supervision, formulating the risk monitoring indicators according to the characteristics of the risks, supervising the overall risk tolerance ability and current situation of risk tolerance and reporting the monitoring implementation status.

- h. Each business unit: Each business unit is responsible for identifying and managing the risks arising from its duties and functions or business scope and designing and implementing the effective internal control procedures that include the functions of risk management fully covers relevant operating activities for the characteristics of the risks.

D. Procedures of risk management

The Group's procedures of risk management include risk identification, risk measurement, risk monitoring and risk management reporting. The design of these procedures is to ensure all risks faced by the Group can be effectively controlled.

- (A) Risk identification: Confirm the nature and type of risk in each business through analysing the procedures. Identify the major operating risks of the Group, including financial risk, operational risk, legal and legal compliance risks and climate change risk.
- (B) Risk measurement: Make a reasonable estimate of various risk characteristics that may cause or affect potential losses. For risk characteristics that are quantifiable, appropriate quantitative methods shall be used to measure the degree of risks; for risk characteristics that cannot be quantified, appropriate qualitative methods shall be used to express the degree of risks.
- (C) Risk monitoring: The Group assesses the risk degree actually generated from the business according to the risk limits of each business to ensure each risk complies with the Company's authorisation.
- (D) Risk management reporting: Report information related to risk management to relevant supervisors. The level, content and frequency of risk reporting shall be adjusted according to the nature of the risks and their influence degree on the Group's business, profit or loss and net assets.

E. Hedging and risk diminishing strategies

The Group uses hedging tools and hedging mechanisms for risks of each business based on its capital scale and risk toleration capability. Through hedging mechanisms, the Group may restrict risks within authorised limits, and employ authorised financial instruments, based on market conditions, business strategies, characteristics of commodities and risk management rules, to adjust risk positions within acceptable levels.

F. Climate risk

The Group has established three lines of defence for risk management. Each line of defence has clear organisation, responsibilities, and functions to ensure the effective operation of the risk management mechanism. The assessment and management of transition risk or physical risk related to climate risk are integrated into the existing risk management framework, including qualitative and quantitative analysis.

The climate risk management process of our group mainly consists of four steps, from risk identification, measurement, monitoring to management reporting, and the responsibilities and management actions of each step are described as follows:

- (A) Risk identification:
 - a. The Group conducts climate risk identification annually based on its business characteristics.

- b. Refers to international organisations' climate risk reports.

(B) Risk measurement:

- a. The Group evaluates the impact and influence of each risk based on its business characteristics.
- b. The scope of measurement includes impact pathways, impact time and geographical scope, the position of the impact value chain, and financial impact.
- c. The Risk Management Department of the Yuanta Financial Holdings establishes a climate risk value measurement model to enhance quantitative management of climate risk.

(C) Risk monitoring:

- a. Include environmental and social risk factors of each industry in the industry risk level assessment mechanism.
- b. Establish quantifiable indicators and limits for climate risk.

(D) Risk management reporting:

- a. Develop response strategies for each risk and report to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.
- b. Regularly report on the use of various risk indicators or limits at the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.
- c. Report climate risk-related information to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on an irregular basis.

(5) Market risk

The Group's financial assets include bank deposits, domestic listed stocks, securities investment trust funds, offshore funds authorised by competent authorities to be raised and sold in ROC, futures trust funds, futures trading listed in Article 5 of Futures Trading Act, and other financial instruments authorised by competent authorities. The fair value of these financial assets would be changed by the fluctuations of market prices or interest rates.

To manage market risk, the Group has established the Rules of Market Risk Management, and established various control mechanisms based on the characteristics of financial instrument risks, such as position limits, profit and loss limits, and exception management. The Group also conducts market risk quantitative management by employing VaR model in the measurement and control of market risk of each position.

Through the VaR model, the Group measures market risk by estimating maximum possible losses of the trading positions for the next day at the 99% confidence interval.

According to the types of trading, the VaR of equity trading, commodity trading, foreign-exchange-rate trading and interest-rate trading are as follows:

VaR of Trading of Different Types

Period: January 1 ~ December 31, 2025

Type of Trading	Equity	Commodity	Foreign Exchange Rate	Interest Rate	Total
December 31, 2025	\$ 9,376	\$ -	\$ 4,018	\$ 8	\$ 13,279
Average	13,427	17	9,054	2	22,337
Lowest	186	-	3,413	-	6,108
Highest	47,380	150	22,840	8	62,042

Period: January 1 ~ December 31, 2024

Type of Trading	Equity	Commodity	Foreign Exchange Rate	Interest Rate	Total
December 31, 2024	\$ 3,970	\$ 24	\$ 4,318	\$ 2	\$ 8,284
Average	12,219	65	3,089	1	15,180
Lowest	264	-	1,427	-	2,982
Highest	39,122	363	4,503	2	43,000

Note 1: Trading included trading positions but not including non-trading positions.

Note 2: Total category of value-at-risk may be less than the amount of value-at-risk of equity, commodity, foreign exchange rate and interest rate, that is due to diversification effects between different categories.

To ensure that the VaR model can reasonably, completely and correctly measure the maximum potential risk of the financial instrument or portfolio, the Group continues to run model validation and back testing to ensure that the Group's VaR model can reasonably measure maximum potential losses of financial instruments or portfolios.

(6) Credit risk

A. The Group is exposed to credit risk from financial trading, including issuer credit risk, counterparty credit risk, custodian credit risk and underlying asset credit risk.

(A) Issuer credit risk occurs when issuer (or guarantor) of the financial debt instruments held by the Group or bank with which the Group deposits money fails to fulfill contractual obligations (or guarantor's obligations) because of its default, bankruptcy or liquidation, which would cause a financial loss to the Group.

(B) Counterparty credit risk occurs when counterparty of the financial instrument transaction undertaken by the Group fails to fulfill settlement or payment obligation on the appointed day, which would cause a financial loss to the Group.

(C) Custodian credit risk occurs when a custodian, an entrusted futures merchants with which the Group deposits its futures margin or premiums, fails to fulfill contractual obligations due to its default, bankruptcy or liquidation, which would cause a financial loss to the Group.

(D) Underlying asset credit risk refers to the risk of loss that may arise from deterioration of credit quality of the underlying asset linked to the financial instruments or increasing of credit risk premium or downgrade of credit rating or contract default.

- B. The financial assets of the Group with credit risk include bank deposits, OTC derivative, bonds, repurchase agreement/reverse repurchase agreement of bonds (bills), deposits for securities borrowing and lending, margins for futures, customer margin deposits deposited under central government bonds, other refundable deposit (Note 1) and receivables (Note 2).

Note 1: Other refundable deposits include operating guarantee deposits, clearing and settlement funds and refundable deposits.

Note 2: Receivables include accounts receivable, other receivables.

(A) Analysis of concentration of credit risk

a. Geographic location:

Percentages of credit risk exposure amounts of the Group's financial assets by geographic area were as follows (see the table below): As of December 31, 2025, the highest was Taiwan with 90.42%, the second was Asia (excluding Taiwan) with 5.13% and the third was Europe with 2.50%. Compared to the same period last year, the proportion of investments in Asia (excluding Taiwan) and Europe have decreased with 1.90% and 1.65%, Taiwan and America have increased with 3.08% and 0.41%, respectively.

Amount of Financial Asset Credit Risk Exposure by Geographic Area

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Taiwan	\$ 161,386,663	\$ 139,344,152
Asia (excluding Taiwan)	9,149,007	11,216,345
Europe	4,453,758	6,617,679
America	3,255,011	2,254,915
Other	232,261	109,834
	<u>\$ 178,476,700</u>	<u>\$ 159,542,925</u>

b. Industry:

Percentages of credit risk exposure amounts of the Group's financial assets by industry were as follows (see the table below): Financial institutions accounted for 99.52 % with other industry sectors representing less than 1%. Credit risk is concentrated in financial institutions because the Group's equity capital and margins received from customers were both deposited with financial institutions, and counterparties of derivative trade undertaken by the Group were banks, futures clearing and settlement institution and re-consigned futures firms. The percentages distribution did not change significantly in this period compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Amount of Financial Asset Credit Risk Exposure by Industry

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Privately owned businesses	\$ 271,776	\$ 127,286
Financial institutions	177,618,125	159,195,196
Public enterprises	3,470	3,073
Government agencies	65,651	25,262
Other	517,678	192,108
	<u>\$ 178,476,700</u>	<u>\$ 159,542,925</u>

(B) Analysis of credit risk levels

- a. Credit risk rating is categorised into Excellent, Standard, Below standard, Other and the definitions are illustrated below:
- (a) Excellent: The underlying position or an entity is capable of fulfilling its financial commitment even if facing significant uncertain factors or exposed to an adverse condition.
 - (b) Standard: The underlying position or an entity's capacity to fulfill the contractual obligation is at an acceptable level, and any adverse movement toward operation, finance or economy could further weaken its capacity to fulfil financial commitment.
 - (c) Below standard: The underlying position or an entity's capacity to fulfill the contractual obligation is weak, and the fulfillment of the contractual commitment depends on the advantageous movement in operating environment and financial status.
 - (d) Other: This level shows that the counterparty or the underlying asset does not fulfill contractual obligations, or for other reasons fails to (or not) be applied with the internal credit risk ratings.
- b. As of December 31, 2025, the credit quality levels of the Group's financial assets were classified as follows: Excellent is 98.10%, standard is 1.85%. Compared to the same period last year, the proportion of financial assets classified as excellent had increased while assets classified as standard had decreased.

Amount of Financial Asset Credit Risk Exposure by Quality

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Excellent	\$ 175,092,716	\$ 155,228,868
Standard	3,298,560	4,241,364
Below standard	<u>85,424</u>	<u>72,693</u>
	<u>\$ 178,476,700</u>	<u>\$ 159,542,925</u>

- C. The Group adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
- (A) The Group determines that there has been a significant increase in credit risk on a receivable (futures trading margin receivable and other receivables) if it is either past due over 30 days or in violation of the terms of the agreement.
 - (B) Refundable deposits that have not been returned and the number of days past the refund date is more than 30 days, excluding deposits not returned due to specific conditions set in the contract.
 - (C) At the balance sheet date, a debt instrument is considered to have significant increase in credit risk if the credit rating of the credit reference subject is non-investment grade and any of the following conditions apply:
 - a. The credit rating of the credit reference subject has dropped by more than one scale since initial recognition.
 - b. The implicit credit spread of the debt instrument has increased by a certain number of basis points since initial recognition.

(D) The definition of a financial asset in default

- a. The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- b. A debt instrument investment is considered in default if any of the following conditions apply:
 - (a) Bond was credit-impaired at the time of purchase.
 - (b) At the financial reporting date, the bond is rated as “in default.”
 - (c) Interest or principal payments have not been made in accordance with the issuance terms.
 - (d) Due to credit condition of the issuer, the issuance terms were changed so that interest payments were delayed or not made at all.
 - (e) The issuer or guarantor has ceased operations, applied for reorganisation, filed for bankruptcy, dissolved, or sold assets that have a significant impact on the company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

(E) Write off policy

If the Group cannot reasonably expect to recover the entire or part of the financial asset, it will write off the entire or part of the financial asset.

(F) Measurement of expected credit loss and consideration of forward-looking information

a. Futures trading margin receivable

Obtain historical loss rates (based on the historical losses from the past three years, compare the current and past economic environments to the predicted future environment (forward-looking factor) and determine if there is a significant change; adjust the estimate for future loss rates accordingly).

- (a) The total carrying amount, allowance for losses, and maximum exposure of “futures trading margin receivable” of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2025			
		Lifetime		
	12 months	Significant increase in credit risk	Credit impaired	Total
	Without past due or within 30 days	More than 30 days	More than 90 days	
Expected loss rate	0%	100%	100%	
Total book value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,097	\$ 49,097
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 49,097)	(\$ 49,097)
Maximum risk exposure amount	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	December 31, 2024			
	Lifetime			
	12 months	Significant increase in credit risk	Credit impaired	
	Without past due or within 30 days	More than 30 days	More than 90 days	Total
Expected loss rate	0%	100%	100%	
Total book value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,194	\$ 45,194
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 45,194)	(\$ 45,194)
Maximum risk exposure amount	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

(b) Movements in loss allowance for futures trading margin receivable is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025			
	Lifetime			
	12 months	Significant increase in credit risk	Credit impaired	
	Without past due or within 30 days	More than 30 days	More than 90 days	Total
January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 45,194)	(\$ 45,194)
Provision for impairment	-	-	(6,628)	(6,628)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	2,725	2,725
December 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 49,097)	(\$ 49,097)

	For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Lifetime			
	12 months	Significant increase in credit risk	Credit impaired	
	Without past due or within 30 days	More than 30 days	More than 90 days	Total
January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 48,305)	(\$ 48,305)
Provision for impairment	-	-	(972)	(972)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	2,765	2,765
Write-offs	-	-	1,318	1,318
December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 45,194)	(\$ 45,194)

b. Investments in debt instruments

The expected credit loss (ECL) model is primarily based on the following three parameters: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD).

- (a) Probability of default: Calculated based on the internal credit ratings of the credit reference subject determined using external credit rating which has taken into consideration the forecast, such as macroeconomics, incorporating default rates published by external credit rating agencies.
- (b) Loss given default: Calculated based on the guarantees and the priority of claims of the debt instrument, and the average recovery rates published by external credit rating agencies.
- (c) Exposure at default: total carrying amount (including interest receivable). The carrying amount is measured at amortised cost before any adjustments to the allowance for losses.
- (d) There were no expected credit loss of the investments in debt instrument at amortised cost of the Group, within 12 months, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- (e) Forward-looking information considerations

I. For determining significant increase in credit risk

The measure of credit loss is based on external credit ratings, the probability of default and loss given default information published by external credit rating agencies. These credit ratings incorporate forward-looking information, which is considered to be appropriate by the Group in estimating the expected credit losses.

II. For measuring expected credit losses

At least reflected in the forecastable adjustments of PD and LGD: In order to predict future probabilities of default, historical performances of PD, current trends in PD, the correlation between PD and macroeconomic factors, and other relevant information is considered by experts to give an overall assessment of forecastable scenarios of PD. The PD parameters are then adjusted accordingly to produce the forecastable PD parameters.

III. Other

Forecastable adjustments are not made if the results from such adjustments are not expected to differ significantly from the original results, assuming there are no significant changes in current economic conditions and the future macroeconomic environment. However, if significant changes in the future macroeconomic environment are predicted, the loss rates have to be adjusted accordingly; for example, adjusting the loss rate by a certain percentage according to expected changes in GDP.

D. For investments in debt instruments at amortised cost, the credit rating levels within 12 months are presented as below:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>12 months</u>	<u>12 months</u>
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Credit rating level over BBB+	\$ 60,780	\$ 62,118

(7) Liquidity risk analysis

A. Liquidity risk of capital refers to the risk arising from the Group’s inability to raise funds adequately in a period, which makes it unable to fulfill repayment or disbursement obligations on the expiry days. For liquidity risk management, the Group has established a warning system based on the nature of its businesses, including capital liquidity index, current ratio, loan lines granted by financial institutions and capital shortfall indication, which can estimate in advance the possible capital shortfall in certain periods and help the Group be aware of the overall liquidity risk of capital; the Group has also established a fund procurement plan in response to the occurrence of systematic risk events or exceptional capital flows. For the realisation, marketability and safety of current assets, the Group has established the rules of capital risk management, which state the Group’s bank deposits, bond trade, repo trade, etc. must meet certain level above of the internal rating and their positions and liquidity shall be monitored regularly.

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B. The information about the maturity of the Group's financial liabilities is shown below. The Group's working capital is sufficient to meet its funding requirements in the future. Therefore, it has no liquidity risk that would arise from inability to raise funds to fulfill repayment or disbursement obligations.

Cash flow analysis of financial liabilities on December 31, 2025

Accounts	Financial liabilities	Payment period					Total
		Prevailing Period	Less than 3 months	3 ~12 months	1~5 years	Over 5 years	
212000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	\$ 4,610	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,610
214080	Futures traders' equity	162,240,790	-	-	-	-	162,240,790
214100	Leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity	257,046	-	-	-	-	257,046
214130	Accounts payable	554	139,592	-	-	-	140,146
214140	Accounts payable - related parties	-	23,414	-	-	-	23,414
214170	Other payables	-	605,820	104,481	39	-	710,340
214180	Other payables - related parties	-	771	-	-	-	771
216000	Lease liabilities - current	-	14,593	43,549	-	-	58,142
219000	Other current liabilities	-	681	8,221	-	-	8,902
221100	Bonds Payable	-	-	-	1,498,914	-	1,498,914
226000	Lease liabilities - non-current	-	-	-	46,789	-	46,789
	Total	<u>\$ 162,503,000</u>	<u>\$ 784,871</u>	<u>\$ 156,251</u>	<u>\$ 1,545,742</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 164,989,864</u>
	Percentage (%) of overall	98.49%	0.48%	0.09%	0.94%	0.00%	100.00%

Cash flow analysis of financial liabilities on December 31, 2024

Accounts	Financial liabilities	Payment period					Total
		Prevailing Period	Less than 3 months	3 ~12 months	1~5 years	Over 5 years	
212000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	\$ 19,475	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,475
214080	Futures traders' equity	145,271,978	-	-	-	-	145,271,978
214100	Leverage margin contract transaction traders' equity	402,997	-	-	-	-	402,997
214130	Accounts payable	7,492	122,428	-	-	-	129,920
214140	Accounts payable - related parties	-	18,966	-	-	-	18,966
214170	Other payables	-	558,785	103,120	39	-	661,944
214180	Other payables - related parties	-	744	4	-	-	748
216000	Lease liabilities - current	-	14,427	36,943	-	-	51,370
219000	Other current liabilities	-	434	6,920	-	-	7,354
221100	Bonds Payable	-	-	-	1,498,536	-	1,498,536
226000	Lease liabilities - non-current	-	-	-	27,629	-	27,629
	Total	\$ 145,701,942	\$ 715,784	\$ 146,987	\$ 1,526,204	\$ -	\$ 148,090,917
	Percentage (%) of overall	98.39%	0.48%	0.10%	1.03%	0.00%	100.00%

The analysis of cash flow gap on December 31, 2025

Accounts	Financial assets	Receipt period					Total
		Prevailing Period	Less than 3 months	3 ~12 months	1~5 years	Over 5 years	
111100	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,087,123	\$ 3,550,614	\$ 7,710,532	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,348,269
112000	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	3,289,786	-	-	-	-	3,289,786
113200	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	570,400	-	-	-	-	570,400
114070	Customer margin deposits	162,460,070	-	-	-	-	162,460,070
114080	Futures trading margin receivable	-	-	49,097	-	-	49,097
114130	Accounts receivable	-	23,319	-	-	-	23,319
114140	Accounts receivable - related parties	-	1,955	-	-	-	1,955
114170	Other receivables	-	181,933	23,906	-	-	205,839
114180	Other receivables - related parties	-	37,389	2,516	-	-	39,905
114300	Leverage margin contract trading client margin deposits	322,935	-	-	-	-	322,935
123200	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	-	-	-	-	2,830,304	2,830,304
123300	Financial assets at amortised cost - non-current	-	-	-	60,780	-	60,780
129010	Operating guarantee deposits	-	-	-	-	305,003	305,003
129020	Clearing and settlement funds	-	-	-	-	752,812	752,812
129030	Refundable deposits	-	-	-	27,407	-	27,407
	Subtotal	<u>\$ 167,730,314</u>	<u>\$ 3,795,210</u>	<u>\$ 7,786,051</u>	<u>\$ 88,187</u>	<u>\$ 3,888,119</u>	<u>\$ 183,287,881</u>
	Cash inflow	\$ 167,730,314	\$ 3,795,210	\$ 7,786,051	\$ 88,187	\$ 3,888,119	\$ 183,287,881
	Cash outflow	162,503,000	784,871	156,251	1,545,742	-	164,989,864
	The amount of capital gap	<u>\$ 5,227,314</u>	<u>\$ 3,010,339</u>	<u>\$ 7,629,800</u>	<u>(\$ 1,457,555)</u>	<u>\$ 3,888,119</u>	<u>\$ 18,298,017</u>

The analysis of cash flow gap on December 31, 2024

Accounts	Financial assets	Receipt period					Total
		Prevailing Period	Less than 3 months	3 ~12 months	1~5 years	Over 5 years	
111100	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 764,418	\$ 4,490,747	\$ 6,633,134	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,888,299
112000	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1,246,674	-	-	-	-	1,246,674
113200	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	161,874	-	-	-	-	161,874
114070	Customer margin deposits	145,458,576	-	-	-	-	145,458,576
114080	Futures trading margin receivable	-	-	45,194	-	-	45,194
114130	Accounts receivable	-	35,848	-	-	-	35,848
114140	Accounts receivable - related parties	-	1,668	-	-	-	1,668
114170	Other receivables	-	116,748	32,069	-	-	148,817
114180	Other receivables - related parties	-	46,227	2,427	-	-	48,654
114300	Leverage margin contract trading client margin deposits	591,373	-	-	-	-	591,373
123200	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	-	-	-	-	2,636,422	2,636,422
123300	Financial assets at amortised cost - non-current	-	-	-	62,118	-	62,118
129010	Operating guarantee deposits	-	-	-	-	342,952	342,952
129020	Clearing and settlement funds	-	-	-	-	471,539	471,539
129030	Refundable deposits	-	-	-	21,716	-	21,716
	Subtotal	<u>\$ 148,222,915</u>	<u>\$ 4,691,238</u>	<u>\$ 6,712,824</u>	<u>\$ 83,834</u>	<u>\$ 3,450,913</u>	<u>\$ 163,161,724</u>
	Cash inflow	\$ 148,222,915	\$ 4,691,238	\$ 6,712,824	\$ 83,834	\$ 3,450,913	\$ 163,161,724
	Cash outflow	145,701,942	715,784	146,987	1,526,204	-	148,090,917
	The amount of capital gap	<u>\$ 2,520,973</u>	<u>\$ 3,975,454</u>	<u>\$ 6,565,837</u>	<u>(\$ 1,442,370)</u>	<u>\$ 3,450,913</u>	<u>\$ 15,070,807</u>

(8) Foreign exchange risk

A. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

(Foreign currency: functional currency)

<u>Financial instruments</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Foreign currency (in thousands)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Foreign currency (in thousands)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD/NTD	\$ 1,859,469	31.4300	\$ 1,719,737	32.7850
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD/NTD	1,849,526	31.4300	1,693,396	32.7850

B. The total exchange gains and losses, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to (\$75,620) and \$19,338 respectively.

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