

Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation

**Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "parent company only financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Business Entity Accounting Act, Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling relevant to preparation of financial statements, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The description of each key audit matter of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Accuracy of Operating Revenues

The operating revenues of Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation mainly include securities settlement revenue, securities recording revenue, transfer processing services revenue and bills and bonds clearing and custodial services revenue. These revenues are recorded on the books based on the related laws and contracts. In 2025, the Corporation's principal operating revenues amounted to \$8,419,079 thousand, which is material to the financial statements. We considered the accuracy of operating revenues as key audit matter.

The main audit procedures we performed for operating revenues are listed below:

1. We evaluate the procedures for internal control in the recording of operating revenues, including understanding of the information environment of the system for calculating operating revenues.
2. We verify whether the calculation methods with respect to operating revenues complied with the statutory provisions or the related contracts.
3. We recalculate operating revenues and confirmed the accuracy of operating revenues.

Existence and Classification of Bank Deposit

As stated in Notes 6 and 11, as of December 31, 2025, the Corporation had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,697,994 thousand, other financial assets (time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months) of \$10,173,613 thousand, and default damage fund of \$4,427,458 thousand. Because of the significance of the accounts, we considered the existence and classification of the bank deposits as key audit matter.

The main audit procedures we performed for bank deposits are listed below:

1. We obtained an understanding of the cash cycle and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls.
2. We checked the amounts on bank statements against those in the ledger, and sent a written confirmation request to the bank. If there is any discrepancy, we obtained a bank reconciliation statement and tested the correctness of the reconciliation items.
3. We ascertained whether bank deposits designated for specific purposes or otherwise restricted have been reclassified to the appropriate account.
4. We performed an inventory count of certificates of deposit and checked the results of inventory testing against the ledger.
5. We performed test of large inflows and outflows of cash and verified whether the transactions were related to the Corporation's business. We obtained explanations for large or irregular transactions.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Business Entity Accounting Act, Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling relevant to preparation of financial statements, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation'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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Corporation to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Tung-Ju Hsieh and Jr-Shian Ke.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 18, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements shall prevail.

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 2,697,994	5	\$ 5,474,573	11
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	8,608,425	15	6,029,024	12
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4 and 9)	900,096	1	1,852,166	4
Notes and accounts receivable, net				
Unrelated parties (Notes 4 and 10)	667,301	1	553,819	1
Related parties (Notes 10 and 27)	518,344	1	388,052	1
Other financial assets - time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months (Notes 4 and 6)	10,173,613	17	11,120,795	22
Other financial assets - others (Notes 16 and 18)	3,935,120	7	1,138,643	2
Other current assets	536,544	1	270,210	1
Total current assets	28,037,437	48	26,827,282	54
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 8)	2,531,743	4	2,268,297	5
Financial assets at amortized cost - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 9)	20,789,438	35	14,395,713	29
Default damage fund (Note 11)	4,427,458	8	4,083,418	8
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	887,622	2	772,385	2
Property and equipment (Notes 4 and 13)	819,875	1	689,977	1
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 14 and 27)	428,510	1	270,097	1
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 15)	202,199	-	205,476	-
Intangible assets (Note 4)	182,259	-	174,443	-
Goodwill (Note 4)	237,545	1	237,545	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	28,148	-	21,870	-
Refundable deposits	153,972	-	152,963	-
Other noncurrent assets	512	-	372	-
Total noncurrent assets	30,689,281	52	23,272,556	46
TOTAL	\$ 58,726,718	100	\$ 50,099,838	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accrued expenses (Notes 17 and 27)	\$ 659,554	1	\$ 585,439	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 14 and 27)	141,847	-	127,047	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	1,019,734	2	1,197,696	3
Receipts under custody (Note 18)	3,640,858	6	990,933	2
Other current liabilities (Note 19)	135,699	-	106,128	-
Total current liabilities	5,597,692	9	3,007,243	6
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES				
Lease liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4, 14 and 27)	290,963	1	147,352	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	35,673	-	35,673	-
Guarantee deposits	142,583	-	180,996	-
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	453,827	1	371,603	1
Total noncurrent liabilities	923,046	2	735,624	1
Total liabilities	6,520,738	11	3,742,867	7
EQUITY (Note 20)				
Capital stock	10,117,991	17	7,783,070	16
Capital surplus	478,821	1	478,821	1
Legal reserve	5,878,872	10	5,085,752	10
Special reserve	25,358,028	43	22,889,047	46
Unappropriated earnings	7,981,851	14	7,993,344	16
Other equity - unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,390,417	4	2,126,937	4
Total equity	52,205,980	89	46,356,971	93
TOTAL	\$ 58,726,718	100	\$ 50,099,838	100

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

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUES (Notes 4, 22 and 27)				
Securities settlement	\$ 2,705,908	22	\$ 2,655,752	23
Securities recording	3,520,849	29	3,431,141	29
Maintenance services	438,690	4	415,495	4
Transfer processing services	816,476	7	872,995	7
Bills and bonds clearing and custodial services	2,192,322	18	2,057,895	17
Futures clearing services	426,283	3	462,836	4
Registration, distribution, and shareholder digitalization services	383,973	3	376,480	3
Mutual fund services	1,056,667	9	1,105,924	9
Others	<u>585,518</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>465,141</u>	<u>4</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>12,126,686</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>11,843,659</u>	<u>100</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel (Notes 4, 21, 22 and 27)	1,353,698	11	1,245,045	10
General and administrative (Notes 4, 13, 14, 15, 22 and 27)	<u>2,116,272</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1,875,138</u>	<u>16</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>3,469,970</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>3,120,183</u>	<u>26</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>8,656,716</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>8,723,476</u>	<u>74</u>
NONOPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 4)				
Interest income	617,611	5	503,024	4
Net gain arising on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	268,461	2	261,594	2
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method (Note 12)	188,843	2	147,205	1
Dividend income	100,278	1	68,612	1
Other income	19,769	-	18,741	-
Expected credit loss	(1,460)	-	(804)	-
Other expenses (Note 27)	<u>(23,635)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(22,405)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total nonoperating income and expenses	<u>1,169,867</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>975,967</u>	<u>8</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	9,826,583	81	9,699,443	82
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 23)	<u>(1,852,803)</u>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(1,847,414)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>7,973,780</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>7,852,029</u>	<u>66</u>

(Continued)

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized (loss)/gain on investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 20)	\$ 263,446	2	\$ (78,517)	(1)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 21)	(52,922)	(1)	78,206	1
Share of the other comprehensive income/(loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	(476)	-	1,225	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 23)	<u>102</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(240)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>210,150</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>674</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 8,183,930</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>\$ 7,852,703</u>	<u>66</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 7.88</u>		<u>\$ 7.76</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares, Except Dividends Per Share)

	Capital Stock		Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Total	Other Equity Unrealized Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
	Shares (In thousand)	Amount		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings			
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2024	654,040	\$ 6,540,395	\$ 478,821	\$ 4,541,220	\$ 21,124,763	\$ 5,510,355	\$ 31,176,338	\$ 2,205,429	\$ 40,400,983
Appropriation of 2023 earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	544,532	-	(544,532)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	1,764,284	(1,764,284)	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT\$2.90 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(1,896,715)	(1,896,715)	-	(1,896,715)
Stock dividends - 19.0%	124,267	1,242,675	-	-	-	(1,242,675)	(1,242,675)	-	-
Net income in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	7,852,029	7,852,029	-	7,852,029
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	79,166	79,166	(78,492)	674
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2024	778,307	7,783,070	478,821	5,085,752	22,889,047	7,993,344	35,968,143	2,126,937	46,356,971
Appropriation of 2024 earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	793,120	-	(793,120)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	2,468,981	(2,468,981)	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT\$3.00 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(2,334,921)	(2,334,921)	-	(2,334,921)
Stock dividends - 30.0%	233,492	2,334,921	-	-	-	(2,334,921)	(2,334,921)	-	-
Net income in 2025	-	-	-	-	-	7,973,780	7,973,780	-	7,973,780
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(53,330)	(53,330)	263,480	210,150
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2025	1,011,799	\$ 10,117,991	\$ 478,821	\$ 5,878,872	\$ 25,358,028	\$ 7,981,851	\$ 39,218,751	\$ 2,390,417	\$ 52,205,980

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

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 9,826,583	\$ 9,699,443
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	330,386	297,678
Amortization expenses	100,326	110,044
Interest expenses	4,861	4,364
Expected credit loss	1,471	804
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	(188,843)	(147,205)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	180	14
Valuation adjustment on financial assets	(15,569)	55,016
Interest income	(617,611)	(503,024)
Dividend income	(100,278)	(68,612)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,563,832)	(350,959)
Increase in notes and accounts receivable	(243,785)	(144,667)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets - others	(2,688,806)	765,534
Increase in other current assets	(266,334)	(142,693)
Increase in accrued expenses	74,115	13,545
Increase/(decrease) in receipts under custody	2,649,925	(733,382)
Increase in other current liabilities	11,636	6,219
Increase in defined benefit liabilities	29,302	32,800
Cash generated from operations	6,343,727	8,894,919
Interest received	516,728	449,201
Interest paid	(4,861)	(4,364)
Income tax paid	(2,037,043)	(1,343,926)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>4,818,551</u>	<u>7,995,830</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease)/increase in other financial assets - time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	947,182	(725,400)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(7,300,000)	(5,200,291)
Repayment of financial assets at amortized cost	1,850,000	2,550,000
Acquisition of property and equipment	(320,126)	(166,846)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	20	46
Increase in intangible assets	(108,142)	(126,969)
Increase in refundable deposits	(912)	(5,698)
Increase in default damage fund	(344,040)	(351,631)
Dividends received from subsidiaries and associates	73,232	62,347
Dividends received from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	100,278	68,612
Increase other noncurrent assets	(140)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(5,102,648)</u>	<u>(3,895,830)</u>

(Continued)

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in guarantee deposits	\$ 17,935	\$ 110,689
Decrease in guarantee deposits	(38,413)	(1,453)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(137,083)	(114,475)
Cash dividends paid	<u>(2,334,921)</u>	<u>(1,896,715)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(2,492,482)</u>	<u>(1,901,954)</u>
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,776,579)	2,198,046
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>5,474,573</u>	<u>3,276,527</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 2,697,994</u>	<u>\$ 5,474,573</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (the “Corporation”) was incorporated on October 17, 1989. It provides the following services: (a) custody of securities certificates; (b) maintenance of records of securities settled or pledged; (c) electronic processing of records for securities; (d) service in connection with book-entry distribution of securities; (e) book-entry registration of securities issued in dematerialized form; (f) depository and clearing of short-term bills; and (g) other services approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

In their meeting on February 8, 2006, the stockholders of Taiwan Securities Central Depository Co., Ltd. (TSCD) decided that TSCD merge with Debt Instruments Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. TSCD, the survivor entity, was renamed Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. The Corporation’s board of directors set March 27, 2006 as the acquisition date.

On April 14, 2010, the Corporation obtained approval from the Taipei City Tax Authorities for the Corporation to calculate, from May 2010, its business tax in line with Chapter 4 of Section II under Article 11 of the value-added and non-value-added Business Tax Act.

The Corporation’s parent is Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, which held 50.59% of ordinary shares of the Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were approved by the board of directors on March 18, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRS Accounting Standards”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The initial application of the amendments to the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC from January 1, 2025 would not have any material impact on the Corporation’s accounting policies.

- b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2026

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	January 1, 2023

The application of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC starting from 2026 would not have any material impact on the Corporation’s accounting policies, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation is continuously assessing the other impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Corporation’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

- c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” (including the 2025 amendments to IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Domestic entities could elect to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period after the endorsement of IFRS 18 by the FSC.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” and consequential amendments

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. The main changes comprise:

- To classify items of income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, the Group shall assess whether it has specified main business activities of investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.

- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Corporation's shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Corporation's shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Corporation labels items as "other" only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Corporation's as a whole, the Corporation's shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

In addition, the following consequential amendments have been made to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows":

- shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point when presenting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method.
- Interest and dividends received by the Company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. However, if, after assessment, the Company has a specific main operating activity, it shall determine how to classify dividends received, interest received and interest paid in the statement of cash flows by referring to how it classifies dividend income, interest income and interest expense in the statement of profit or loss. The total of each of these cash flows shall be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

The Corporation's parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the revised Business Entity Accounting Act, Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling and IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When preparing its parent company only financial statements, the Corporation used equity method to account for its investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owner of the Corporation in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatment between parent company only basis and consolidated basis were made to “investments accounted for by equity method”, “share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates”, “share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates” and related equity items, as appropriate, in the parent company only financial statements.

c. Classification of current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Corporation does not have the substantial right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as noncurrent.

d. Investment in subsidiaries

The Corporation uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

Subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Corporation.

Under the equity method, investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Corporation’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Corporation also recognizes the changes in the Corporation’s share of equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Corporation's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Corporation losing control of the subsidiary are equity transactions. The Corporation recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Corporation's share of losses of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for by the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Corporation's net investment in the subsidiary), the Corporation continues recognizing its share of further losses.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Corporation's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Corporation's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Corporation assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the entire financial statements of the invested company. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Corporation recognizes reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

When the Corporation loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides, the Corporation accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Corporation had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

e. Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Corporation has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate.

The entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms parts of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

f. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Except for computers which use the fixed-percentage-on-declining balance method, the depreciation of property and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method in its useful lives. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of property and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

g. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

h. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Corporation's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

i. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Impairment of property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a corporation entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss does not incorporate any dividends or interest earned on such a financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost others, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

- i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii) Financial asset that is not credit impaired on purchase or origination but has subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Corporation may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Corporation's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables).

The Corporation always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Corporation recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Corporation recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All the financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

1. Revenue recognition

The Corporation identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue included service income, dividend income, interest income and leasing income.

1) Service income

Service income is recognized at the end of the month while the service is provided.

2) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income is recognized when the stockholder's right to receive payment has been established provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. The net carrying amount of the effective interest rate is the discounted cash expected to be received during the financial period after the expected duration of the assets, exactly equal to the assets initially recognized.

3) Rental income

Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

m. Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Corporation as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The entire Corporation's lease is classified as an operating lease.

2) The Corporation as lessee

The Corporation recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Corporation uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Corporation remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

n. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

2) Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, gains and losses on settlements, net interest and rereasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost and past service cost, as well as gains and losses on settlements) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur, or when the settlement occurs. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Corporation's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

o. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the stockholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Corporation expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Corporation's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Material Accounting Judgement

Business model assessment for financial assets

The Corporation determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment on all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed, and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Corporation monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, and when assets are derecognized prior to their maturity, the Corporation understands the reasons for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the assets were held. Monitoring is part of the Corporation's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and, if it is not appropriate, whether there has been a change in the business model such that a prospective change to the classification of those assets is proper.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a. Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The calculation of the value in use requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, or change in facts and circumstances results in downward revision of future cash flows or upward revision of discount rate, a material impairment loss may arise.

b. Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of trade receivables is based on assumptions on probability of default and loss given default. The Corporation uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Corporation's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

c. Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Corporation's management would determine appropriate inputs by referring to the analyses of the financial position and the operation results of investees, recent transaction prices, prices of the same equity instruments not quoted in active markets, quoted prices of similar instruments in active markets, and valuation multiples of comparable entities, market prices or rates and specific features of derivatives of the Corporation's investment properties. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amount of these equity instruments was \$2,531,743 thousand and \$2,268,297 thousand, respectively. Note 26, b. provides detailed information about the key assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of financial instruments. The Corporation's management believes that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the fair value of financial instruments.

If the actual changes of inputs in the future differ from expectation, fair value might vary accordingly.

d. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans

The net defined benefit liabilities and the resulting defined benefit costs under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rates, rates of employee turnover, future salary increases, etc. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of the expenses and the liabilities.

e. Taxation

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no deferred tax assets have been recognized on deductible temporary differences of \$584,425 thousand and \$555,123 thousand, respectively, due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. A key source of estimation uncertainty is the determination of the realizability of deferred tax assets, which mainly depends on whether sufficient future profit or taxable temporary differences will be available.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Petty cash and checking accounts	\$ 892	\$ 892
Demand deposits	1,310,095	1,920,113
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities within 3 months	-	130,571
Short-term bills	<u>1,387,007</u>	<u>3,422,997</u>
	<u>\$ 2,697,994</u>	<u>\$ 5,474,573</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months in the amounts of \$10,173,613 thousand and \$11,120,795 thousand, respectively, were classified as other financial assets - time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months.

The market interest rate intervals of cash equivalents and other financial assets - time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities within 3 months	-	1.285%
Short-term bills	1.550%-1.730%	1.620%-1.750%
Other financial assets - time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	0.765%-1.700%	0.545%-1.700%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Money market funds	\$ 7,701,531	\$ 5,250,000
Private funds	609,098	653,198
Exchange traded funds	251,256	125,826
Equity funds	<u>46,540</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 8,608,425</u>	<u>\$ 6,029,024</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NONCURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Domestic investment - unlisted shares		
Taiwan Futures Exchange Corporation	\$ 2,523,733	\$ 2,260,668
Taiwan Mobile Payment Company	<u>8,010</u>	<u>7,629</u>
	<u>\$ 2,531,743</u>	<u>\$ 2,268,297</u>

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Bank debentures	\$ 700,271	\$ 1,651,393
Corporate bonds	<u>200,102</u>	<u>201,396</u>
	900,373	1,852,789
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(277)</u>	<u>(623)</u>
	<u>\$ 900,096</u>	<u>\$ 1,852,166</u>
<u>Noncurrent</u>		
Bank debentures	\$ 15,405,190	\$ 8,809,133
Corporate bonds	5,340,656	5,541,216
Government bonds	<u>49,746</u>	<u>49,712</u>
	20,795,592	14,400,061
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(6,154)</u>	<u>(4,348)</u>
	<u>\$ 20,789,438</u>	<u>\$ 14,395,713</u>

The effective interest rates for bonds invested in by the Corporation were between 0.720%-2.350% and 0.705%-2.300% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. These investments will mature gradually by October 23, 2035 and December 27, 2034, respectively.

10. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Notes and accounts receivable - unrelated parties</u>		
Notes and accounts receivable - operating	\$ 667,312	\$ 553,819
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(11)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 667,301</u>	<u>\$ 553,819</u>
<u>Notes and accounts receivable - related parties</u>		
Notes and accounts receivable - operating	\$ 518,344	\$ 388,052
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 518,344</u>	<u>\$ 388,052</u>

The average credit period for collecting payments for its services is 15 days from the date of the invoice, and no interest is charged on trade receivables. In determining the recoverability of accounts receivable, the Corporation considers the change in the credit quality of accounts receivable since the date credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the review of the collectability of a portfolio of receivables over the average credit period, the past experience on the collection and number of delayed payments and the financial conditions that correlate with any default on the receivables.

The significant concentrations of credit risk in important customers are shown in Note 26, d.

The Corporation applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Corporation's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Corporation's different customer base.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Corporation's provision matrix.

December 31, 2025

	Not Past Due	Less Than 180 Days	181 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	Impairment Loss by Individual Assessment	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,185,612	\$ 27	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 11	\$ 1,185,656
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 1,185,612</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,185,645</u>

December 31, 2024

	Not Past Due	Less Than 180 Days	181 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	Impairment Loss by Individual Assessment	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 941,829	\$ 42	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 941,871
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 941,829</u>	<u>\$ 42</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 941,871</u>

The movements in the allowance for doubtful notes receivable and trade receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance (presented in general and administrative expenses)	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

11. DEFAULT DAMAGE FUND

The Corporation complies with the default damage fund (DDF) requirements set by the authorities, as follows:

Cash should be contributed to the DDF at 5% of the revenues from securities settlement, securities recording, maintenance services and transfer processing services within 15 days after the end of each quarter until the accumulated fund balance equals the Corporation's paid-in capital. The DDF is invested in time deposits.

The fourth-quarter contributions to the DDF of \$116,622 thousand in 2025 and \$86,566 thousand in 2024 were deposited in January 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The market interest rate intervals for the DDF at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Default damage fund	0.690%-1.730%	0.565%-1.700%

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 751,158	\$ 647,922
Investments in associates	<u>136,464</u>	<u>124,463</u>
	<u>\$ 887,622</u>	<u>\$ 772,385</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Fundrich Securities	<u>\$ 751,158</u>	<u>\$ 647,922</u>

The proportion of ownership and voting rights in subsidiaries held by the Corporation were as follows:

Name of Company	December 31	
	2025	2024
Fundrich Securities	57.10%	57.10%

The investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the profit or loss of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was based on the subsidiaries' audited financial statements for the same years.

b. Investments in associates

1) Associates that are not individually material

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Unlisted common stocks		
Taiwan Ratings Corporation	\$ 38,650	\$ 40,417
Taiwan-Ca. Inc.	<u>97,814</u>	<u>84,046</u>
	<u>\$ 136,464</u>	<u>\$ 124,463</u>

2) Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
The Corporation's share of:		
Net profit for the year	\$ 49,633	\$ 40,470
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	<u>(374)</u>	<u>985</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 49,259</u>	<u>\$ 41,455</u>

The proportion of ownership and voting rights in associates held by the Corporation were as follows:

Name of Associate	December 31	
	2025	2024
Taiwan Ratings Corporation	19.00%	19.00%
Taiwan-Ca. Inc.	18.08%	18.08%

The Corporation had nearly 20% of the issued share capital, and had voting power in the board of directors, of Taiwan Ratings Corporation and Taiwan-Ca. Inc.; thus, the Corporation could exercise significant influence on these two investees and thus classified them as the Corporation's associates.

The investments in associates accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were based on the associates' audited financial statements for the same years.

13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Computers	Miscellaneous Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance, January 1, 2024	\$ 200,306	\$ 252,904	\$ 1,565,628	\$ 127,522	\$ 21,514	\$ 2,167,874
Additions	-	-	135,314	25,114	6,418	166,846
Disposals	-	<u>(563)</u>	<u>(14,752)</u>	<u>(10,494)</u>	<u>(4,988)</u>	<u>(30,797)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 200,306</u>	<u>\$ 252,341</u>	<u>\$ 1,686,190</u>	<u>\$ 142,142</u>	<u>\$ 22,944</u>	<u>\$ 2,303,923</u>

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings	Computers	Miscellaneous Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>						
Balance, January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 109,263	\$ 1,272,913	\$ 69,051	\$ 14,671	\$ 1,465,898
Disposals	-	(563)	(14,699)	(10,487)	(4,988)	(30,737)
Depreciation expenses	-	5,140	142,745	26,153	4,747	178,785
Balance, December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 113,840</u>	<u>\$ 1,400,959</u>	<u>\$ 84,717</u>	<u>\$ 14,430</u>	<u>\$ 1,613,946</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 200,306</u>	<u>\$ 138,501</u>	<u>\$ 285,231</u>	<u>\$ 57,425</u>	<u>\$ 8,514</u>	<u>\$ 689,977</u>
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance, January 1, 2025	\$ 200,306	\$ 252,341	\$ 1,686,190	\$ 142,142	\$ 22,944	\$ 2,303,923
Additions	-	-	296,969	8,709	14,448	320,126
Disposals	-	(1,453)	(83,076)	(20,095)	(11,635)	(116,259)
Balance, December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 200,306</u>	<u>\$ 250,888</u>	<u>\$ 1,900,083</u>	<u>\$ 130,756</u>	<u>\$ 25,757</u>	<u>\$ 2,507,790</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>						
Balance, January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 113,840	\$ 1,400,959	\$ 84,717	\$ 14,430	\$ 1,613,946
Disposals	-	(1,453)	(82,876)	(20,095)	(11,635)	(116,059)
Depreciation expenses	-	4,951	154,529	26,102	4,446	190,028
Balance, December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 117,338</u>	<u>\$ 1,472,612</u>	<u>\$ 90,724</u>	<u>\$ 7,241</u>	<u>\$ 1,687,915</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 200,306</u>	<u>\$ 133,550</u>	<u>\$ 427,471</u>	<u>\$ 40,032</u>	<u>\$ 18,516</u>	<u>\$ 819,875</u>

(Concluded)

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method except for computers which use the fixed-percentage-on-declining balance method and is computed by the following estimated useful lives.

Buildings

Main buildings

55 years

Computers

3 to 5 years

Miscellaneous equipment

3 to 15 years

Leasehold improvements

3 to 5 years

14. LEASE AGREEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Carrying amounts		
Buildings	\$ 425,046	\$ 266,081
Other equipment	<u>3,464</u>	<u>4,016</u>
	<u>\$ 428,510</u>	<u>\$ 270,097</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 295,494</u>	<u>\$ 198,757</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	\$ 134,353	\$ 112,916
Other equipment	<u>2,728</u>	<u>2,699</u>
	<u>\$ 137,081</u>	<u>\$ 115,615</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Carrying amounts		
Current	<u>\$ 141,847</u>	<u>\$ 127,047</u>
Noncurrent	<u>\$ 290,963</u>	<u>\$ 147,352</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Buildings	1.00%-2.30%	1.00%-2.30%
Other equipment	1.85%-2.30%	1.85%-2.30%

c. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term and low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 26,214</u>	<u>\$ 6,058</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (168,158)</u>	<u>\$ (124,897)</u>

The Corporation has elected to apply the recognition exemption of the qualified short-term and low-value asset leases, and did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for such leases.

d. Material leasing activities and terms

The Corporation leases offices under renewable operating leases valid from April 2022 to June 2029.

According to the proposal which the Corporation submitted to the Securities and Futures Bureau in September 2022 to move to Taiwan Stock Exchange's Banqiao Information Center, the Corporation entered into lease agreement with Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation in January 2024. The lease assets include cabinets and operating areas. The lease period is from July 2024 to June 2029. The leased price was calculated with reference to the amount estimated by The Real Estate Appraisers Association of Taipei City. Based on the expected number of cabinets and rental area mentioned in the proposal, the monthly rent is estimated to be \$4,565 thousand, amounted to \$54,777 thousand annually, while the actual amount will be paid based on the usage.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Investment Properties
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance, January 1 and December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 283,373</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance, January 1, 2024	\$ 74,619
Depreciation expenses	<u>3,278</u>
Balance, December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 77,897</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 205,476</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance, January 1 and December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 283,373</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance, January 1, 2025	\$ 77,897
Depreciation expenses	<u>3,277</u>
Balance, December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 81,174</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 202,199</u>

The Corporation leases its investment properties for the period from September 2021 to January 2033. The lessee have preemptive rights to lease the properties. The lessees do not have a bargain purchase option to acquire the property at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Year 1	\$ 14,134	\$ 15,734
Year 2	10,576	14,134
Year 3	10,867	10,576
Year 4	10,893	10,867
Year 5	10,894	10,893
Year 6 onwards	<u>23,348</u>	<u>34,242</u>
	<u>\$ 80,712</u>	<u>\$ 96,446</u>

The investment properties held by the Corporation are depreciated over 55 years using the straight-line method.

The determination of fair value was performed by independent appraiser and the fair value was measured by using Level 3 inputs. The valuation adopted comparative approach and income approach.

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fair value	<u>\$ 789,631</u>	<u>\$ 785,768</u>

16. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Bank deposits - receipts and payments under cross-border custody service	\$ 2,596,213	\$ 301,738
Bank deposits - receipts and payments under offshore mutual funds	993,299	640,826
Interest receivable	208,198	141,843
Bank deposits - receipts and payments under bills and bonds	51,405	48,371
Others	<u>86,005</u>	<u>5,865</u>
	<u>\$ 3,935,120</u>	<u>\$ 1,138,643</u>

17. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Payables for allowance and bonuses	\$ 435,000	\$ 405,257
Payables for compensation of employees	137,868	124,308
Payables for retirement and severance	10,946	9,703
Others	<u>75,740</u>	<u>46,171</u>
	<u>\$ 659,554</u>	<u>\$ 585,439</u>

18. RECEIPTS UNDER CUSTODY

Since August 2006 and July 2016, the Corporation has provided receipt and payment services involving offshore and onshore mutual funds. The receipts on this business are debited to other financial assets - others and credited to receipts under custody upon being received and are reversed when payments are made.

Since November 2015, the Corporation has provided receipt and payment services involving cross-border foreign securities custody services. The receipts on this business are debited to other financial assets - others and credited to receipts under custody upon being received and are reversed when payments are made.

The Corporation has provided receipt and payment services involving bill redemption and bond redemption and interest payment. The receipts on this business are debited to other financial assets - others and credited to receipts under custody upon being received and are reversed when payments are made.

19. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Guarantee deposits	\$ 57,084	\$ 39,149
Business tax	48,760	39,125
Contract liabilities	13,367	13,235
Other payables	10,834	10,315
Withholding tax	2,852	1,546
Others	<u>2,802</u>	<u>2,758</u>
	<u>\$ 135,699</u>	<u>\$ 106,128</u>

20. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares capital

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>1,011,799</u>	<u>778,307</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 10,117,991</u>	<u>\$ 7,783,070</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>1,011,799</u>	<u>778,307</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 10,117,991</u>	<u>\$ 7,783,070</u>

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of \$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)</u>		
The difference between consideration received or paid and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during actual disposal or acquisition	\$ 252	\$ 252
Consolidation excess	476,234	476,234
<u>May be used to offset a deficit only (2)</u>		
Changes in percentage of ownership interest in subsidiaries	<u>2,335</u>	<u>2,335</u>
	<u>\$ 478,821</u>	<u>\$ 478,821</u>

- 1) Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Corporation has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Corporation's capital surplus and once a year).

- 2) Such capital surplus from the effect of changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary resulted from equity transactions other at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage or acquisition, or from changes in capital surplus of subsidiaries accounted for by using the equity method.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the Corporation's Articles, where the Corporation made profit in a fiscal year, profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve by the designated rate in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Corporation's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders. For the policies on distribution of employees' compensation, please refer to Employee compensation in Note 22, e.

Appropriation of earnings to the legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Corporation's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Corporation has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Corporation's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Under Rule No. 00270 issued by the Ministry of Finance on February 19, 1990, the Corporation should make provisions for default damages and classify them as liabilities.

Under Rule No. 1010045022 issued by the FSC on October 16, 2012, a special reserve should be transferred from default damage reserve while preparing financial statements under IFRS Accounting Standards in 2013. The special reserve transferred from default damage reserve should be used only to offset a deficit and as allowed by the FSC.

Under Rule No. 1040004359 issued by the FSC on March 16, 2015, the Corporation reversed to a special reserve and did not recognize expenses as approved by the competent authority.

The appropriations from the 2024 and 2023 earnings were approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 24, 2025 and June 19, 2024, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For Year 2024	For Year 2023	For Year 2024	For Year 2023
Legal reserve	\$ 793,120	\$ 544,532		
Special reserve	2,468,981	1,764,284		
Cash dividends	2,334,921	1,896,715	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.90
Stock dividends	2,334,921	1,242,675	3.00	1.90

The total of 233,492 thousand shares appropriated from the year 2024 earnings increased the capital stock to \$10,117,991 thousand. The Corporation's board of directors set August 5, 2025 as the effective date of this capitalization.

d. Others equity items

Unrealized gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,126,937	\$ 2,205,429
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized gain/(loss) - equity instruments	263,446	(78,517)
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>34</u>	<u>25</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 2,390,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,126,937</u>

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN

a. Defined contribution plans

The Labor Pension Act (the “Act”) took effect on July 1, 2005. Based on the defined contribution pension plan under the Act, the rate of the Corporation’s required monthly contributions to the employees’ individual pension accounts in the Bureau of Labor Insurance is at 6% of salaries and wages. The Corporation recognized expenses of \$43,626 thousand and \$38,019 thousand in the statements of comprehensive income in 2025 and 2024 in accordance with the defined contribution plan.

b. Defined benefit plan

The Corporation has a retirement plan for all regular employees.

The retirement plan provides for the following:

- 1) Establishment of two separate funds, one is the Corporation-contributed fund and the other is the employee-contributed fund, with the Corporation and each employee making monthly contributions equal to 13.5% and 3%, respectively, of monthly salaries and wages;
- 2) Establishment of a common fund, with the Corporation making monthly contributions equal to 1.5% of salaries and wages.
- 3) Upon retirement or termination, an employee receives benefits as follows:
 - a) When employees retire, the benefit is paid from the interest and principal of the Corporation-contributed fund, the employee-contributed fund and the common fund under certain rules.
 - b) An additional 20% payment (based on the benefits stated in item (1) above) to be taken from the common fund when retirement or termination is due to work-related injury.

All of the retirement funds are administered by a non-managerial fund administration committee and managerial retirement plan committee and deposited in the committees’ names in financial institutions.

The amounts included in the parent company only balance sheets in respect of the defined benefit plans were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 2,885,851	\$ 2,642,714
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(2,432,024)</u>	<u>(2,271,111)</u>
Deficit (recorded as net defined benefit liabilities)	<u>\$ 453,827</u>	<u>\$ 371,603</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 2,499,968</u>	<u>\$ (2,082,959)</u>	<u>\$ 417,009</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	154,005	-	154,005
Net interest expense (income)	<u>28,088</u>	<u>(24,071)</u>	<u>4,017</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>182,093</u>	<u>(24,071)</u>	<u>158,022</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(110,323)	(110,323)
Actuarial gain - changes in demographic assumptions	(133)	-	(133)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(63,322)	-	(63,322)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>95,572</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95,572</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>32,117</u>	<u>(110,323)</u>	<u>(78,206)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(123,617)	(123,617)
Benefits paid	<u>(71,464)</u>	<u>69,859</u>	<u>(1,605)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,642,714</u>	<u>\$ (2,271,111)</u>	<u>\$ 371,603</u>
Balance at January 1, 2025	<u>\$ 2,642,714</u>	<u>\$ (2,271,111)</u>	<u>\$ 371,603</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	157,234	-	157,234
Net interest expense (income)	<u>39,590</u>	<u>(34,928)</u>	<u>4,662</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>196,824</u>	<u>(34,928)</u>	<u>161,896</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(89,026)	(89,026)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	314	-	314
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	37,954	-	37,954
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>103,680</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,680</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>141,948</u>	<u>(89,026)</u>	<u>52,922</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(128,226)	(128,226)
Benefits paid	<u>(95,635)</u>	<u>91,267</u>	<u>(4,368)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,885,851</u>	<u>\$ (2,432,024)</u>	<u>\$ 453,827</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Corporation is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Discount rate	1.30%	1.55%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%
Weighted average turnover rate	0.87%	0.89%

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (37,980)</u>	<u>\$ (38,186)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 39,043</u>	<u>\$ 39,235</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 2,558</u>	<u>\$ 2,443</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (2,393)</u>	<u>\$ (2,110)</u>
Weighted average turnover rate		
10% increase	<u>\$ (619)</u>	<u>\$ (531)</u>
10% decrease	<u>\$ 626</u>	<u>\$ 538</u>

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2025	2024
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 149,269</u>	<u>\$ 141,589</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	4 years	4 years
Maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefits		
No later than 1 year	\$ 304,551	\$ 176,982
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,520,131	1,224,015
Later than 5 years	<u>1,256,298</u>	<u>1,493,245</u>
	<u>\$ 3,080,980</u>	<u>\$ 2,894,242</u>

22. INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX

a. Other revenues

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Offshore structured products of information transmission revenue	\$ 267,027	\$ 187,239
Book-entry of securities lending system service revenue	114,024	92,029
Clearing and settlement of emerging stocks revenue	63,644	49,506
Management revenue	51,491	49,262
Revenue from service fees for information inquiries from investors and outside parties	24,217	26,320
Others	<u>65,115</u>	<u>60,785</u>
	<u>\$ 585,518</u>	<u>\$ 465,141</u>

b. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Property and equipment	\$ 190,028	\$ 178,785
Investment properties	3,277	3,278
Intangible assets	100,326	110,044
Right-of-use assets	<u>137,081</u>	<u>115,615</u>
	<u>\$ 430,712</u>	<u>\$ 407,722</u>

c. Operating expenses directly related to investment properties

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Direct operating expenses from investment properties that generated rental income	<u>\$ 1,614</u>	<u>\$ 1,622</u>

d. Employee benefits expenses

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Short-term benefits		
Salary	\$ 932,193	\$ 891,762
Bonus to employees	150,110	113,639
Other short-term employee benefits	65,873	43,603
Post-employment benefits (Note 21)	<u>205,522</u>	<u>196,041</u>
	1,353,698	1,245,045
Other short-term employee benefits (presented in general and administrative expenses)	<u>63,236</u>	<u>60,020</u>
Total employee benefits expenses	<u>\$ 1,416,934</u>	<u>\$ 1,305,065</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation had 531 and 527 employees.

e. Employees' compensation

According to the Corporation's Articles, the Corporation accrued employees' compensation at the rates no less than 1% and no higher than 12%, of net profit before income tax and employees' compensation. The employees' compensation for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Estimated rate	1.38%	1.27%
Amount	\$ 137,868	\$ 124,308

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

The Corporation held a board of directors' meeting on April 23, 2025 and April 24, 2024 that resulted in the actual amounts of the employees' compensation paid for 2024 and 2023 different from the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. The differences were adjusted to profit and loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2024	2023
	Employees' Compensation	Employees' Compensation
Amounts approved in the board of directors' meeting	<u>\$ 136,550</u>	<u>\$ 122,783</u>
Amounts recognized in the annual financial statements	<u>\$ 124,308</u>	<u>\$ 133,452</u>

f. General and administrative expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 430,712	\$ 407,722
Tax and fees	250,766	244,075
Donations	207,753	197,207
Securities custody and exchange settled	160,523	133,185
Computer maintenance	147,773	139,838
Computer software license	111,544	77,351
Others	<u>807,210</u>	<u>675,760</u>
	<u>\$ 2,116,272</u>	<u>\$ 1,875,138</u>

g. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>\$ 4,861</u>	<u>\$ 4,364</u>

23. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

a. Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 1,866,249	\$ 1,852,117
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(7,168)</u>	<u>(931)</u>
	<u>1,859,081</u>	<u>1,851,186</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(6,278)	(969)
Adjustments for prior years	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,803)</u>
	<u>(6,278)</u>	<u>(3,772)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 1,852,803</u>	<u>\$ 1,847,414</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Income before tax	<u>\$ 9,826,583</u>	<u>\$ 9,699,443</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	\$ 1,965,317	\$ 1,939,889
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	292	180
Tax-exempt income	(111,498)	(95,481)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	5,860	3,757
Adjustments for prior years' tax - current tax	<u>(7,168)</u>	<u>(931)</u>
Income tax recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 1,852,803</u>	<u>\$ 1,847,414</u>

b. Income tax expenses (benefits) recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	<u>\$ (102)</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of the deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Net Income	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
Temporary differences			
Employees' welfare expenses	\$ 8,403	\$ 4,358	\$ 12,761
Payables for annual leave	<u>13,467</u>	<u>1,920</u>	<u>15,387</u>
	<u>\$ 21,870</u>	<u>\$ 6,278</u>	<u>\$ 28,148</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>			
Temporary differences			
Goodwill	<u>\$ 35,673</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,673</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Net Income	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
Temporary differences			
Employees' welfare expenses	\$ 3,819	\$ 4,584	\$ 8,403
Payables for annual leave	<u>14,279</u>	<u>(812)</u>	<u>13,467</u>
	<u>\$ 18,098</u>	<u>\$ 3,772</u>	<u>\$ 21,870</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>			
Temporary differences			
Goodwill	<u>\$ 35,673</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,673</u>

- d. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in balance sheets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Excess over allowed limit of pension expense	<u>\$ 584,425</u>	<u>\$ 555,123</u>

- e. The tax returns through 2023 had been assessed by the tax authorities.

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 7.88</u>	<u>\$ 7.76</u>

The weighted average number of shares outstanding used for the earnings per share computation was adjusted retroactively for the issuance of bonus issue on August 5, 2025. This adjustment caused the basic earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2024 to decrease from NT\$10.09 to NT\$7.76.

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Net income for the year	<u>\$ 7,973,780</u>	<u>\$ 7,852,029</u>

Unit: In Thousand Shares

For the Year Ended December 31
2025 2024

Weighted average number of ordinary shares	<u>1,011,799</u>	<u>1,011,799</u>
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25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Corporation will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stockholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Corporation adjusts the capital structure depending on the economic situation and keep the goal of maintaining capital structure by paying dividend or issuing shares.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

1) Significant difference between carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments

	December 31			
	2025		2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 21,689,534	\$ 21,867,194	\$ 16,247,879	\$ 16,151,650
Refundable deposit - bonds	99,335	98,827	99,237	98,657

2) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ -	\$ 21,867,194	\$ -	\$ 21,867,194
Refundable deposit - bonds	-	98,827	-	98,827

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ -	\$ 16,151,650	\$ -	\$ 16,151,650
Refundable deposit - bonds	-	98,657	-	98,657

b. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Fund beneficiary certificates	\$ 7,999,327	\$ -	\$ 609,098	\$ 8,608,425
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Domestic unlisted shares Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,531,743	\$ 2,531,743

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Fund beneficiary certificates	\$ 5,375,826	\$ -	\$ 653,198	\$ 6,029,024
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Domestic unlisted shares Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,268,297	\$ 2,268,297

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Financial Assets at FVTPL Equity Instruments	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Balance at January 1	\$ 653,198	\$ 2,268,297
Purchases	750,000	-
Disposals	(927,088)	-
Recognized in profit or loss	132,988	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	263,446
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 609,098</u>	<u>\$ 2,531,743</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Financial Assets at FVTPL	Financial Assets at FVTOCI
	Equity Instruments	Equity Instruments
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Balance at January 1	\$ 640,862	\$ 2,346,814
Purchases	1,300,000	-
Disposals	(1,447,309)	-
Recognized in profit or loss	159,645	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>(78,517)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 653,198</u>	<u>\$ 2,268,297</u>

All gains and losses included in other comprehensive income related to unlisted shares held at the end of the reporting period and were reported as changes in unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at FVTOCI.

3) Valuation techniques and assumptions applied to measure fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities were determined as follows:

- a) The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded in active liquid markets were based on quoted market prices. These financial assets consisted of money market funds and exchange traded funds.
- b) The fair values of the private funds were based on the evaluation information provided by the counterparty, the investment trust companies.
- c) The financial statements included holdings in unlisted shares, which were measured at fair value. Fair value was estimated using net value and a discounted cash flow model. Discounted cash flow model included some assumptions that were not supportable by observable market prices or rates. In determining fair value, management used an earnings growth factor of 1.75% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Had the inputs to the valuation model been 1% higher/lower and had all the other variables been held constant, the carrying amounts of the shares would have increased/decreased by \$295,459/\$208,915 thousand and \$233,447/\$168,467 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. These shares were classified under financial assets at FVTOCI - noncurrent.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 8,608,425	\$ 6,029,024
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	44,263,336	39,160,142
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instrument investments	2,531,743	2,268,297

(Continued)

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	\$ 4,510,913	\$ 1,806,832
Lease liabilities	432,810	274,399
		(Concluded)

- 1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments, notes receivable and accounts receivable, net, other financial assets, default damage fund and refundable deposits.
- 2) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise accrued expenses, receipts under custody, parts of other current liabilities and guarantee deposits.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Corporation's financial risk management objective is managing the risk related to operating activities (including interest rate risk and other pricing risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to reduce financial risks, the Corporation is committed to identify, evaluate and avoid the uncertainty of market and lower the potential unfavorable effect to the Corporation's financial performance.

The Corporation's major financial activities are reviewed by the board of directors and fund management team according to the rules and internal control principles. The Corporation must strictly comply with the relevant procedures for financial risk and division of responsibilities.

1) Market risk

Market risk is the possible loss due to interest rate or price changes. The Corporation evaluates the impact of market risk to financial assets and financial liabilities is limited. There had been no change in the Corporation's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to gain or loss on financial instruments due to changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's interest rate risk is mainly from bond investments. The balances of these investments were \$21,689,534 thousand and \$16,247,879 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The bonds held by the Corporation have fixed interest rate, and the Corporation classified them as financial assets at amortized cost because they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows. Thus, changes in market interest rates will not result in loss or gain on these bonds.

There were no bond investments with floating interest rate as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

b) Other price risk

The Corporation is exposed to equity price risk on fund beneficiary certificates. Assuming the fund net value increases/decreases 0.25%, the income before income tax would increase/decrease by \$21,521 thousand in 2025 and \$15,073 thousand in 2024 because of the fair value changes of financial assets at FVTPL.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Corporation. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, which primarily involve trade receivables, and from investing activities, which primarily involve deposits, fixed-income investments and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed separately for business-related and financial-related exposures.

a) Operating credit risk

To enhance the recoverability of receivables, the Corporation has established operating risk management procedures.

The risk evaluation of individual customers include the facts that might affect their payment ability, such as financial condition, the credit agency's rating, collection record, historical transaction record, and current economic condition.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation's 10 largest customers accounted for 53% and 48% of accounts receivable and those customers are with good reputations. Each customer other than the Corporation's 10 largest customers accounted for less than 2% of accounts receivable, which shows low credit risk concentration and with limited credit risk exposure.

b) Financial credit risk

The Corporation regularly measures and monitors the credit risk of bank deposits, fixed income investments, and other financial instruments. Because the Corporation's counterparties are banks with good reputation and other high-level financial organizations, companies, and government organizations, there is no significant credit risk.

3) Liquidity risk

The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents and highly liquid securities to ensure the Corporation has financial flexibility. The bonds and money market funds invested in by the Corporation, except for unlisted stocks (recognized as FVTOCI-noncurrent), have an active market, are expected to be sold easily in the market at or near fair value; thus, the liquidity risk is quite low. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Corporation's financial liabilities based on contracted undiscounted payments.

December 31, 2025

	On Demand or Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1+ Years	Total
<u>Nonderivative financial liabilities</u>				
Accrued expenses	\$ 659,554	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 659,554
Lease liabilities	75,286	74,830	298,241	448,357
Receipts under custody	3,640,858	-	-	3,640,858
Other current liabilities	10,834	-	-	10,834
Guarantee deposits	<u>26,030</u>	<u>31,054</u>	<u>142,583</u>	<u>199,667</u>
	<u>\$ 4,412,562</u>	<u>\$ 105,884</u>	<u>\$ 440,824</u>	<u>\$ 4,959,270</u>

December 31, 2024

	On Demand or Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1+ Years	Total
<u>Nonderivative financial liabilities</u>				
Accrued expenses	\$ 585,439	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 585,439
Lease liabilities	69,288	61,871	153,116	284,275
Receipts under custody	990,933	-	-	990,933
Other current liabilities	10,315	-	-	10,315
Guarantee deposits	<u>20,097</u>	<u>19,052</u>	<u>180,996</u>	<u>220,145</u>
	<u>\$ 1,676,072</u>	<u>\$ 80,923</u>	<u>\$ 334,112</u>	<u>\$ 2,091,107</u>

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related party name and category

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Related Party Category</u>
Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation	The parent
Yuanta Securities Finance Corporation	Key management personnel
Taiwan Securities Association	Key management personnel
KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	Key management personnel
Taiwan Futures Exchange Corporation	The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel
Taipei Exchange	The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel
Taiwan Ratings Corporation	Investment accounted for using the equity method
Taiwan-Ca. Inc.	Investment accounted for using the equity method
Fundrich Securities Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Fubon Securities Co., Ltd.	Key management personnel of the parent
Bank of Taiwan	Key management personnel of the parent
Land Bank	Key management personnel of the parent
Mega International Commercial Bank	Key management personnel of the parent
Taiwan Cement Co., Ltd	Key management personnel of the parent
Yuanta Securities	Key management personnel of the parent
YFY Inc.	Key management personnel of the parent
First Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Key management personnel of the parent
Taiwan Sugar Corporation	Key management personnel of the parent
Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.	Key management personnel of the parent (related party since July 2025)
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	Key management personnel of the parent (related party since July 2025)
Taiwan Power Company	Key management personnel of the parent (non-related party since July 2025)
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Key management personnel of the parent (non-related party since July 2025)

b. Operating revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Securities settlement		
The parent	\$ 2,068,674	\$ 2,039,753
The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel	<u>637,234</u>	<u>615,999</u>
	<u>\$ 2,705,908</u>	<u>\$ 2,655,752</u>
Securities recording		
Key management personnel	\$ 413,803	\$ 375,960
Key management personnel of the parent	<u>782,500</u>	<u>749,783</u>
	<u>\$ 1,196,303</u>	<u>\$ 1,125,743</u>
Maintenance services		
Key management personnel	\$ 12,462	\$ 9,383
The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel	13	9
Key management personnel of the parent	<u>44,034</u>	<u>33,397</u>
	<u>\$ 56,509</u>	<u>\$ 42,789</u>
Transfer processing services		
Key management personnel	\$ 56,381	\$ 48,208
The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel	31	23
Key management personnel of the parent	<u>149,484</u>	<u>154,833</u>
	<u>\$ 205,896</u>	<u>\$ 203,064</u>
Bills and bonds clearing and custodial services		
Key management personnel	\$ 22,305	\$ 15,922
The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel	51	31
Key management personnel of the parent	<u>146,956</u>	<u>120,504</u>
	<u>\$ 169,312</u>	<u>\$ 136,457</u>
Futures clearing services		
The Corporation as the other entity's key management	<u>\$ 426,283</u>	<u>\$ 462,836</u>
Registration, distribution, and shareholder digitalization services		
The parent	\$ -	\$ 28
Key management personnel	11,534	14,483
The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel	22	-
Subsidiaries	104	-
Key management personnel of the parent	<u>19,392</u>	<u>22,231</u>
	<u>\$ 31,052</u>	<u>\$ 36,742</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Mutual fund services		
Key management personnel	\$ 77	\$ 14
Subsidiaries	110,905	101,658
Key management personnel of the parent	<u>783</u>	<u>589</u>
	<u>\$ 111,765</u>	<u>\$ 102,261</u>
Others		
The parent	\$ 114,024	\$ 92,421
Key management personnel	9,288	6,276
The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel	6	789
Subsidiaries	52,006	49,733
Key management personnel of the parent	<u>35,162</u>	<u>27,601</u>
	<u>\$ 210,486</u>	<u>\$ 176,820</u>

c. Accounts receivable - related parties

Item	Categories of Related Parties	December 31	
		2025	2024
Accounts receivable	The parent	\$ 232,907	\$ 173,187
	Key management personnel	52,908	35,144
	The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel	102,945	84,913
	Subsidiaries	6,856	5,372
	Key management personnel of the parent	<u>122,728</u>	<u>89,436</u>
		<u>\$ 518,344</u>	<u>\$ 388,052</u>

d. Accrued expenses - related parties

Item	Categories of Related Parties	December 31	
		2025	2024
Accrued expenses	The Corporation as the other entity's key management personnel	\$ -	\$ 48
	The Corporation's investments accounted for using the equity method	<u>-</u>	<u>158</u>
		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>

e. Lease agreements

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Acquisition of right-of-use assets</u>		
The parent	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u>149,727</u>

Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2025	2024
Lease liabilities	The parent	\$ <u>106,840</u>	\$ <u>135,820</u>

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Interest expense (presented in other expenses)</u>		
The parent	\$ <u>2,820</u>	\$ <u>1,617</u>
<u>Lease expense (presented in operating expenses)</u>		
The parent	\$ <u>21,128</u>	\$ <u>965</u>
<u>Building management fees (presented in operating expenses)</u>		
The parent	\$ <u>712</u>	\$ <u>356</u>

The Corporation leased an information center from its parent company in July 2024 for a term of 5 years. The rental fee is based on the rental levels of similar assets and is paid quarterly in accordance with the lease agreement.

f. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 30,415	\$ 29,305
Post-employment benefits	<u>3,855</u>	<u>3,735</u>
	\$ <u>34,270</u>	\$ <u>33,040</u>

The terms for the above transactions were the same as those for third parties, except for operating revenues on securities settlement and clearing futures services, which referred to certain agreements between related parties.

28. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

- a. As of December 31, 2025, the Corporation had custody of stocks, beneficial certificates, warrants and convertible bonds with aggregate par value of about \$19,047,960,020 thousand; domestic bonds with aggregate par value of about \$5,081,548,201 thousand; foreign currency bonds with aggregate par value of about \$3,827,999,628 thousand; cross-border custody of foreign securities with aggregate par value of about \$1,165,246,932 thousand; short-term bills with aggregate par value of about \$3,955,511,951 thousand.
- b. The Corporation had entered into contracts with suppliers for the acquisition of equipment, computer software and other purchases which totaled \$816,021 thousand. As of December 31, 2025 the Corporation had paid \$467,325 thousand, and the future payable pertaining to the purchases amount to \$348,696 thousand.

29. FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON DEPOSITORY AND CLEARING OF SHORT-TERM BILLS

Please refer to Sheets 1 and 2 for the information on the custody of short-term instruments.

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION - DEPOSITORY AND CLEARING OF SHORT-TERM BILLS

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2025		2024		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%		Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS					CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Cash	\$ 60,866	3	\$ 56,797	3	Accounts payable	\$ 3,139	-	\$ 234	-
Accounts receivable	337,747	17	261,667	14	Accrued expenses	182,842	9	161,905	9
Other current assets	<u>48,924</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>46,797</u>	<u>3</u>	Current tax liabilities	134,911	7	123,238	7
Total current assets	<u>447,537</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>365,261</u>	<u>20</u>	Other current liabilities	<u>70,578</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>66,927</u>	<u>3</u>
NONCURRENT ASSETS					Total current liabilities	<u>391,470</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>352,304</u>	<u>19</u>
Property and equipment	20,472	1	5,119	-	NONCURRENT LIABILITIES				
Refundable deposits	99,816	5	99,719	5	Guarantee deposits	5,183	-	5,183	-
Intangible assets	39,989	2	31,550	2	Net defined benefit liabilities	147,761	8	135,000	8
Other noncurrent assets	<u>1,356,767</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>1,323,376</u>	<u>73</u>	Other noncurrent liabilities	<u>600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,517,044</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>1,459,764</u>	<u>80</u>	Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>153,544</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>140,663</u>	<u>8</u>
					Total liabilities	<u>545,014</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>492,967</u>	<u>27</u>
					EQUITY				
					Appropriated working capital	500,000	25	500,000	27
					Unappropriated earnings	<u>919,567</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>832,058</u>	<u>46</u>
					Total equity	<u>1,419,567</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,332,058</u>	<u>73</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,964,581</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,825,025</u>	<u>100</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,964,581</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,825,025</u>	<u>100</u>

TAIWAN DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CORPORATION - DEPOSITORY AND CLEARING OF SHORT-TERM BILLS

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUES				
Bills clearing and custodial services	\$ 1,450,745	99	\$ 1,340,709	99
Others	<u>12,901</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11,617</u>	<u>1</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>1,463,646</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,352,326</u>	<u>100</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel	162,229	11	159,507	12
General and administrative	<u>155,514</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>156,730</u>	<u>11</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>317,743</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>316,237</u>	<u>23</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>1,145,903</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>1,036,089</u>	<u>77</u>
NONOPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income	3,546	-	3,983	-
Other income	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total nonoperating income and expenses	<u>3,556</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,983</u>	<u>-</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,149,459	78	1,040,072	77
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	<u>(229,892)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(208,014)</u>	<u>(15)</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 919,567</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>\$ 832,058</u>	<u>62</u>