



Stock Code: 4991

GCS Holdings, Inc.

2025 Annual Report

Publication date: April 5, 2026

Annual report inquiry website: <http://mops.twse.com.tw/>

<http://www.gcsincorp.com/>

I. Spokesperson, acting spokesperson, and litigation and non-litigation representative in Taiwan:

Spokesperson: Yu, You-Chong

Title: Senior VP of Sales

Tel.: (886) 2-8226-1185

E-mail: syu@gcsincorp.com

Acting spokesperson: Lin, Shu-Wei

Title: Assistance of the President

Tel.: (886) 2-8226-1185

E-mail: klin@gcsincorp.com

Litigation and non-litigation representative: Huang, Ta-Lun

Title: Chairman

Tel.: (886) 2-8798-6922

E-mail: dhuang@gcsincorp.com

II. Board Director List

Title	Name	Title	Name	Nationality of independent director
Chairman	Huang, Ta-Lun	Independent Director	Tseng, Tsung-Lin	R.O.C.
Director	Unikorn Semiconductor Corporation Representative: Ann, Bau-Hsing)	Independent Director	Chao, Mei-Chun	R.O.C.
Director	Unikorn Semiconductor Corporation Representative: Su, Feng-Cheng)	Independent Director	Lin, Shang-Yi	R.O.C.
Director	Unikorn Semiconductor Corporation Representative: Lee, Tsun Chung)			

Please refer to pages 14-16 of this annual report for the main experiences of each director.

III. Address and telephone number of the Company

GCS Holdings, Inc.

Registered address: One Nexus Way, Camana Bay, Grand Cayman, KY1-9005, Cayman Islands

Tel.: (1) 310-5307274

Operational head office: Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC.

Address: 23155 Kashiwa Court, Torrance, California 90505, USA

Tel.: (1)310-5307274

Taiwan subsidiary: GCS Device Technologies, Co., Ltd.

Address: 7F-5, No. 738, Zhongzheng Rd., Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City

Tel.: (886)2-8228-0488

IV. Name, address, telephone number, and website of the stock transfer agency:

Name: Stock Affairs Department of CTBC Bank

Address: 5F., No. 83, Sec. 1, Chongqing S. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City

Tel.: (886)2-6636-5566

Website: www.chinatrust.com.tw

V. Name, firm, address, telephone number, and website of the CPA attesting the most recent annual financial statements:

CPAs: Ms. Bai, Shu-Chian and Ms. Liu, Chien-Yu

CPA Firm: PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan

Address: 27F, No. 333, Sec. 1, Keelung Road, Taipei City

Tel.: (886)2-2729-6666

Website: www.pwc.com

VI. The name of any exchanges where the Company's securities are listed offshore, and the method by which to access information on the offshore securities:

Global Depositary Receipts (GDR)

Trading venue: Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Website: www.bourse.lu/Accueil.jsp

VII. Company's website: <http://www.gcsincorp.com/>

Contents

	Page
One. Letter to Shareholders	4
Two. Company Profile	6
I. Incorporation date and Group profile	6
II. Investment structure	6
III. Risk matters	7
Three. Corporate Governance Report	14
I. Information on Directors, President, Vice Presidents, Junior VPs, and officers of departments and branches	14
II. Remuneration for Directors, Supervisors, President, and Vice Presidents in the most recent year	23
III. Implementation of corporate governance	27
IV. Independent auditor’s auditing fees	52
V. Information on the replacement of CPAs	52
VI. The Chairman, President, or officer in charge of financial or accounting matters of the Company, who has worked in the firm of the CPAs or its affiliated companies within the last year	54
VII. Equity transfer and changes in equity pledge of directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and shareholders who have more than 10% shareholdings	54
VIII. Information on the top ten shareholders who are related to each other or as spouses or relatives within the second degree of kinship	55
IX. The number of shares held by the company, the company’s directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by the company in the same reinvested enterprise, and combined to calculate the comprehensive shareholding ratio	57
Four. Capital overview	58
I. Capital and shares	58
II. Disclosure of corporate bonds	65
III. Disclosure of preferred stocks	65
IV. Disclosure of Global Depositary Receipts (GDR)	66
V. Disclosure of employee stock warrants	67
VI. Disclosure of new restricted employee shares	73
VII. Issuance of new shares in connection with the merger and acquisition of shares of other companies	80
VIII. Disclosure on the use of funds	80
Five. Operation Overview	81
I. Business activities	81
II. Market, production, and sales overview	102
III. Number of employees, average years of service, average age, and distribution ratio of educational background in the last two years	115
IV. Information on environmental protection expenditure	115
V. Labor relations	115
VI. Information security management	116
VII. Important contracts	118
Six. Review and analysis of the financial status and financial performance and risks	120

	Page
I. Financial status	120
II. Financial performance	121
III. Cash flow	122
IV. The impact of significant capital expenditures on the financial operation in the most recent year	123
V. Reinvestment policy in the most recent year, the main reasons for investment profit or loss, improvement plan, and investment plan for the next year:	124
VI. Risk management and evaluation	125
VII. Other important matters	135
Seven. Special disclosures	136
I. Information on affiliates	136
II. Private placement of marketable securities	139
III. Other supplementary information	139
IV. Occurrence of the matters listed in Article 36, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act that affect shareholders' equity or security price in the most recent year or as of the annual report publication date	148

One. Letter to Shareholders

Dear shareholders:

The 2025 consolidated revenue for GCS Holdings, Inc. increased by approximately 25.43% compared with that of 2024. In terms of product categories, revenue from RF wafer foundry in 2025 slightly decreased by approximately 6% compared with the previous year. Revenue from optoelectronic wafer foundry increased by approximately 25% compared with 2024 due to increased customer demand. Revenue from the Company's own-brand optoelectronic components (AOC) increased by approximately 44% compared with the previous year, benefiting from the continued demand driven by artificial intelligence (AI) and high-speed data transmission in data centers, which increased demand for data center products and boosted shipment volume. As a result, the revenue contribution of AOC products increased. Accordingly, the Company demonstrated significant improvements in revenue, gross profit, and profitability in 2025 compared with 2024. The consolidated net operating revenue for 2025 was TWD2,195,155 thousand, representing an increase of 25.43% compared with TWD1,750,044 thousand in 2024. Gross profit for 2025 was TWD1,034,555 thousand, representing an increase of 56% compared with TWD663,008 thousand in 2024. Net income attributable to the parent company for 2025 was TWD17,469 thousand, compared with a net loss attributable to the parent company of TWD236,986 thousand in 2024. Earnings per share for 2025 was TWD0.15, compared with a loss per share of TWD2.13 in 2024.

The Company's products are primarily divided into three categories: RF wafer foundry, optoelectronic wafer foundry, and own-brand optoelectronic components. In 2025, the Company adjusted its RF wafer foundry business strategy by focusing on high-margin foundry services, optimizing product mix, and continuously developing advanced processes such as gallium nitride (GaN) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) filters to enhance profitability. In the optoelectronic wafer foundry segment, the Company continued to develop technologies including photonic integrated circuit (PIC) process integration, semiconductor optical amplifiers, integrated coherent receivers, and transmitter components in order to secure mass production opportunities. For its own-brand optoelectronic components business, in order to expand market scale and diversify its customer base, the Company continued to develop high-margin, high-speed optical communication products, including 200G photodiodes (PD) and related transmitter components, to meet the demand from data center customers for 100G to 1.6T or higher-speed optical transceiver modules. The PD product line achieved a high market share in 2025. In addition, the Company also invested in the development of continuous wave (CW) laser products. In 2025, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, GCS Device Technologies, Co., Ltd., established an Asia operations center and planned to set up a back-end production line in the Hsinchu Science Park. To focus on its own-brand optoelectronic product business and align with future market trends and customer demand, the Company completed a cash capital increase through the issuance of new shares in 2025 to support related capital expenditure requirements.

In terms of investments, as the Company's primary revenue source relies on its 4-inch wafer fabrication facility located in California, U.S.A., capacity constraints have led the Company to continuously implement strategic investment plans in recent years, including joint ventures to expand production capacity and operational scale. In May 2020, the Company invested in Changzhou Chemsemi Co., Ltd. As of the end of 2025, the Company's shareholding in Changzhou Chemsemi was 19.56%. Changzhou Chemsemi is primarily engaged in wafer foundry services for consumer electronics applications. Although its revenue increased compared with the previous year, its operations remained in a loss position because its order volume had not yet reached the economic scale. The Company therefore continued to reduce its shareholding in order to mitigate losses recognized from equity-accounted investments. In addition, the Company invested in Shanghai Galasemi Co., Ltd. in 2021 to expand optoelectronic component production and sales. As of the end of 2025, the Company's cumulative cash investment in Shanghai Galasemi amounted to USD5,016 thousand, with the shareholding ratio of 48%.

Looking back at the global economy in 2025, factors such as U.S. tariff policies, intensified domestic competition in China's economy, and the investment boom and growth momentum driven by artificial intelligence (AI) resulted in a highly volatile and differentiated economic environment. Although the global economy showed signs of gradual recovery, uncertainties remained due to geopolitical risks, trade protectionism, and weakening domestic demand in China. With the surge in demand for AI computing, big data analytics, and Internet of Things applications, major cloud service providers continued to increase capital expenditures, which is expected to become a key growth driver for the optical communication market. Looking ahead to 2026, the Company will continue to develop new products and enhance process technologies to improve yield and production efficiency. The Company will continue to adjust its foundry services and processes with a focus on improving profitability in RF wafer foundry. In the optoelectronic wafer foundry business, the Company will focus on foundry services for IDM companies and other mass production opportunities. For its own-brand optoelectronic components business, the Company will continue to evaluate and formulate different strategies in response to changes in raw material supply, maintain the market share of its photodiode products, and seek customer qualification and mass production orders for transmitter components in 2026 in order to expand its customer base and improve profitability. In addition, the Company will continue to evaluate operational needs and appropriately adjust the structure of its investment portfolio in order to improve operational performance and maximize shareholder value.

Chairman: Huang, Ta-Lun



Chief Executive Officer: Ann, Bau-Hsing



Two. Company profile

I. Incorporation date and Group profile

GCS Holdings, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on November 30, 2010 in response to the application for Emerging Stock listing and the first-time listing in Taiwan. The Company had completed the stock exchange with the shareholders of Global Communication Semiconductors, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the “GCS.C”) in the United States on December 28, 2010, and then became the parent company of GCS.C with 100% shareholding held.

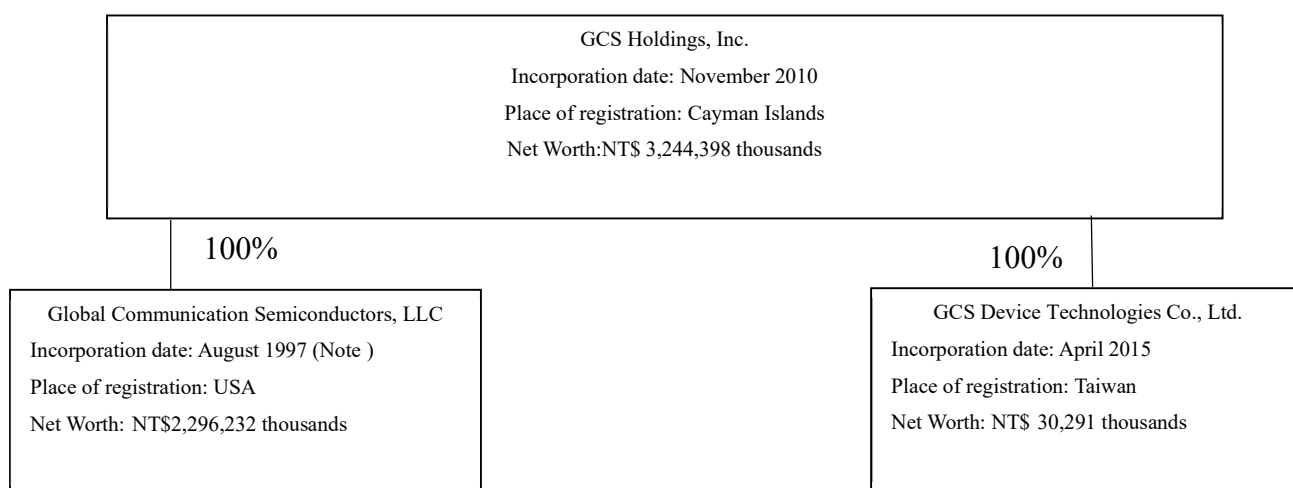
GCS.C was incorporated in Torrance, California, USA in August 1997, and was renamed as “Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC” (hereinafter referred to as “GCS, USA”) on January 24, 2011. GCS, USA is the main operating entity of the Group, mainly engaged in GaAs/InP/GaN advanced RF foundry and optoelectronic device compound semiconductor wafer foundry, related intellectual property rights licensing, and the research, development, production, and sales of AOC-brand optoelectronic products.

The Company for the needs of developing new businesses had GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd. incorporated on April 23, 2015 to engage in product design and related services.

To expand production capacity, the Company participated in capital increase delete of Wellywave Technology Co., Ltd. by cash in April 2026, acquiring 60.05% equity interest. Wellywave Technology Co., Ltd. is a professional III-V compound semiconductor foundry service provider.

II. Investment structure :

December 31, 2025



Data source: The 2025 consolidated financial report audited and attested by CPAs and the Company.

Note: Global Communication Semiconductors, Inc. was renamed as “Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC” in January 2011.

III. Risk matters :

The Group is mainly engaged in GaAs/InP/GaN advanced RF foundry and optoelectronic devices wafer foundry, related intellectual property rights licensing, and the research, development, production, and sales of AOC. The Company is registered in the Cayman Islands, but without any real economic activity operated. The Group is mainly operated in the United States. The macroeconomy, changes in the political and economic environment, relevant laws and regulations, foreign exchange controls and taxes of the country where the Group is registered, the validity of the judgment of the court of the R.O.C., and the countermeasures adopted are explained below. Please refer to Section VI “Risk Management and Evaluation” in Six. “Review and analysis of the financial status and financial performance and risks” for other risk matters in detail.

(I) Place of registration: The Cayman Islands

1. Changes in macroeconomy and political and economic environment

The Cayman Islands is a self-governing British Overseas Territory in the western Caribbean Sea, which is 268 kilometers northwest of Jamaica and 640 kilometers south of Miami. George Town is the capital city, and the financial services industry is the primary source of its economic income; it is also one of the world’s well-known offshore financial centers.

The Cayman Islands has maintained long-term political stability, with English as its primary official language. Local registered companies are generally classified into five categories: Ordinary Company, Ordinary Non-Resident Company, Exempted Company, Exempted Limited Duration Company, and Foreign Company. Among them, Exempted Companies are primarily used by multinational corporations and individuals for financial planning purposes and are not permitted to conduct business within the Cayman Islands. In addition, the Cayman Islands government has in recent years strengthened the credibility of its offshore financial system and signed the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) with the United States and the United Kingdom in 1990 to jointly prevent international criminal organizations from using its financial system for illegal transactions.

In summary, the Company is registered as an Exempted Company in the Cayman Islands and has no actual operating activities in the local jurisdiction. The Cayman Islands has remained politically stable for a long period and is the fifth largest financial center in the world. Therefore, changes in its macroeconomic and political and economic environment are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s overall operations.

2. Exchange controls, taxes, and related laws and regulations

The Cayman Islands is free of any foreign exchange restriction. An Exempted Company does not have to pay taxes to the Cayman Islands, except for the annual license fees. In terms of laws and regulations, the government of the Cayman Islands passed the International Tax Cooperation (Economic

Substances) Act on December 27, 2018 (hereinafter referred to as the “Economic Substances Act”) with the Rules and Directions (Version 1.0) published on February 22, 2019, and amended the Directions (Version 2.0) on 30 April 2019. According to the Economic Substances Act, specific companies (that is, “Relevant Entities” as defined by the Economic Substances Act) in the Cayman Islands that are engaging in specific activities (that is, “Relevant Activities” as defined by the Economic Substances Act) shall pass the tests related to the said relevant activities. The government of the Cayman Islands is expected to announce other rules and directions occasionally in the future to further clarify the important practical content and scope of the economic substance requirements. The impact of the “Economic Substances Act” is insignificant on the Company’s finances and operations currently. However, the impact of more rules and directions to be announced in the future is yet to be further observed and evaluated. The Company is and will continue to consult attorneys in the Cayman Islands for complying with the relevant provisions of the Economic Substances Act. In addition, the main regulations imposed on the exempted companies in the Cayman Islands are as follows:

- (1) Do not conduct business operations in the Cayman Islands.
- (2) An Exempted Company may not issue invitations to the people of the Cayman Islands to subscribe their shares or bonds; also, may not own land in the Cayman Islands.
- (3) According to the Company Act of the Cayman Islands, an annual regular shareholders meeting is not mandatory. The Company shall have the regular shareholders meeting and board meeting convened in accordance with the Company’s articles of association inside or outside the Cayman Islands. However, according to the Company’s articles of association (hereinafter referred to as the “AoA of the Listed Company”) adopted by the Company through a resolution at the shareholders' meeting on August 25, 2011, the Company is obligated to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders within six months after the end of each fiscal year. In addition, according to the “AoA of the Listed Company”, the shareholders’ meeting shall be convened at the time and place designated by the board of directors. Unless otherwise stipulated by laws and regulations, the shareholders’ meeting shall be convened within the territory of the Republic of China.
- (4) The issuance of new shares requires approval from the board of directors and/or shareholders meeting. According to the Company’s articles of association, the issuance of new shares should be limited to the Company’s authorized stock capital and requires the attendance of two-thirds or more of the directors at the board meeting, with the consent of the majority of the attending directors. Bearer shares shall not be issued.

- (5) An exempted company is not obliged to file or report shareholder information to the Registry of the Cayman Islands. However, according to the Company's articles of 11 association, the board of directors shall maintain a register of shareholders at the Company's registered office (if applicable) and the Company's stock affairs agency in the Republic of China. Furthermore, according to the AoA of the Listed Company, the board of directors shall have the general register of shareholders placed at an adequate location inside or outside the Cayman Islands, which shall contain shareholder information and the number of shares held, including other particulars required by laws and regulations.
- (6) It is not mandatory to have the register of shareholders of an exempted company disclosed for public information. However, according to the Company's articles of association, except during the book closure period, the general register of shareholders and any supporting registers shall be made available for any shareholder to check his/her registration status during business hours. Shareholders may request to check or copy the designated section of the register free of charge by presenting the proof of interest supporting document.
- (7) An exempted company may apply to the Cayman Islands government to obtain a letter of commitment that the exempted company will not be taxed. The validity of the letter of commitment applied for the first time is for 20 years, and an application for renewal can be filed prior to the expiry date.
- (8) An exempted company can apply for deregistration and can have the registration transferred to another country.
- (9) An exempted company can be registered as an exempted limited duration company. There must be at least 2 shareholders in an exempt limited duration company for a maximum validity of 30 years.

In summary, the Cayman Islands government adopts an open policy in foreign exchange without any relevant control and restriction imposed; therefore, it has no significant impact on the Company's fund utilization. In addition, the Company has obtained a tax exemption commitment from the Cayman Islands government. According to the "Tax Concessions Law" (Revised in 1999), the law related to profits, income, gains, or appreciations is not applicable to the Company during the 20-year exemption period from the commitment date. Also, the Company's stock shares, bonds, or other debts is not subject to the levy of capital gain tax, income tax, profit tax, or incremental tax, or any amount to be withheld in accordance with the Tax Concessions Law.

In terms of laws and regulations, the laws of the Cayman Islands on protecting the rights and interests of minority shareholders are not the same as the laws and regulations in other jurisdictions, such as, the Republic of China.

The Company has the articles of incorporation amended within the laws and regulations of the Cayman Islands to protect the rights and interests of Taiwanese shareholders in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company Act, and other laws and regulations and the requirements of the competent authorities of the Republic of China.

3. Whether the validity of the civil court judgment of the Republic of China is recognized

According to the legal opinion of the Cayman Islands, where a definitive final judgment is obtained from a Taiwanese court in an action against a person demanding payment from a company (excluding multiplied compensation for damages, taxes or other similar payments, fines, or other penalties), it is deemed as valid by the court of the Cayman Islands with a judgment made based on the said judgment of Taiwan court, provided that: (1) the Taiwan court shall have appropriate jurisdiction over the parties involved in the judgment; (2) the Taiwan court has not violated the Cayman Islands' principle of natural justice; (3) the judgment is not obtained by fraud; (4) the execution of the judgment will not violate the public policy of the Cayman Islands; (5) admissible new evidence in connection with the judgment has not been submitted before a judgment issued by the court of the Cayman Islands; and (6) the due process under the laws of the Cayman Islands has been complied with completely.

In summary, according to the laws of the Cayman Islands, the civil judgment made by the courts of the Republic of China that meets the aforesaid requirements will be recognized and enforced in the Cayman Islands, otherwise, it will be dismissed. Therefore, the risk that the civil judgment made by the court of the Republic of China will not be recognized and enforced by the court of the Cayman Islands cannot be ruled out.

(II) Main country of operation: the United States

1. Changes in macroeconomy and political and economic environment

According to data released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on February 20, 2026, the U.S. economy recorded a GDP growth rate of 2.2% in 2025, marking a notable slowdown from 2.8% in 2024. The economy continued to expand amid a challenging environment characterized by gradually easing interest rates, persistent inflationary pressures, and trade tensions arising from tariffs. Nevertheless, supported by fiscal stimulus, resilient consumer spending, and growth driven by technology-related investments, the U.S. economy demonstrated continued resilience.

Analyzing by quarters, in the first quarter, although investment and consumer spending increased, they were insufficient to fully offset the drag from rising imports and declining government spending, resulting in an economic contraction with GDP decreasing by 0.5%. In the second quarter, supported by

fiscal stimulus and tax reforms, tariff-related trade pressures eased more than expected, providing support to exports and the manufacturing sector. In addition, moderating inflation contributed to a rebound in consumer spending, while rapid growth in artificial intelligence (AI)-related investments further stimulated market activity and corporate expenditures, leading to a quarterly GDP growth of 3.8%. In the third quarter, GDP growth accelerated significantly to 4.3% QoQ, driven by simultaneous increases in consumer spending, exports, government spending, and investment, along with a decline in imports. In the fourth quarter, GDP growth slowed to 1.4% due to weakening government spending and exports, as well as a moderation in the pace of consumer spending. Although consumption and investment continued to provide support, their contributions were partially offset by declines in government spending and exports.

Looking ahead, uncertainties surrounding trade policies and tariffs, changes in immigration trends affecting labor supply, fluctuations in government spending, and geopolitical tensions may pose downside risks to the U.S. economy. However, provided that the labor market does not deteriorate significantly, consumer demand is expected to remain stable, while fiscal stimulus and continued investment in smart technologies and equipment upgrades may support economic activity. According to the economic projections released by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) on March 19, 2026, U.S. GDP growth is projected to increase slightly to 2.4% in 2026.

In summary, the moderate growth of the U.S. economy is expected to stimulate market demand, which should positively impact our company's performance.

2. Exchange controls, taxes, and related laws and regulations

The US financial system has become a mature and complete one after years of refinement. The US monetary market is the most advanced one in the world with the most convenient platform for international financial exchanges provided. Foreign exchange control is non-existence; therefore, the Company's operations in the United States are free of any risk of foreign exchange control. In terms of laws and regulations, the Company's subsidiaries operating in the United States shall comply with the US Delaware General Corporation Law and other governing regulations. The finance of the Company's subsidiaries operated in the United States has not yet been affected by changes in relevant laws and tax regulations. However, changes in relevant laws and regulations and tax policies in the United States may have an adverse impact on the Company in the future. In addition, the Finance Department and Administration Office of the Company are observing the changes in the relevant US laws and regulations and the political and economic environment; also, consult with professional consultants, such as, lawyers and CPAs in a timely manner to reduce the possibility of risks.

3. Whether the validity of the civil court judgment of the Republic of China is recognized

The court judgments of foreign countries are recognized by the courts of California in accordance with “California’s Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act (California Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1713-1724) (hereinafter referred to as the “Foreign-Country Money Judgment Recognition Act”), which took effect on January 1, 2008. The Foreign-Country Money Judgment Recognition Act is only applicable to foreign judgments that apply for recognition after January 1, 2008.

(1) In general, according to “The Foreign-Country Money Judgment Recognition Act,” a foreign judgment can be recognized when it is for a payment or a refusal of payment for a certain amount of money. Also, according to “The Foreign-Country Money Judgment Recognition Act,” the judgment must be final, conclusive, enforceable, and free of any of the following situations:

- ① A taxation-related judgment;
- ② A fine- or penalty-related judgment;
- ③ A judgment related to divorce, custody, alimony, and other kinship;
- ④ However, a judgment related to divorce, custody, alimony, and other kinship does not preclude other courts in California from recognizing such judgments under the California Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1723.

(2) The party applying for recognition must have an application filed before the time limit when the foreign judgment is still valid in the foreign country, or within 10 years from the effective date of the foreign judgment in the foreign country (whichever is earlier). Also, the applying party is responsible for providing evidence to prove the foreign judgment complying with “The Foreign-Country Money Judgment Recognition Act.” However, the California court shall not recognize the validity of the civil judgment in the following circumstances:

- ① The judicial system at where the civil judgment rendered does not provide an impartial tribunal or a due process of law equivalent to California law.
- ② The court of this judgment has no jurisdiction over the defendant and the subject of the dispute.

In addition, the California court has the right not to recognize a civil judgment in any of the following circumstances: (1) the defendant has not been notified in time by the court, thus without sufficient time to defend the case; (2) the civil judgment has been obtained by fraudulent means, thus the losing party does not have sufficient time to defend the case; (3) the civil judgment, the claim basis, or the asserted remedy violates California or U.S. public policy; (4) the civil judgment contradicts other final and conclusive judgments ; (5) the civil court proceedings of the judgment rendered are inconsistent with the

dispute resolution method agreed by the parties; (6) if the jurisdiction stipulates that service should be delivered in person, but the civil judgment court has serious forum non conveniens; (7) the integrity of the civil court that made the judgment is considerably doubtful; (8) the specific proceedings of the court that made the judgment do not meet the requirements of due process of law; (9) the judgment including compensations for restoration of reputation; unless a California court determines that the foreign court has protected freedom of speech and freedom of the press to the extent required by the California Constitution and U.S. Constitution..

In summary, according to the laws of the United States, the civil judgment made by the courts of the Republic of China that conforms to the provisions of the “Foreign Country Money Judgment Recognition Act” will be recognized and enforced in the California court of the United States, otherwise, it will be dismissed. Therefore, the risk that the civil judgment made by the court of the Republic of China will not be recognized and enforced by the court of the United States cannot be ruled out.

Three. Corporate Governance Report

I. Information on Directors, Supervisors, Presidents, Vice Presidents, Junior VPs, and officers of departments and branches

(I) Directors and Supervisors (The Company does not have supervisors)

1. Director information

April 5, 2026

Job Title	Name	Nationality or place of registration	Gender & age (Note 5)	First-term elected date	Elected date	Term of office (Years)	Number of Shares Owned When Elected		Existing Number of Shares Owned (Note 1)		Current Number of Shares Owned by Spouse or Minor Children (Note 1)		Number of shares held in the name of others (Note 1)		Main education (experience)	Currently holding positions in the Company and other companies	Whose Spouse or Second-Degree Relative Serving as a Head, Board Director, or supervisor		
							Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio(Note 2)	Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of Shares (Shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)			Title	Name	Relation
Chairman	Huang, Ta-Lun (Note 3)	ROC	Male	11/30/2010	6/6/2023	3	-	-	-	-	2,865,885	2.37%	-	-	MBA, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Partner of AsiaVest Partners, TCW/YFY Ltd.	Head of the Company's Strategy Development Office Representative of Corporate Director of GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd. Director of Parade Technologies, Ltd. Director of Shanghai Galasemi Co., Ltd. Independent Director of SYSTEX Corporation	-	-	-
Director	Unikorn Semiconductor Corp. (Note 3)	ROC	-	7/2/2021	6/6/2023	3	20,000	0.02%	20,843	0.02%	(NA)	(NA)	-	-	None	None	-	-	-
	Ann, Bau-Hsing (Note 3)	ROC	Male	11/15/2012	6/6/2023	3	-	-	-	-	314,739	0.26%	-	-	MBA, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey Master of Engineering, Ohio State University VP of Hotung International Company KTB Investment Partner and Executive Director of KTB Investments VP of Pegatron Corporation	Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company Chairman of Changzhou Galasemi Co., Ltd Director of Shanghai Galasemi Co., Ltd	-	-	-
Director	Unikorn Semiconductor Corp. (Note 3)	ROC	-	7/2/2021	6/6/2023	3	20,000	0.02%	20,843	0.02%	(NA)	(NA)	-	-	None	None	-	-	-
	Feng-Cheng Su (Note 4)	ROC	Male	12/25/2023	12/25/2023	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chairman, Lextar Electronics Corp. Senior VP, AU Optronics Corp Ph.D. , Materials Science and Engineering, State University of New York, Stony Brook	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of TYNTEK Corporation Director of Darwin Precisions Corporation Chairman of Long Benefit Investment Co., Ltd. Chairman of TEK Holding Co., Ltd.	-	-	-
Director	Unikorn Semiconductor Corp. (Note 3)	ROC	-	7/2/2021	6/6/2023	3	20,000	0.02%	20,843	0.02%	(NA)	(NA)	-	-	None	None	-	-	-
	Tsun-Chung Lee (Note 4)	ROC	Male	12/25/2023	12/25/2023	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VP of the Lextar Electronics Corp. CSO and COO of NICHE-TECH GROUP LIMITED Strategy Consultant at McKinsey &	Executive Vice President of Ennostar Inc. Representative of Corporate Director of Tyntek Corporation Representative of Corporate Director of Unity	-	-	-

Job Title	Name	Nationality or place of registration	Gender & age (Note 5)	First-term elected date	Elected date	Term of office (Years)	Number of Shares Owned When Elected		Existing Number of Shares Owned (Note 1)		Current Number of Shares Owned by Spouse or Minor Children (Note 1)		Number of shares held in the name of others (Note 1)		Main education (experience)	Currently holding positions in the Company and other companies	Whose Spouse or Second-Degree Relative Serving as a Head, Board Director, or supervisor		
							Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio(Note 2)	Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of Shares (Shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)			Title	Name	Relation
														Company MBA, UC Berkeley	Opto Technology Co., Ltd. Representative of Corporate Director of Mainstream Electronics Co., Ltd. Representative of Corporate Director of New Spectrum Technology Co., Ltd. Representative of Corporate Director of Lightron Technology Co., Ltd. Director of Lextar Electronics Technology (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd. Director of Changzhou Chemsemi Semiconductor Co., Ltd.				
Independent Director	Tseng, Tsung-Lin (Note 3)	ROC	Male	11/15/2012	6/6/2023	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA, University of Missouri at Columbia Accounting Bachelor of National Cheng Kung University Chief Investment Officer of QUANTA COMPUTER INC., CFO of United Microelectronics Corporation, and CFO of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Director of XAC Automation Corp. Independent Director of Groundhog Technologies Inc.	-	-	-	
Independent Director	Chao, Mei-Chun(Note 3)	ROC	Female	6/6/2023	6/6/2023	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Member of Taiwan & New York Bar Master of Laws, National Taiwan University & Columbia University Partner, Jones Day President, International Federation of Women Lawyers Executive Director & Chair of Lawyer Ethics Committee, Taiwan Bar Association Member of the Attorney Disciplinary Appeal Review Committee Asia Regional Vice President, International Federation of Women Lawyers	Partner-in-Charge, Marianne Chao Law Office Independent Director of TECO Electric & Machinery Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	
Independent Director	Lin, Shang-Yi (Note 3)	ROC	Male	6/6/2023	6/6/2023	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Master of Economics and Master of Business Administration, Illinois State University at Urbana-Champaign Master of Mechanical Engineering, Tatung Institute of Technology Director of Procurement, Fujian Jinhua Integrated Circuit Co., Ltd. Site Procurement Manager at Micron Technology Taiwan, Inc. Deputy Director of Materials Management, Rexchip Corporation	-	-	-		

Job Title	Name	Nationality or place of registration	Gender & age (Note 5)	First-term elected date	Elected date	Term of office (Years)	Number of Shares Owned When Elected		Existing Number of Shares Owned (Note 1)		Current Number of Shares Owned by Spouse or Minor Children (Note 1)		Number of shares held in the name of others (Note 1)		Main education (experience)	Currently holding positions in the Company and other companies	Whose Spouse or Second-Degree Relative Serving as a Head, Board Director, or supervisor		
							Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio(Note 2)	Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of Shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of Shares (Shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)			Title	Name	Relation
														Project Manager, Procurement Department, Powerchip Semiconductor Corporation					

Note 1: It refers to the shareholdings as of the annual report publication date (April 5, 2026).

Note 2: It is calculated based on the total issuance of 120,943,309 shares.

Note 3: Elected on June 6, 2023 for a term of office from June 6, 2023 to June 5, 2026.

Note 4: Appointed on December 25, 2023, due to the reassignment of the corporate representative director.

Note 5: Please refer to page 19 of this annual report for information on the age of directors.

2. Major shareholders of corporate shareholders

The name of corporate shareholders	Major shareholders of corporate shareholders	Shareholding ratio
Unikorn Semiconductor Corporation	Epistar Corporation	100%

Note : The record date for shareholding in the table above is based on the shareholder register as recorded on December 11, 2025, by Unikorn Semiconductor Corporation.

3. The major shareholders of the major shareholder in the table above are corporate :

Name of corporation	Major shareholder of corporation	Shareholding ratio
Epistar Corporation	Ennostar Inc.	100%

Note: The record date for shareholding in the table above is based on the shareholder register as recorded July 14, 2025, by Epistar Corporation.

4. Information on the professional qualifications of Directors, Board diversity policy, and independence

(1) Disclosure of information on the professional qualifications of directors and supervisors and the independence of independent directors:

Conditions		Professional qualifications and experience	Independence	Number of publicly listed company that he/she serves as an Independent Director	
Title / Name					
Chairman	Huang, Ta-Lun	1. Please refer to pages 14-16 of this annual report for the professional qualifications and experience of directors. 2. All of the directors are free of any of the conditions specified in Article 30 of the Company Act (Note 1).	NA	1	
Director	Ann, Bau-Hsing (Note 1)			0	
Director	Su, Feng-Cheng (Note 1)			0	
Director	Lee, Tsun-Chung (Note 1)			0	
Independent Director	Tseng, Tsung-Lin			All independent directors meet the following conditions: 1. Comply with Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the relevant provisions of the “Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies” (Note 2). 2. The Company’s shares are not held by the principal and the principal’s spouse and minor children. 3. There had been no amount of remuneration received for providing business, legal, financial, accounting, and other services to the Company or the Company’s affiliated enterprises in the last two years.	1
Independent Director	Chao, Mei-Chun				1
Independent Director	Lin, Shang-Yi				0

Note 1 : The legal representative of Unikorn Semiconductor Corp.

Note 2: A person who is under any of the following circumstances shall not act as a managerial officer of a company. If he/she has been appointed as such, he/she shall certainly be discharged:

(1) Having committed an offence as specified in the Statute for Prevention of Organizational Crimes and subsequently convicted of a crime, and has not started serving the sentence, has not completed serving the

- sentence, or five years have not elapsed since completion of serving the sentence, expiration of the probation, or pardon;
- (2) Having committed the offence in terms of fraud, breach of trust or misappropriation and subsequently convicted with imprisonment for a term of more than one year, and has not started serving the sentence, has not completed serving the sentence, or two years have not elapsed since completion of serving the sentence, expiration of the probation, or pardon;
 - (3) Having committed the offense as specified in the Anti-corruption Act and subsequently convicted of a crime, and has not started serving the sentence, has not completed serving the sentence, or two years have not elapsed since completion of serving the sentence, expiration of the probation, or pardon;
 - (4) Having been adjudicated bankrupt or adjudicated of the commencement of liquidation process by a court, and having not been reinstated to his/her rights and privileges;
 - (5) Having been dishonored for unlawful use of credit instruments, and the term of such sanction has not expired yet;
 - (6) Having no or only limited disposing capacity;
 - (7) Having been adjudicated of the commencement of assistantship and such assistantship having not been revoked yet.

Note 3: The relevant provisions are as follows:

- (1) Not a government, juristic persons, or its representative as specified in Article 27 of the Company Act;
- (2) Serve as an independent director of no more than three other publicly listed companies.
- (3) There is not any of the following circumstances occurred during the two years before being elected or during the term of office:
 1. An employee of the company or any of its affiliates;
 2. A director or supervisor of the company or any of its affiliates.
 3. A natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate of 1% or more of the total number of issued shares of the company or ranking in the top 10 in holdings;
 4. A spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of a managerial officer in subparagraph 1 or any of the persons in subparagraph 2 and 3;
 5. A director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates its representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the company under Article 27, Paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act;
 6. If a majority of the company's director seats or voting shares and those of any other company are controlled by the same person: a director, supervisor, or employee of that other company;
 7. If the Chairperson, President, or person holding an equivalent position of the company and a person in any of those positions at another company or institution are the same person or are spouses: a director (or executive), supervisor, or employee of that other company or institution.
 8. A director (executive), supervisor (supervisor), managerial officer, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares, of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the company.
 9. A professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director (executive), supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the company or any affiliate of the company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting, or related services to the company or any affiliate of the company for which the provider in the last 2 years has received cumulative compensation exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof; provided, this restriction does not apply to a member of the Compensation Committee, public tender offer review committee, or special committee for merger/consolidation and acquisition, who exercises powers pursuant to the Act or to the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act or related laws or regulations.

Note 4: The director information is based on the list of incumbent directors as of the annual report publication date.

(2) Board diversity and independence

- A. Board Diversity: The members of our company's board of directors are selected based on considerations of independence and diverse capabilities, including diverse backgrounds in industries, academia, or professions. The specific management objectives and achievements of our company's diversity policy are as follows:

Management objectives	Achievement
Less than one-thirds of the Board Directors serving as the managerial officers of the company	Achieved
The number of independent directors exceeds one-thirds of the board directors	Achieved
At least one director of each gender	Achieved
More than half of the independent directors shall not serve for more than three consecutive terms	Achieved
The directors possess diverse professional capabilities, and the overall competencies that the board of directors should have are as follows: (1) Legal, accounting, or finance profession; (2) Business management ability; (3) Industry experience; (4) Science and technology profession	Achieved

Implementation of the Board Diversity Policy:

Name	Title	Personal profile					Professional ability				
		Nationality	Sex	Serving as an employee too	Age		Term of office for independent director (not more than 3 terms consecutively)	Legal, accounting, or finance profession	Business management ability	Industry experience	Science and technology profession
					51-60	61-70					
Huang, Ta-Lun	Chairman	ROC	Male	V		V	NA	V	V	V	V
Ann, Bau-Hsing (Note)	Director		Male	V		V		V	V	V	V
Su, Feng-Cheng (Note)	Director		Male			V		V	V	V	V
Lee, Tsun-Chung (Note)	Director		Male		V			V	V	V	V
Tseng, Tsung-Lin	Independent Director		Male			V	V	V	V		
Chao, Mei-Chun	Independent Director		Female			V	V	V	V		
Lin, Shang-Yi	Independent Director		Male			V	V	V	V	V	

Note : The legal representative of Unikorn Semiconductor Corp.

B. Board Independence:

The independence of the Company's Board of Directors as of the annual report publication date is as follows:

- There are 7 members in the Company's board of directors, including 3 independent directors that account for 43% of the board of directors.
- All of the board directors are citizens of the Republic of China.
- Except for Mr. Huang, Ta-Lun and Mr. Ann, Bau-Hsing who are concurrently employees of the Company, all other board directors are

not holding any position within the Company. The number of board directors who also serve as an employee of the Company accounts for 29% of the board directors.

- d. Two of the independent directors has not served for 3 consecutive terms accounts for 67% of the board independent directors.
- e. There is not a spouse or a relative within the second degree of kinship between the board directors.

In summary, the Company's Board of Directors is independent.

- C. The board of directors does not meet the one-third gender representation requirement. Reasons and future plans are as follows:
 - a. The current composition of the board is primarily based on the accumulation of professional expertise, industry experience, and seniority over time, with gender ratio not being a major consideration.
 - b. Most board members are required to have specialized knowledge and experience in specific fields, where the proportion of female talent is relatively low.
 - c. The company will actively promote gender diversity policies and incorporate gender ratio considerations in future board elections to ensure compliance with the gender balance objectives set by regulatory authorities.
 - d. The company plans to introduce more candidates with relevant professional backgrounds who meet gender balance objectives. During board re-elections or when adding board seats, priority will be given to individuals who contribute to gender diversity, with the goal of gradually achieving the target of at least one-third of board seats being held by either gender.

(II) Information on the President, Vice President, Junior VP, and Head of Departments or Branches

April 5, 2026

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Service date	Number of Shares Owned (Note 1)		Number of Shares Owned by Spouse and Minor Child (Note 1)		Number of shares held in the name of others (Note 1)		Experience and Education Background	Concurrent Job Title Held in Other companies	Manager Who is a Spouse or has the Second-degree Kinship		
					Number of shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)			Title	Name	Relation
Chairman and Head of Strategic Development Office	ROC	Huang, Ta-Lun	Male	8/1/2015	-	-	2,865,885	2.37%	-	-	MBA, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Partner of AsiaVest Partners, TCW/YFY Ltd.	Head of the Company's Strategy Development Office Representative of Corporate Director of GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd. Director of Parade Technologies, Ltd. Director of Shanghai Galasemi Co., Ltd. Independent Director of SYSTEX Corporation	-	-	-
Chief Executive Officer & President	ROC	Ann, Bau-Hsing	Male	3/1/2012	-	-	314,739	0.26%	-	-	MBA, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey Master of Engineering, Ohio State University VP of Hotung International Company KTB Investments Partner and Executive Director of KTB Investments VP of Pegatron Corporation	Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company Chairman of Changzhou Galasemi Co., Ltd Director of Shanghai Galasemi Co., Ltd	-	-	-
VP of Manufacturing Operations	USA	SALVADOR JR, ELMER AGUINALDO	Male	6/17/2025	17,096	0.01%	-	-	-	-	Bachelor of Science Business Administration – Management, California State University Northridge Operations Manager of International Rectifier	-	-	-	
VP of Manufacturing Engineering	USA	LUU, BICH THAO THI	Female	6/17/2025	30,096	0.02%	-	-	-	-	B.S. in Chemical Engineering at University of California, Berkeley	-	-	-	
Senior VP of Optoelectronic Products of Business Unit	ROC	Yu, Yeou-Chong	Male	10/1/2004	301,884	0.25%	-	-	-	-	Master of Engineering, Case Western Reserve University Sales VP of WIN SEMICONDUCTORS CORP. Sales Director of N. America Region of United Microelectronics Corporation Senior Manager of Cirrus Logic, Inc.	President of GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd.	-	-	-
Finance and Accounting Officer	ROC	Chang, Chih-Yu	Female	8/23/2024	15,628	0.01%	-	-	-	-	Master of Business Administration, Georgetown University Senior Accountant, Yamaha Motor Finance USA	-	-	-	

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Service date	Number of Shares Owned (Note 1)		Number of Shares Owned by Spouse and Minor Child (Note 1)		Number of shares held in the name of others (Note 1)		Experience and Education Background	Concurrent Job Title Held in Other companies	Manager Who is a Spouse or has the Second-degree Kinship		
					Number of shares (shares)	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio (Note 2)			Title	Name	Relation
VP of Opto Technology	ROC	Tsai, Yeh	Male	3/3/2026	17,500	0.01%	-	-	-	-	Section Manager, Quality Program Management, PEGATRON Corp. Master of Science in NanoEngineering, University of California, San Diego, USA	-	-	-	
Senior VP of RF Devices of Business Unit	USA	Yau, Wing	Male	11/30/1998	287,272	0.24%	-	-	-	-	Master of Engineering, University of Southern California Planning manager of Raytheon Systems, Co.	-	-	-	
Corporate Governance Officer	ROC	Lin, Shu-Wei	Female	2/20/2023	31,174	0.03%	-	-	-	-	Master of Financial Risk Management, University of Illinois at Chicago Audit Manager, of AU Optronics Corp.	-	-	-	

Note 1: It refers to the shareholdings as of the annual report publication date (April 5, 2026).

Note 2: It is calculated based on the total issuance of 120,943,309 shares.

Note 3: As of the annual report publication date, the person mentioned is currently in service.

II. Remuneration for Directors, Supervisors, President, and Vice Presidents in the most recent year

(I) Remuneration of directors and independent directors

Unit: NTS Thousands; %

Title	Name	Director's Remuneration										Remuneration to part-time employees								Ratio of the total amount (A+ B+ C+D+E+F+G) to the net income (loss)	Remuneration received from reinvested business other than the subsidiaries or parent company			
		Remuneration (A)		Pension (B)		Director's remuneration (C) (Note 1)		Business execution expense (D)		Ratio of the total amount (A+ B+ C+D) to the net income (loss)		Salary, bonus, special expenses, etc. (E)		Pension (F)		Employee remuneration (G)								
		The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	Cash amount	Stock amount			Cash amount	Stock amount	The Company
Chairman	Huang, Ta-Lun	-	\$660	-	-	-	-	\$60	-	-	-	-	\$5,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Corporate Director	Unikorn Semiconductor Corp.	-	\$1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Ann, Bau-Hsing	-	\$600	-	-	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	\$19,356	-	\$432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Su, Feng-Cheng	-	-	-	-	-	\$288 (Note 1)	\$60	-	\$5,258 (30.1%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$30,347 (173.72%)	None	
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Lee, Tsun-Chung	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	
Independent Director	Lin, Shang-Yi	-	\$600	-	-	-	-	\$140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	
Independent Director	Chao, Mei-Chun	-	\$600	-	-	-	-	\$140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	
Independent Director	Tseng, Tsung-Lin	-	\$660	-	-	-	-	\$140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	

(Note 1): The Board of Directors of the Company resolved on March 3, 2026 to distribute director remuneration in the amount of NTS\$288 thousand. The allocation details have not yet been resolved.

(Note 2): Pursuant to Note 1 above, as the allocation details of director remuneration have not yet been resolved, the total amount of director remuneration is included in the calculation of the ratios of items A, B, C, and D to net profit after tax.

(Note 3): Pursuant to Note 1 above, as the allocation details of director remuneration have not yet been resolved, the total amount of director remuneration is included in the calculation of the ratios of items A, B, C, D, E, F, and G to net profit after tax.

(Note 4): Please describe the remuneration policy, system, standards, and structure of the independent directors, and the correlation between remuneration and responsibilities, risks, time commitment, and other factors: Independent directors serve as members of the Audit Committee. When determining director remuneration, the Company takes into account their responsibilities, level of participation in the Company's operations, value of contributions, risk assumed, and time invested, and determines reasonable remuneration with reference to the remuneration levels of peers in the industry.

(Note 5): Except for the above disclosure, there were no remuneration received by the Company's directors in the most recent year for providing services (such as acting as consultants rather than employees of the parent company, all companies included in the financial statements, or invested enterprises. : None.

(II) Remuneration paid to supervisors in the most recent year: The Company has no supervisor appointed; therefore, it is not applicable.

(III) Remuneration paid to the President, Vice Presidents, and the highest top five executives remuneration in the most recent year

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Title	Name (Note 1)	Salary (A) (Note 3)		Pension (B)		Bonuses, special expenses, etc. (C)		Employee remuneration (D) (Note 2)				Ratio of the total amount (A+ B+ C+D) to the net income (loss)		Remuneration received from reinvested business other than the subsidiaries or parent company
		The Company	All companies in the financial report (Note 3)	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company		All companies in the financial report		The Company	All companies in the financial report	
								Cash amount	Stock amount	Cash amount	Stock amount			
Chief Executive Officer & President	Ann, Bau-Hsing (Note 4)	-	\$13,120	-	\$432	-	\$6,236	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,788 (113.27%)	None
Senior VP of Sales	Yu, Yeou-Chong (Note 4)	-	\$14,681	-	\$380	-	\$1,559	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,620 (95.14%)	None
VP of Manufacturing Engineering	LUU, BICH THAO THI (Note 4)	-	\$8,998	-	\$294	-	\$1,060	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,352 (59.26%)	None
Senior VP of Sales	Yau, Wing (Note 4)	-	\$8,789	-	\$385	-	\$499	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,673 (55.37%)	None
VP of Manufacturing Operations	SALVADOR JR, ELMER AGUINALDO (Note 4)	-	\$8,250	-	\$318	-	\$1,060	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,628 (55.11%)	None
Finance and Accounting Officer	Chang, Chih-Yu													
Chairman and Head of Strategic Development Office	Huang, Ta-Lun		\$15,864	-	\$280	-	\$1,626	-	-	-	-	-	\$17,770 (101.72%)	None
Corporate Governance Officer	Lin, Shu-Wei													

Note 1: The information on the remuneration of the Company's managerial officers as of the end of 2025 is filled in the table.

Note 2: It refers to the amount approved for distribution by the Board of Directors in the most recent year, which will be reported to the annual shareholders' meeting.

Note 3: It included salary expenses of NT\$14,936 thousand recognized pursuant to IFRS 2 share-based payment (new restricted employee shares, employee stock warrants and employee stock subscriptions in connection with the cash capital increase).

Note 4: It refers to the top five executives with the highest remuneration received.

Remuneration Bracket

Remuneration bracket for the payment made to each President and Vice President of the Company	Name of President and Vice President	
	The Company	All companies in the financial report
Less than NT\$1,000,000	-	-
NT\$1,000,000 (inclusive)~NT\$2,000,000 (non-inclusive)	-	-
NT\$2,000,000 (inclusive)~NT\$3,500,000 (non-inclusive)	-	
NT\$3,500,000 (inclusive)~NT\$5,000,000 (non-inclusive)	-	Lin, Shu-Wei
NT\$5,000,000 (inclusive)~NT\$10,000,000 (non-inclusive)	-	Huang, Ta-Lun, Chang, Chih-Yu, Yau, Wing and SALVADOR JR, ELMER AGUINALDO
NT\$10,000,000 (inclusive)~NT\$15,000,000 (non-inclusive)	-	LUU, BICH THAO THI
NT\$15,000,000 (inclusive)~NT\$30,000,000 (non-inclusive)	-	Ann, Bau-Hsing and Yu, Yeou-Chong
NT\$30,000,000 (inclusive)~NT\$50,000,000 (non-inclusive)	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 (inclusive)~NT\$100,000,000 (non-inclusive)	-	-
Over NT\$100,000,000	-	-
Total	-	8 persons

- (IV) Name of the managerial officers who received employee remuneration and the distribution situation: Not applicable.
- (V) Compare and explain the analysis of the total remuneration paid to the Directors, Supervisors, Presidents, and Vice Presidents of the Company and all the companies in the consolidated financial report in the last two years as a percentage of the net income on the standalone or individual financial reports; also, explain the remuneration policy, standard and combination, procedures for determining remuneration, and correlation with business performance and future risks:
1. Analysis of the remuneration paid to Directors, Supervisors, Presidents, and Vice Presidents in the last two years

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Item	2024		2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Director President & Vice President	\$85,057	(36)	\$89,089	510
Net income (loss)	(\$236,986)	100	\$17,469	100

2. The policies, standards and combinations of remuneration payments, the procedures for determining remuneration, and their correlation with business performance and future risks

According to the Company's articles of incorporation, the remuneration of directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors by referring to the recommendations of the Compensation Committee and the standards of other companies in this industry, which shall be paid regardless of a profit or loss resulted. Directors may request reimbursement for travel expenses, lodging expenses, and other expenses reasonably incurred for attending the Board meetings and other committee meetings designated by the Board of Directors, the Company's shareholders meetings, or performing the Company's business or the general duties of directors. Directors are entitled to the distribution of the Company's profits in accordance with the Company Act of the Cayman Islands, the regulations of public companies, service agreements, or other similar contracts signed with the Company.

The remuneration of Directors, Presidents, and Vice Presidents is based on their responsibilities assumed within the Company, the degree of participation in the Company's operations and the value of their contributions, as well as the achievement rate of overall operational goals and individual performance. The remuneration of the Company's Directors, Presidents, and Vice Presidents shall be handled in accordance with the recommendations of the Compensation Committee and the resolutions of the Board of Directors.

III. Implementation of corporate governance

(I) Information on the operation of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors had held 6 meetings (A) in 2025 with the attendance of directors illustrated as follows:

Job Title	Name	Number of meetings(A)	Frequency of attendance (B)	Frequency of attendance by proxy	Actual attendance rate (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remarks
Chairman	Huang, Ta-Lun	6	6	0	100%	
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Ann, Bau-Hsing	6	5	1	83.33%	
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Su, Feng-Cheng	6	6	0	100%	
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Lee, Tsun-Chung	6	6	0	100%	
Independent Director	Tseng, Tsung-Lin	6	6	0	100%	
Independent Director	Chao, Mei-Chun	6	6	0	100%	
Independent Director	Lin, Shang-Yi	6	6	0	100%	

Other matters to be recorded:

I. The date, term, proposal contents of the board meeting, the opinions of all independent directors, and the Company's handling of the independent directors' opinions must be detailed in any of the following circumstances:

(I) Matters stated in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act: Article 14-3 are not applicable since the Company has already established an Audit Committee. Please refer to the Operation of the Audit Committee (p. 29-33) for the matters listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

(II) In addition to the aforementioned matters, other matters resolved by the Board of Directors with the dissent or reservation of the independent directors recorded or documented in writing: None

II. The name, proposal contents, the reason for recusal, and the participation in voting of the director who has a conflict of interest in the proposal concerned must be detailed:

Board meeting date	Name of Director	Proposal content	Reasons for recusal, and the participation in voting of the director
February 18, 2025	Ann, Bau-Hsing	Review and Adoption of 2024 Executives' Bonus and 2025 Salary	1 director (including 0 director by proxy) was recused due to a conflict of interest in this proposal without participating in the discussion and voting. The proposal was resolved by the 6 directors present who did not have a conflict of interest.
May 7, 2025	Huang, Ta-Lun	Adoption and Approval of Executives compensation	1 director (including 0 director by proxy) was recused due to a conflict of interest in this proposal without participating in the discussion and voting. The proposal was resolved by the 6 directors present who did not have a conflict of interest.

III. The performance evaluation of the Company's Board of Directors: The 2025 performance evaluation of the Board of Directors was completed in accordance with the "Rules for Performance Evaluation of Board of Directors;" also, the performance evaluation results were reported to the Board of Directors on March 3, 2026.

Evaluation cycle	Evaluation period	Evaluation scope	Evaluation approach	Evaluation contents
Once a year	1/1/2025 ~ 12/31/2025	Board of Directors	Internal evaluation	1. This evaluation includes five aspects (A. Participation in the company's operations, B. Improvement of the quality of the board

				of the Board of Directors	<p>of directors' decision-making, C. Composition and structure of the board of directors, D. Election and continuing education of the directors, and E. Internal control), a total of 44 indicators. The average score of each aspect of the evaluation is between 4.33 and 5 points. The overall operation of the board of directors is satisfactory and meets the requirements of corporate governance.</p> <p>2. In addition, directors are suggested to participate in diversified professional advanced courses in response to regulatory revisions and industry changes. The company will continue to collect and provide relevant course information for directors' reference to improve their professionalism and comply with regulatory requirements.</p> <p>3. It is recommended that the supplementary information related to board meeting proposals be provided earlier to allow directors more time to review and understand the content.</p>
Once a year	1/1/2025 ~ 12/31/2025	Each board director	Self-evaluation of each board director	<p>This evaluation includes six aspects (A. Alignment of the goals and missions of the company, B. Awareness of the duties of a director, C. Participation in the operation of the company, D. Management of internal relationship and communication, E. The director's professionalism and continuing education, and F. Internal control), a total of 23 indicators.</p> <p>The average score in each aspect of the evaluation is between 4.62 and 5, indicating that all directors had positive comments on evaluating their participation in the board of directors and the efficiency and effectiveness of various operational indicators.</p>	

IV. Evaluating the objectives (such as setting up an Audit Committee, improving information transparency, etc.) and implementation of enhancing the functions of the board of directors in the current year and the most recent year: The Company has three independent directors, an Audit Committee, and a Compensation Committee in service. Currently, the functions of the board of directors are sound. The Company will have the functions of the board of directors enhanced and the transparency of information improved in accordance with the governing laws and regulations.

V. The attendance of independent directors at each board meeting in 2025 is as follows:

✓: Attended in person ●: Attended by proxy ✕: Absence

2025	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
Tseng, Tsung-Lin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chao, Mei-Chun	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lin, Shang-Yi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes:

- (1) The resignation date of a board director who resigned before the end of the fiscal year should be indicated in the “Remark” column. The actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated based on the number of board meetings convened during the office term of the resigned director and the actual number of board meetings attended by the resigned director.
- (2) If there is a director re-election convened before the end of the fiscal year, the names of the new and old directors and supervisors shall be filled in with the information of newly elected directors, incumbent directors, re-elected directors, and the re-election date indicated in the “Remark” column. The actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated based on the number of board meetings convened during the office term of the resigned director and the actual number of board meetings attended by the resigned director.

(II) Operations of the Audit Committee

1. Summary of annual work priorities of the Audit Committee:

The Company’s Audit Committee consists of 3 independent directors.

The following matters were reviewed by the Audit Committee in 2025:

- (1) Financial report review
- (2) Articles of Incorporation and related company operating procedures
- (3) Important Accounting Policies and Procedures
- (4) The effectiveness of the internal control system evaluation
- (5) Significant asset transactions
- (6) Significant loaning of funds and endorsement/guarantee transactions
- (7) Offering, issuing, or private placement of equity securities
- (8) CPA independence and competence evaluation
- (9) Appointment and Dismissal of the Chief Internal Auditor

● Financial report review

The board of directors prepared the Company’s 2025 business report, consolidated financial statements, and deficit compensation proposal, among which, the consolidated financial statements were audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan (PwC Taiwan) with an audit report issued. The aforementioned business report, financial statement, and deficit compensation proposal were reviewed by the Audit Committee with a review report was issued.

- Evaluating the effectiveness of the internal control system

The Audit Committee has evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control system in accordance with the regulations. The audit officer, independent auditor, and management have reported to the Audit Committee on a regular basis.

- Independence and competence of independent auditors

To ensure the independence of the certifying accounting firm, our company has formulated an independence assessment form by referring to Article 47 of the CPA Act and Bulletin No. 10 of the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants, which addresses integrity, impartiality, objectivity, and independence. Additionally, we refer to the Audit Quality Indicators (AQI) guidelines prepared by the accounting firm to evaluate the independence, professionalism, and suitability of the accountants. Every year, we also obtain a declaration of independence from the accountants. Our company reported to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on February 18, 2025, and March 3, 2026, respectively, and it was determined that the certifying accountants meet the independence criteria after evaluation.

Established with reference to Article 47 of the Certified Public Accountant Act, the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, Statement of Professional Ethics for Accountants No. 10, and the Guidelines for CPA Firms to Prepare Audit Quality Indicators (AQI):

No.	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Result	Independence Complied
1	The engagement partner has not served for more than seven years.	No	Yes
2	The signing CPA and members of the audit engagement team do not currently serve, and have not served within the past two years, as directors, supervisors, managerial officers, or in positions with significant influence over the audit engagement of the Company.	No	Yes
3	The signing CPA and members of the audit engagement team have no familial relationship with the Company's directors, supervisors, managerial officers, or personnel in positions with significant influence over the audit engagement.	No	Yes
4	The signing CPA has no direct or indirect material financial interest in the Company.	No	Yes
5	There is no material close business relationship between the signing CPA and the Company.	No	Yes
6	There is no potential employment relationship between the signing CPA and the Company.	No	Yes
7	There are no contingent fees between the signing CPA and the Company in connection with the audit engagement.	No	Yes
8	Any non-audit services provided by the signing CPA to the Company do not directly affect significant matters of the audit engagement.	No	Yes

No.	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Result	Independence Complied
9	The signing CPA has not represented the Company in legal cases or other disputes with third parties.	No	Yes
10	The signing CPA has not promoted or brokered stocks or other securities issued by the Company.	No	Yes
11	The signing CPA has not accepted gifts of significant value or special benefits from the Company, its directors, supervisors, managerial officers, or major shareholders.	No	Yes
12	The signing CPA or members of the audit engagement team have not held funds in custody on behalf of the Company.	No	Yes
13	The CPA firm has appropriate scale and a good reputation.	No	Yes
14	The signing CPA regularly communicates with the Company's independent directors and head of internal audit regarding the Company's financial condition, operating results, and internal control audit matters.	No	Yes
15	The signing CPA has no legal proceedings related to audit services, nor cases subject to sanctions, corrections, or investigations by the competent authority.	No	Yes
16	The signing CPA participates in continuing professional education on a regular basis.	No	Yes
17	Whether the audit quality indicator (AQI) information provided by the signing CPA in accordance with FSC requirements satisfies the qualification requirements.	No	Yes

2. The Company had a total of 5 Audit Committee meetings held in 2025 with the attendance of the independent directors as follows:

Job title	Name	Number of meetings (A)	Actual attendance (B)	Attendance by proxy	Actual attendance rate (%) (B/A)	Remarks
Convener & Independent Director	Tseng, Tsung-Lin	5	5	0	100%	
Independent Director	Chao, Mei-Chun	5	5	0	100%	
Independent Director	Lin, Shang-Yi	5	5	0	100%	
	Other matters to be recorded: I. The date, term, and proposal contents of the Audit Committee meeting, the dissent or reservation and major recommendations of the independent directors, the resolutions of the Audit Committee, and the Company's handling of the independent directors' opinions must be detailed in any of the following circumstances:					

(I) For matters listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act, please refer to the important resolutions of the Shareholders Meeting and the Board Meetings in “Three. Corporate Governance Report” of this Annual Report (pages 49-52): The said important resolutions were with the approval of more than one-half of all the Audit Committee members before having them submitted to the board of directors for resolutions. The event that the said important resolutions not approved by the Audit Committee members but resolved with the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors did not occur.

(II) Except for the aforementioned matters in the preceding paragraph, the proposals without the approval of the Audit Committee members but resolved with the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors: None

II. The name, proposal contents, and the reason for recusal, and the participation in voting of the independent directors who have a conflict of interest in the proposal concerned must be detailed: None

III. Communication between independent directors and internal audit officer and CPAs (such as, the matters, methods, and results of communication on the company’s finance, business status, etc.):

(1) The Company’s internal audit officer reports the auditing operation to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The summary of all communications conducted in 2025 is as follows:

Date	Nature and Communication Content	Independent directors’ recommendations and implementation results
Audit Committee meeting on February 18, 2025	1. The 2024Q4 Internal audit report 2. The 2024 Internal Control Statement	1. Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations. 2. The resolutions were reported to the board of directors.
Audit Committee meeting on May 7, 2025	The 2025Q1 Internal audit report	Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations.
Audit Committee meeting on August 6, 2025	The 2025Q2 Internal audit report	Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations.
Audit Committee meeting on November 5, 2025	1. The 2025Q3 Internal audit report 2. The 2026 Audit Plan	1. Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations. 2. The resolutions were reported to the board of directors.

(2) The Audit Committee communicates with the CPAs the quarterly financial statement review or audit results and other matters required by relevant laws and regulations and reviews the independence of CPAs. The communications conducted in 2025 is summarized as follows:

Date	Nature and Communication Content	Independent directors’ recommendations and implementation results
Audit Committee meeting on February 18, 2025	1. Evaluation of CPA Independence and competency. 2. The 2024 consolidated financial report audit results 3. Matters communicated with the governance unit	1. Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations. 2. The resolutions were reported to the board of directors.

			3. Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations.
	Audit Committee meeting on May 7, 2025	1. The 2025Q1 consolidated financial report review results 2. Matters communicated with the governance unit	1. The resolutions were reported to the board of directors. 2. Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations.
	Audit Committee meeting on August 6, 2025	1. The 2025Q2 consolidated financial report audit results 2. Matters communicated with the governance unit	1. The resolutions were reported to the board of directors. 2. Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations.
	Audit Committee meeting on November 5, 2025	1. The 2025Q3 consolidated financial report audit results 2. Matters communicated with the governance unit	1. The resolutions were reported to the board of directors. 2. Independent directors had no comments and no recommendations.
	(3) The Company regularly convenes the Audit Committee meeting and invites CPAs, audit officers, and relevant supervisors to attend in a non-voting capacity. A meeting can be convened at any time upon the occurrence of nonconformities.		

Notes:

- (1) The resignation date of an independent director who resigned before the end of the fiscal year should be indicated in the “Remark” column. The actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated based on the number of Audit Committee meetings convened during the office term of the resigned independent director and the actual number of Audit Committee meetings attended by the resigned independent director.
- (2) If there is an independent director re-election convened before the end of the fiscal year, the name of the new and old independent directors shall be filled in with the information of newly elected independent directors, incumbent independent directors, re-elected independent directors, and the re-election date indicated in the “Remark” column. The actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated based on the number of Audit Committee meetings convened during the office term of such independent directors and the actual number of Audit Committee meetings attended by such independent directors.

(III) The operation of corporate governance and its differences from the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons

Evaluation Item	Operations		Difference from the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons
	YES	No	
I. Does the company formulate and disclose its Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles in accordance with the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies?”		V	The Company has incorporated the spirit of corporate governance into the internal control system and various regulations and substantially implemented the relevant norms of corporate governance. The Company will enhance information transparency, the functions of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, and the Compensation Committee, etc. to promote the operation of corporate governance in the future in accordance with the Company’s operational needs and the provisions of the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principle for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”

Evaluation Item	Operations			Difference from the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons
	YES	No	Summary Description	
				governance without any significant differences occurred.
II. The company’s shareholding structure and shareholders’ equity (I) Has the company established internal operating procedures for handling shareholders’ proposals, inquiries, disputes, and litigation matters, and then has them processed in accordance with the procedures?		V	The Company has the spokespersons and acting spokespersons appointed and has full-time stock affairs personnel in place to deal with relevant issues of shareholders. A legal issue is to be handled with the assistance of the Company’s lawyers. The relevant operating procedures will be formulated according to the actual operational needs of the Company in the future.	The Company’s internal operating procedures are sufficient to help handle shareholders’ suggestions, doubts, disputes, and litigation matters without significant differences resulted.
(II) Does the company have a list of the major shareholders who actually control the company and the ultimate controllers of the major shareholders?	V		The Company has full knowledge of the shareholdings of directors, managerial officers, and major shareholders.	No significant difference occurred.
(III) Does the company establish and implement risk control and firewall mechanisms with affiliated companies?	V		The Company has established relevant controls in the Company’s internal control system and related party management approach in accordance with the governing laws and regulations.	No significant difference occurred.
(IV) Does the company formulate internal regulations to prohibit insiders from using undisclosed information to buy and sell securities?	V		The Company has formulated the “Operational Procedures for Preventing Insider Trading” to prohibit insiders from using undisclosed information to buy and sell securities.	No significant difference occurred.
III. Composition and responsibilities of the Board of Directors (I) Does the board of directors formulate diversity policies, specific management objectives, and have them implemented?	V		Please see the notes on pages 17-20 of this annual report.	No significant difference occurred.
(II) Is the company willing to set up other functional committees in addition to the Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee?		V	There is not any functional committee organized by the Company except for the Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee.	The Company will set up other functional committees as needed in the future.
(III) Does the company formulate the “Regulations Governing Self-Evaluation or Peer Evaluation of the Board of Directors,” conduct a performance evaluation annually and regularly, report the performance evaluation results to the board of directors, and apply it as a reference for determining the director’s remuneration and nomination of directors for another term?	V		The Company has formulated the “Regulations Governing Self-Evaluation or Peer Evaluation of the Board of Directors,” and conducted performance evaluation in accordance with the content of the Regulations. Please refer to pages 27-29 of this annual report for the results of the performance evaluation of the Board of Directors in 2025.	No significant difference occurred.

Evaluation Item	Operations			Difference from the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons
	YES	No	Summary Description	
(IV) Does the company regularly evaluate the independence of the independent auditors?	V		The Company evaluates the independence of CPAs at least once a year, which is carried out by the Company’s responsible unit depending on the operation and reputation of the CPA firm, the years of providing auditing services continuously, and the items specified in the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.” An independent statement is obtained from the CPA firm annually. The evaluation results were reported to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on February 18, 2025 and March 3, 2026, respectively, in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date.	No significant difference occurred.
IV. Does the TWSE/TPEX listed company have sufficient number of competent and appropriate corporate governance personnel and a corporate governance supervisor appointed to be responsible for corporate governance-related affairs (including but not limited to providing directors and supervisors with the information necessary for business operation, assisting directors and supervisors in complying with law and regulations, handling matters related to the board meetings and shareholders meetings lawfully, preparing the minutes of board meeting and shareholders meetings, etc.)?	V		The Company has appointed an appropriate number of competent corporate governance personnel and designated a Chief Corporate Governance Officer. The Chief Corporate Governance Officer is responsible for providing directors with the necessary information for business execution, handling matters related to board and shareholders meetings in accordance with the law, managing company registration and change registration, preparing minutes of board and shareholders meetings, and overseeing other corporate governance-related affairs in compliance with regulations.	No significant difference occurred.
V. Has the company established communication channels with stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, etc.), set up a page specially for stakeholders on the company’s website, and appropriately responded to the important corporate social responsibility issues of concern to stakeholders?	V		The Company maintains good communication channels with banks, suppliers, and other stakeholders. The Company also has a dedicated person and an e-mail to handle matters related to the Company’s external relations and stakeholders.	No significant difference occurred.
VI. Does the company contract a professional stock affairs agency to handle the affairs of the shareholders meeting?	V		The Company has appointed the Agency Department of China Trust Commercial Bank as the Company’s stock agency to handle matters related to stock affairs.	No significant difference occurred.
VII. Information disclosures: (I) Does the company set up a website to disclose financial business and corporate governance information?	V		The Company has set up a website to regularly update financial business information and corporate governance implementation.	No significant difference occurred.
(II) Does the company adopt other information disclosure methods (Such as, the company has set up an English website, appointed a person to be responsible for the collection and disclosure of information, implementation of the spokesperson system, investor conferences, etc.)?	V		The spokesperson system has been implemented, and the Company’s operation information has been disclosed in accordance with the information disclosure regulations; also, an English website has been set up.	No significant difference occurred.

Evaluation Item	Operations			Difference from the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons
	YES	No	Summary Description	
(III) Does the company announce and report the annual financial statements within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and announce and report the financial statements for the first, second, and third quarters and the operating conditions of each month before the specified deadline?		V	The Company’s annual financial report, the first, second, and third quarter financial reports and the operating conditions of each month are announced and reported within the prescribed time limit.	There should be no significant difference occurred.
VIII. Does the company have other important information that is helpful to understand the operation of corporate governance (including but not limited to employee interests, employee care, investor relations, supplier relations, stakeholders’ rights, continuing education of directors and supervisor, the implementation of risk management policies and risk measurement standards, the implementation of customer policies, the company’s purchase of liability insurance for directors and supervisors, etc.)?	V		<p>The Company values the importance of the rights and interests of employees. Please refer to the “Four. Operation Overview” in this annual report for the relevant measures.</p> <p>Investor relations, supplier relations, and rights of stakeholders: The Company has designated spokespersons and full-time investor relations personnel to assist investors, and suppliers and stakeholders in inquiring about the Company’s operation status or related rights and interests. The Company maintains good communication channels with banks, suppliers, and other stakeholders. The Company also has a dedicated person and an e-mail to handle matters related to the Company’s external relations and stakeholders.</p> <p>Advanced study of directors and supervisors: The Company has provided information on training courses to directors and independent directors.</p> <p>The liability insurance acquired by the Company for directors: The Company has purchased liability insurance for directors and independent directors.</p>	No significant difference occurred.
IX. Please explain the corrective action performed for the corporate governance evaluation results issued by the Corporate Governance Center of Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation in the most recent year, and propose prioritized enhancements and measures for those that have not yet been corrected: Plans will be made to gradually improve the nonconformities found in the corporate governance evaluations in order to substantiate corporate governance.				

(IV) The compositions, responsibilities, and operations of the Compensation Committee or Nomination Committee, if it is available:

1. Information of the Compensation Committee members:

Identity (Note)	Terms	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 2)	Independence status (Note 3)	Number of Publicly Listed Companies that He/She also Works as a Member of the Compensation Committee
	Name			
Convener & Independent Director	Tseng, Tsung-Lin	Please refer to pages 14-16 of this annual report for information on directors, and pages 17-20 of this annual report for information on directors' professional qualifications and the independence of independent directors.	Please refer to pages 17-20 of this annual report for information on directors' professional qualifications and independence of independent directors.	1
Independent Director	Chao, Mei-Chun			1
Independent Director	Lin, Shang-Yi			0

Note: Please indicate the identity as either Director, Independent Director, or Other.

2. Responsibilities of the Compensation Committee:

The responsibilities of the Company's Compensation Committee are to assess the performance evaluation and remuneration policy, system, and standard structure of the Company's directors and managerial officers in a professional and objective position; also, evaluate the remuneration of directors and managerial managers at least once a year. Propose recommendations to the Board for Discussion and for reference in decision-making.

3. Operation of the Compensation Committee:

(1) The Company's Compensation Committee is with 3 members on board.

(2) The term of office of the incumbent (5th) members of the Audit Committee: From June 6, 2023 to June 5, 2026, a total of 3 Compensation Committee meetings were held in 2025 with the attendance of the members as follows:

Job Title	Name	Number of meetings (A)	Actual attendance (B)	Attendance by proxy	Actual attendance rate (%) (B/A)	Remarks
Member	Tseng, Tsung-Lin	3	3	0	100%	
Member	Chao, Mei-Chun	3	3	0	100%	
Member	Lin, Shang-Yi	3	3	0	100%	

Other matters to be recorded:

Compensation Committee	Proposal content and subsequent processing	Resolution	The Company's handling of the opinions of the Compensation Committee
February 18, 2025	1. Review and Approval of Restricted Shares Grants Requests. 2. Approval of 2024 remuneration for employees and directors. 3. Approval of 2024 executive bonuses and 2025 salary proposal.	Resolved by the committee members unanimously	Deliberated by the board of directors and resolved by the directors present unanimously
May 7, 2025	Adoption and Approval of Executive Compensation.	Resolved by the committee members unanimously	Deliberated by the board of directors and resolved by the directors present unanimously
December 9, 2025	Approval of Executive List for Subscribing Newly Issued Shares for Cash Consideration.	Resolved by the committee members unanimously	Deliberated by the board of directors and resolved by the directors present unanimously

- I. If the board of directors does not adopt or amend the recommendations of the Compensation Committee, the date, term, proposal content, resolution of the board of directors, and the company's handling of the opinions of the Compensation Committee (such as, the remuneration approved by the board of directors is superior to the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the differences between them, and reasons should be stated): None.
- II. For matters resolved by the Compensation Committee, except for the objections or reservations of the members that have been recorded or stated in writing, the date, term, proposal content, all members' opinions, and the handling of the members' opinions shall be stated: None.

Notes:

- (1) The resignation date of a Compensation Committee member who resigned before the end of the fiscal year should be indicated in the "Remark" column. The actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated based on the number of Compensation Committee meetings convened during the office term of the resigned member and the actual number of Compensation Committee meetings attended by the resigned member.
- (2) If there is a Compensation Committee member re-election convened before the end of the fiscal year, the names of the new and old members shall be filled in with the information of newly elected member, incumbent member, re-elected member, and the re-election date indicated in the "Remark" column. The actual attendance rate (%) shall be calculated based on the number of Compensation Committee meetings convened during the office term of such member and the actual number of Compensation Committee meetings attended by such member.

(V) The promotion and operation of the sustainable development and its differences from the “Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons:

Evaluation items	Operations			Difference from the “Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary Description	
I. Has the company established a governance structure to promote sustainable development, set up a dedicated (part-time) unit to promote sustainable development; also, is the senior management authorized and supervised by the Board of Directors?	V		<p>In 2024, the Company established a sustainable development unit, serving as the core organization responsible for advancing the Company’s sustainability initiatives. Authorized by the Board of Directors, this unit operates under the leadership of senior management, with department heads participating as supporting members..</p> <p>The unit is tasked with monitoring policy and market developments related to sustainability, formulating and executing annual sustainability plans, and conducting regular reviews of implementation progress.</p> <p>The Board of Directors assumes supervisory responsibility for the Company’s sustainability efforts, providing strategic direction and oversight in areas including policy formulation, goal setting, and performance evaluation related to the implementation of sustainability initiatives.</p>	No difference occurred
II. Does the company, according to the materiality principle, conduct risk evaluation towards environmental, social, and corporate governance issues related to operations of the company and enact relevant risk management policies and strategies? (Note 2)	V		The Company’s management team conducted a review of key processes within their respective areas of responsibility to identify potential risks. The evaluation considered both internal and external factors, leveraging various sources of information such as historical data, theoretical analysis, technical expertise, and stakeholder concerns. Each identified risk was assessed based on the potential impact it could have on the Company upon occurrence.	No difference occurred
III. Environmental issues (I) Has the company established an appropriate environmental management system according to its industrial characteristics?	V		The Company has established an appropriate environmental management system, and valued the importance of and cooperated with the environmental protection directives of local laws and regulations.	No difference occurred
(II) Is the company committed to improving energy efficiency and using recycled materials with low impact on the environment?	V		The Company’s efforts in improving the utilization efficiency of various resources include the use of ERP systems and e-mails, replacing the printing of correspondence and official letters with electronic forms in order to protect the resources on the Earth.	No difference occurred
(III) Does the company evaluate the impact of climate change on the current and future potential risks and opportunities with countermeasures adopted in response to the climate-related issues?	V		In order to slow down and adapt to climate change, the Company strives to use energy-saving equipment in the production process to reduce the consumption of electricity throughout the production process, and promotes policies related to energy saving and carbon reduction to employees in order to avoid energy waste.	No difference occurred
(IV) Has the company counted statistically the greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total weight of waste of the last two years, and formulated policies for energy saving and carbon reduction, greenhouse gas reduction,		V	The operating entity of the Company, Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC (hereinafter referred to as GCS USA), in the United States, conducts relevant statistics and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total waste weight in accordance with local regulations. GCS USA has	The company will revise relevant management policies as required and continuously monitor greenhouse gas

Evaluation items	Operations			Difference from the “Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies” and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary Description	
water consumption reduction, or other waste management policies?			established a waste disposal plan to manage the disposal of waste generated during various manufacturing processes. In 2025, GCS USA generated 57.21 tons of hazardous waste and 107.77 tons of non-hazardous waste. GCS USA has also established an air quality management plan to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with direct greenhouse gas emissions totaling 7,138.6186 tons CO ₂ e and indirect greenhouse gas emissions totaling 1,404.2415 tons CO ₂ e in 2025. Additionally, GCS USA has implemented a water quality management plan to manage wastewater treatment and discharge, with total water consumption in 2025 amounting to approximately 14.8969 million liters. Besides setting up relevant management policies, GCS USA also regularly educates employees on energy-saving and carbon-reduction policies and handles waste in accordance with legal requirements. Furthermore, the relevant departments closely monitor and comply with government environmental protection policies and regulations.	emissions, water usage, and total waste weight.
IV. Social issues				
(I) Does the company formulate relevant management policies and procedures in accordance with relevant laws and International Bill of Human Rights?	V		The Company has formulated relevant management policies to actively shape a corporate environment that respects, cares, and protects human rights, and has promoted healthy and positive labor relations.	No difference occurred
(II) Does the company formulate and implement reasonable employee benefit measures (including remuneration, vacation and other benefits, etc.), and appropriately reflect business performance or results in employee remuneration?	V		The Company has handled the matter in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. Please refer to pages 115-116 of this annual report for details. The Company has also formulated employee remuneration distribution regulations in the Company’s articles of incorporation.	No difference occurred
(III) Does the company provide employees with a safe and healthy working environment, and arrange safety and health education for employees regularly?	V		The Company has arranged safety and health education for employees occasionally.	No difference occurred
(IV) Has the company established an effective career development training program for employees?	V		The Company has planned necessary technical and knowledge training to cultivate the skills of employees according to the needs of each job position and the individual career plan.	No difference occurred
(V) Does the company follow relevant laws and regulations, and international standards, and formulate relevant policies and complaint procedures for the protection of consumers’ or customers’ rights and interests regarding issues related to customer health and safety, customer privacy, marketing, and labeling of products and services?	V		The Company ensures the quality of products and services in accordance with government laws and industry-related regulations. The Company’s marketing and labeling of products and services shall comply with relevant laws and regulations and international standards, and shall not deceive, mislead, fraud, or act to undermine consumer trust and damage consumer rights. In addition, the Company provides telephone, Internet, and other service platforms to let consumers communicate relevant issues, and makes transparent and effective customer complaint handling procedures available.	No difference occurred

Evaluation items	Operations			Difference from the “Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary Description	
(VI) Has the company formulated a supplier management policy, requiring suppliers to follow relevant codes on issues related to environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights, and their implementation?		V	The Company will evaluate whether the supplier has a record of damaging the environment and society before initiating any business transaction, and will avoid doing businesses with those who violate the corporate social responsibility policy. The Company when signing or renewing contracts with major suppliers in the future will include the requirements of complying with the corporate social responsibility policies of both parties depending on actual needs, and having the contracts terminated or rescinded at any time when the suppliers violate the policy with a significant impact on the environment and society.	The Company will formulate relevant specifications depending on the operating situation.
V. Does the company refer to the internationally accepted reporting standards or guidelines to prepare the sustainability reports that disclose non-financial information of the company? Has the aforementioned report received a confirmation or guarantee opinion from a third-party verification unit?	V		The Company has prepared its 2024 Sustainability Report in accordance with internationally recognized reporting standards and guidelines, obtained limited assurance, and completed the filing in 2025.	No difference occurred
VI. If a company has formulated its “Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles” in accordance with the “Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies,” please describe the operation and its difference from the “Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles”: Although the Company has not formulated the sustainable development code, the Company will continue to realize social responsibility with relevant policies formulated depending on the situation in the future.				
VII. Other important information that is helpful to understand the promotion and operation of sustainable development: The Company understands the impact of sustainable development on the public; therefore, the Company will strive to operate the main business, provide employees with a stable and excellent working environment, and realize social responsibilities jointly with the stakeholders.				

Note 1: If you check “Yes” for the implementation situation, please specify the important policies, strategies, measures, and implementation situations adopted. If you check “No” for the implementation situation, please explain the circumstances and reasons for the differences in the “Difference from the ‘Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and the Reasons’” column, and explains the plans of adopting relevant policies, strategies, and measures in the future. Regarding the item 1 and 2, TWSE/TPEX Listed companies should provide a clear description of the governance and supervisory framework for sustainable development, including but not limited to management policies, strategy and goal setting, review measures, etc. Additionally, companies should outline their risk management policies or strategies regarding operational environmental, social, and corporate governance issues, as well as their assessment status

Note 2: The principle of materiality refers to the significant impact of environmental, social, and corporate governance issues on the Company’s investors and other stakeholders.

(VI) Implementation of climate-related information

Items	Operations																													
1. Describe the board of directors and management's oversight and governance of climate-related risks and opportunities.	In response to the high uncertainty of climate and the rapid changes in policies and markets, our company will convene senior executives from various departments on an irregular basis to identify significant climate risks and opportunities. Additionally, we further assess the potential risks of floods, droughts, typhoons, and high temperatures to each of our operational sites. This enables us to understand the external environmental climate changes and market dynamics more comprehensively, allowing for a more holistic consideration in our overall operational strategy planning.																													
2. Describe how the identified climate risks and opportunities impact the company's business, strategy, and financials (short-term, mid-term, long-term).	<p>Our company is actively developing solutions to reduce the operational and financial impacts of climate change and enhance organizational climate resilience. We define short-term as within 3 years, mid-term as 3 to 5 years, and long-term as over 5 years. We assess the potential operational and financial impacts of related climate risks and opportunities on the company to plan various actions in response to these climate-related risks and opportunities.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 813 1437 1615"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 813 496 902"></th> <th data-bbox="496 813 651 902">Types of risk and opportunity</th> <th data-bbox="651 813 871 902">Short-term</th> <th data-bbox="871 813 1278 902">Mid-term</th> <th data-bbox="1278 813 1437 902">Long-term</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 902 496 1458">Risk</td> <td data-bbox="496 902 651 1211">Transition risk</td> <td data-bbox="651 902 871 1211">Total greenhouse gas emissions control and carbon tax, carbon fee.</td> <td data-bbox="871 902 1278 1211">1.Consumer demand and preferences shift. 2.Transition to low-carbon and plastic reduction technologies. 3.Addition of regulations governing renewable energy sources. 4.Inadequate climate adaptation measures leading to a decline in brand reputation.</td> <td data-bbox="1278 902 1437 1211">Net zero emissions trend</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1211 496 1458"></td> <td data-bbox="496 1211 651 1458">Physical risk</td> <td data-bbox="651 1211 871 1458">The extreme changes in climate patterns lead to increased flooding, causing damage to one's operational assets.</td> <td data-bbox="871 1211 1278 1458">Increased disasters causing supply chain disruptions.</td> <td data-bbox="1278 1211 1437 1458">The average temperature rises.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1458 496 1615">Opportunity</td> <td data-bbox="496 1458 651 1615"></td> <td data-bbox="651 1458 871 1615">The research and innovation of new low-carbon products and services.</td> <td data-bbox="871 1458 1278 1615">Enhancing resource efficiency.</td> <td data-bbox="1278 1458 1437 1615">Enhancing corporate reputation.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="336 1648 1437 1704">Our company has assessed the aforementioned risks and presented climate-related risks and opportunities that may have significant financial impacts, along with the following response strategies:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 1704 1461 2087"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="336 1704 1461 1738">Transition risk/Weather opportunity</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 1738 624 1771">Risk(R)/Opportunity(O)</th> <th data-bbox="624 1738 951 1771">-/+ Financial Impact</th> <th data-bbox="951 1738 1461 1771">Response Strategy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1771 624 2087">R : Greenhouse gas emissions control and carbon tax, carbon fee R : Addition of regulations governing renewable energy sources</td> <td data-bbox="624 1771 951 2087">- Increase in operating costs due to carbon tax payment - Increase in operating costs due to purchase of renewable energy certificates - Non-compliance with regulatory requirements leads to fines, resulting in</td> <td data-bbox="951 1771 1461 2087">-Strengthening green research and innovation -Enhance energy efficiency and invest in green energy equipment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Types of risk and opportunity	Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term	Risk	Transition risk	Total greenhouse gas emissions control and carbon tax, carbon fee.	1.Consumer demand and preferences shift. 2.Transition to low-carbon and plastic reduction technologies. 3.Addition of regulations governing renewable energy sources. 4.Inadequate climate adaptation measures leading to a decline in brand reputation.	Net zero emissions trend		Physical risk	The extreme changes in climate patterns lead to increased flooding, causing damage to one's operational assets.	Increased disasters causing supply chain disruptions.	The average temperature rises.	Opportunity		The research and innovation of new low-carbon products and services.	Enhancing resource efficiency.	Enhancing corporate reputation.	Transition risk/Weather opportunity			Risk(R)/Opportunity(O)	-/+ Financial Impact	Response Strategy	R : Greenhouse gas emissions control and carbon tax, carbon fee R : Addition of regulations governing renewable energy sources	- Increase in operating costs due to carbon tax payment - Increase in operating costs due to purchase of renewable energy certificates - Non-compliance with regulatory requirements leads to fines, resulting in	-Strengthening green research and innovation -Enhance energy efficiency and invest in green energy equipment
	Types of risk and opportunity	Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term																										
Risk	Transition risk	Total greenhouse gas emissions control and carbon tax, carbon fee.	1.Consumer demand and preferences shift. 2.Transition to low-carbon and plastic reduction technologies. 3.Addition of regulations governing renewable energy sources. 4.Inadequate climate adaptation measures leading to a decline in brand reputation.	Net zero emissions trend																										
	Physical risk	The extreme changes in climate patterns lead to increased flooding, causing damage to one's operational assets.	Increased disasters causing supply chain disruptions.	The average temperature rises.																										
Opportunity		The research and innovation of new low-carbon products and services.	Enhancing resource efficiency.	Enhancing corporate reputation.																										
Transition risk/Weather opportunity																														
Risk(R)/Opportunity(O)	-/+ Financial Impact	Response Strategy																												
R : Greenhouse gas emissions control and carbon tax, carbon fee R : Addition of regulations governing renewable energy sources	- Increase in operating costs due to carbon tax payment - Increase in operating costs due to purchase of renewable energy certificates - Non-compliance with regulatory requirements leads to fines, resulting in	-Strengthening green research and innovation -Enhance energy efficiency and invest in green energy equipment																												

	increased operating expenses	
R : Enhance energy efficiency and invest in green energy equipment	– Increase in installation and operation costs of carbon reduction equipment	-Continue implementing greenhouse gas reduction actions -Construct green factories to obtain green building certification -Encourage suppliers to take climate mitigation and adaptation actions
-R : Consumer demand and preference shifts -O : Research and innovation of new low-carbon products and services	– (R) Decrease in market sales, resulting in revenue decline + (O) Increase the sales ratio of low-carbon products, thereby increasing revenue	-Continue investing in the research and development of low-carbon products -Use raw materials with low carbon footprint and reconfigure product components -Research and innovate green products
-R : Transition to low-carbon/plastic reduction technologies	- – Development of low-carbon new processes and plastic reduction technologies will increase research and development costs, and failure in development will lead to financial losses	-Establish a project research and development team and seek collaboration with external research teams to jointly develop optimized, low-carbon, and easy-to-manage low-carbon plastic reduction technologies
-R : Inadequate climate adaptation actions leading to a decline in brand reputation	– Inability to meet stakeholder expectations, resulting in damage to corporate reputation and reduced market sales	-Actively monitor and respond to climate-related issues, strengthen corporate social responsibility image, and increase customer identification
-O : Enhancing corporate reputation	+ Improve fundraising availability and reduce capital costs	-Enhance corporate green image through transparent disclosure -Strengthen corporate governance and establish a culture of prioritizing and acting on climate-related issues -Improve sustainability rating scores and establish a positive image.
Physical risk/Weather opportunity		
Risk(R)/Opportunity(O)	–/+ Financial Impact	Response Strategy
R : Extreme changes in climate patterns lead to increased flooding R : Supply chain disruptions (disasters)	– Decreased revenue due to operational site shutdowns – Property loss due to damage to machinery and equipment – Increased operating costs due to rising raw material prices – Reduced product output leading to decreased revenue	- Evaluate new operational site locations or enhance flood protection infrastructure - Assess flood risk at production sites and implement risk mitigation measures - Develop alternative raw materials - Seek suppliers in other regions
R : Rise in average temperature O : Enhance resource efficiency	– (R) Increased operating expenses due to higher electricity consumption – (R) Raw material shortages causing price increases – (R) Increased costs or reduced output leading to decreased revenue + (O) Reduced electricity costs	- Construct green buildings - Use renewable energy - Develop alternative raw materials - Procure energy-efficient equipment - Adopt environmental management systems to track energy usage

<p>3. Describe the financial impact of extreme climate events and transition actions.</p>	<p><u>Financial Impact of Extreme Climate Events</u> Our company will identify potential risks to production or transportation stages due to disasters, changes in precipitation patterns, and extreme climate changes through internal discussions, inventory, and evaluation. Heavy rainfall causing floods can lead to operational site shutdowns and equipment damage, resulting in temporary shipping disruptions. Droughts and water shortages can affect the normal operation of production lines, and during water shortages, the need to reduce water usage or transport water across regions increases operating costs. Changes in precipitation and climate patterns can also affect the transportation of some raw materials and finished products, leading to higher transportation costs.</p> <p><u>Financial Impact of Transition Actions</u> Under transition risks, transitioning to a low-carbon economy may involve widespread policy and regulatory, technological, and market changes. Depending on the nature, speed, and focus of these changes within the analysis timeframe, carbon fees, greenhouse gas emissions control, renewable energy regulations, and shifts in consumer preferences could increase operating costs or reduce sales volumes. Considering our company's continuous innovation and diversification of related products, there is no significant impact on market sales in various scenarios. Therefore, the company focuses on analyzing operating costs. In the context of low-carbon transition, carbon pricing will financially impact the company's operations and supply chain costs.</p> <p>Our company will address these transition risks by implementing energy-saving and carbon-reduction projects to minimize the impact of energy consumption, water use, and waste on the climate. We enhance energy efficiency, invest in green energy equipment, and innovate green products to meet consumer demands. These projects will lead to increased capital investments and operating costs for the company.</p>
<p>4. Describe how the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks are integrated into the overall risk management system.</p>	<p>The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body for risk control within the group, directly overseeing the risk governance structure of each company within the group. To improve risk assessment and enhance management functions, our company has established a risk management team responsible for identifying and managing operational risks, including physical and transition risks related to climate change, and leading the planning of related response measures. We have set risk governance policies to control potential risks arising from various business activities within acceptable limits, establishing sound risk management principles. The risk management team will conduct risk identification and analysis across seven aspects: operations, finance, national, compliance, ESG, personnel, and information security, and update the annual major risk identification matrix. Based on the risk identification results, each department will plan response strategies to integrate and manage risks that may affect operations and profitability. The team will report on management implementation and risk control to the Board of Directors, supervising and reviewing the management team's risk management practices to strengthen the company's resilience.</p>
<p>5. If scenario analysis is used to assess the impact of climate change risks, the context, parameters, assumptions, analysis factors, and major financial impacts should be explained.</p>	<p>The Company has not yet used scenario analysis to assess the resilience to climate change risks.</p>
<p>6. If there is a plan to manage climate-related risk transformations, please explain the contents of the plan and how it addresses awareness and management of</p>	<p>The plan is intended to be developed in the following directions:</p> <p>Risk assessment and identification, establishing response strategies, enhancing employee awareness, technical upgrades, and implementation improvements to provide comprehensive management.</p> <p>The plan and goals will be gradually implemented through the following steps:</p> <p>Sufficiently reducing carbon footprint rate, improving efficiency, providing risk assessment, and employee training coverage.</p>

physical and transitional risks and targets.	
7.If internal carbon pricing is used as a planning tool, the basis for price setting should be explained.	The Company did not use internal carbon pricing in 2025.
8.If climate-related goals are set, the covered activities, greenhouse gas emission scopes, planning timeframe, and annual progress information should be explained. If carbon offsets or renewable energy certificates (RECs) are used to achieve related goals, the source and amount of the carbon offsets or the number of renewable energy certificates (RECs) should be explained.	The company will set climate-related goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with global reduction efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change on the environment and society. It is expected to cover production processes, supply chain management, energy use, transportation, and waste management; the emission scopes include direct and indirect emissions. The company hopes to plan these as long-term goals, with regular tracking and progress reporting to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of goal achievement. The progress report will include related indicators such as emission reductions, carbon footprint, and energy use efficiency. The company does not use carbon offsets or renewable energy certificates (RECs) to achieve these goals yet.
9.Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Assurance, Reduction Targets, Strategies, and Specific Action Plans	The Company's main operating entity, Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC (hereinafter referred to as GCS USA), complies with local regulations by conducting relevant statistics and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions. In 2025, GCS USA's direct greenhouse gas emissions totaled 7,138.6186 metric tons CO ₂ e, while indirect greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 1,404.2415 metric tons CO ₂ e. GCS USA has carried out greenhouse gas inventory and assurance in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition to establishing relevant management policies, the Company closely monitors and cooperates with the implementation of government environmental protection policies and regulations.

(VII) The operation of ethical corporate management and its differences from the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons:

Evaluation Item	Operations			Difference from the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary Description	
I. Formulating ethical corporate management policies and plans (I) Does the company formulate an ethical corporate management policy approved by the Board of Directors, and clearly express the policy and practice of ethical corporate management in the company’s articles of incorporation and external documents; also, the commitment of the Board of Directors and management to actively substantiate the ethical corporate management policy?	V		The Company has established the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principle” to express the policy of ethical management and prevent unethical conducts.	No difference occurred
(II) Has the company established an evaluation mechanism for the risk of unethical conduct, regularly analyzed and evaluated the business activities with high risk of unethical conduct within the business scope with a plan for preventing unethical conduct formulated accordingly, which at least covers the matters stated in Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies?”	V		The Company for the sake of preventing any unethical conduct requires employees to take the initiative to explain the moral doubts and conflicts of interest encountered and to comply with the norms of the ethical management. The Company’s preventive plan covers the following preventive actions: 1. Bribing and bribed. 2. Offer illegal political contributions. 3. Improper charitable donations or sponsorships. 4. Offer or accept unreasonable gifts, hospitality, or other improper profits. 5. Infringe business secrets, trademarks, patents, copyrights, and other intellectual property rights. 6. Engage in unfair competition. 7. Products and services directly or indirectly endanger the rights, health, and safety of consumers or stakeholders during the research and development, procurement, production, supply, or sale.	No difference occurred
(III) Has the company clearly defined operating procedures, guidelines for conduct, punishment and appealing systems in the unethical conduct prevention plan, implemented them, and regularly reviewed and revised the said plan?	V		The Company has formulated a plan for preventing unethical conduct in the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principle.” The Company and the directors, independent directors, managerial officers, employees, and substantial controllers shall act in accordance with the relevant regulations.	No difference occurred
II. Implementation of ethical corporate management (I) Does the company evaluate the ethical conduct record of the counterparties and specify the ethical conduct terms in the contracts signed with counterparties?	V		The Company prevents unethical business activities through customer credit limit evaluation and supplier credit evaluation system. The Company also states the relevant ethical conduct terms in the contracts signed with the counterparties.	No difference occurred
(II) Does the company set up a dedicated unit under the Board of Directors to promote ethical corporate management, and report the ethical corporate management policies, related prevention measures, and supervision of its implementation to the Board of Directors regularly (at least once a year)?		V	Currently, internal auditors perform regular audits and report the results of the audits to the board of directors.	The Company will establish a dedicated unit and regularly report the implementation to the board of directors.
(III) Does the company have a policy formulated to prevent conflicts of interest, provide and implement appropriate channels for communication?	V		The Company’s employees who have a conflict of interest in business execution shall notify their direct supervisors in advance to be recused. The employees who have a conflict of interest in the resolutions reached may not	No difference occurred

Evaluation Item	Operations			Difference from the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary Description	
			engage in discussion and voting and shall be recused in accordance with the Company’s “Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings.”	
(IV) Has the company established an effective accounting system and internal control system for the implementation of ethical corporate management, and had the internal audit unit to formulate relevant audit plans based on the risk evaluation results of the unethical conducts, and checked the compliance of the plan in preventing unethical conduct accordingly, or entrusted a CPA to perform the audit?	V		The Company’s audit officer conducts audits in accordance with the annual audit plan approved by the board of directors, and reports the audit results to the board of directors, and also reports to the competent authority in accordance with regulations.	No difference occurred
(V) Does the company regularly hold internal and external education and training on ethical corporate management?	V		The Company regularly holds internal education and announcement on ethical corporate management.	No difference occurred
III. Implementation of the company’s whistleblowing system (I) Has the company formulated a specific whistle-blowing and reward system, established a convenient reporting channel, and assigned appropriate personnel to deal with the reported party? (II) Has the company established standard operating procedures for the investigation of reported matters, the follow-up measures to be taken after the investigation is completed, and the relevant confidentiality mechanism? (III) Does the company take measures to protect whistleblowers from retaliation due to whistleblowing?		V V V	The Company has not yet established a reporting and reward system, investigation standard operating procedures, and related confidentiality mechanisms. However, the Company has setup a mailbox and e-mail for employee complaints, and has full-time staff designated to handle employee complaints. The Company will have relevant operating procedures and management measures formulated according to actual needs to substantiate ethical corporate management in the future.	The Company will have relevant reporting methods formulated in accordance with the actual situation in order to establish reporting channels and handling procedures.
IV. Enhance information disclosure Does the company disclose the content of its “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles” and the implementation effectiveness on its website and Market Observation Post System?		V	The Company will disclose all relevant information of the Company on the Company’s website and Market Observation Post System.	The Company will disclose all relevant information of the Company on the Company’s website and Market Observation Post System.
V. If a company has formulated its “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles” in accordance with the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies,” please describe the operation and its difference from the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles”: The Company has business operation conducted generally in accordance with the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles.”				
VI. Other important information (such as, the company’s review and amendments of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles, etc.) that is helpful to understand the operation of the company’s ethical corporate management: None				

(VIII) Other important information that is helpful to further understand the implementation of the Company’s corporate governance: None

(IX) Implementation of internal control system

1. Internal Control Statement

GCS Holdings Inc. Internal Control System Statement

March 3, 2026

The Statement on the Company's 2025 Internal Control System according to the self-evaluation result is made as follows:

- I. The Company knows that it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors and managerial officers to establish, implement, and maintain the internal control system, and the Company has set up such system. It is intended for providing a reasonable assurance for an effective and efficient operation (including profit, performance, and protection of asset safety), reliability, timeliness, transparency of reporting, and compliance with relevant rules and regulations.
- II. There are some limitations to the internal control system. No matter how good the design is, an effective internal control system can only provide reasonable assurance to achieve the said three objectives. Additionally, due to changes in environment and situation, the effectiveness of the internal control system may change accordingly. However, the internal control system of the Company is developed with the self-monitoring mechanism and once a defect is identified, the Company will immediately adopt corrective actions.
- III. The Company determines the effectiveness of the internal control system design and implementation in accordance with the criteria defined in the "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control System by Public Companies" (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulations"). The criteria for determining the effectiveness of the internal control system stated in the "Regulations" refers to the five elements of the internal control system that are gathered throughout a management and control process: 1. Control environment; 2. Risk evaluation; 3. Control operations; 4. Information and communication, and 5. monitoring operations. There are several sub-items under each composition element. Please refer to the "Regulations" for the aforementioned items in details.
- IV. The Company has adopted the aforementioned criteria for internal control system to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control system design and implementation.
- V. The Company based on the aforementioned evaluation result believes that the internal control system (including supervising and managing the subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2025, including understanding the operating effect, the realization of efficiency, and reporting, is reliable, timely, transparent; also, the compliance with the relevant regulations, the design and implementation of the internal control system is effective and is sufficient to ensure the achievement of the aforementioned objectives.
- VI. The Internal Control System Statement will become major contents of the annual report and the prospectus of the Company, which will be disclosed to the public. Any misrepresentation and nondisclosure of the aforementioned contents is a violation against Article 20, 32, 171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Act and will be held accountable by law.
- VII. The Internal Control System Statement was approved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 3, 2026 and none of the seven attending directors objected. Therefore, the Internal Control System Statement was approved by the seven attending directors.

Chairman: Huang, Ta-Lun
President: Ann, Bau-Hsing

2. Internal Control System Review Report of the CPAs: None

(X) If the Company and the internal personnel have been punished by law, or the Company has punished the internal personnel for violating the provisions of the internal control system in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date, and the said violation may have a significant impact on the shareholders' equity or securities prices, the content of the punishment, the major nonconformities, and the implementation of the corrective action should be detailed:
None

(XI) The important resolutions of the shareholders meeting and the Board meeting in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date:

Date	Board of Directors and Shareholders Meeting	Contents of Important Resolutions
1/16/2025	The 12 th meeting of the 5 th term of office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of Year 2025 Budget. 2. Cancellation of Year 2024 Employees Stock Option Plan.
2/18/2025	The 13 th meeting of the 5 th term of office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended December 31, 2024. (Note) 2. Approval of Amended and Restated Articles of Association. (Note) 3. Approval of Revision of Insider Trading and Nonpublic Material Information Management Rules. (Note) 4. Approval of Year 2024 Internal Control Statement. (Note) 5. Approval of Business Report of Year 2024. (Note) 6. Approval of Year 2024 Deficit Compensation Proposal. (Note) 7. Approval of Year 2024 Dividends Distribution. 8. Approval of Year 2025 Employee Restricted Shares Plan. (Note) 9. Approval of Restricted Shares Grants Requests. (Note) 10. Approval of Year 2024 Employees' and Directors' Compensation. 11. Adoption of Year 2024 Executives' Bonus and 2025 Salary. 12. Approval of Year 2025 Annual General Meeting agenda and proposals. 13. Approval of AGM proposals submitted by members holding 1% or more shares.
5/7/2025	The 14 th meeting of the 5 th term of office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of the consolidated financial statements for the first quarter of 2025, reviewed by the accountant. (Note) 2. Approval of the Issuance of Ordinary Shares for Cash. (Note) 3. Approval of Reserving 10% of Ordinary Shares to Be Issued through Cash Capital Increase by Public Offering for Employee Subscription and Adoption of the Regulations Governing Employee

Date	Board of Directors and Shareholders Meeting	Contents of Important Resolutions
		<p>Subscription of Newly Issued Shares through Cash Capital Increase.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Approval of the Appointment of the Lead Underwriter to Assist in Compliance with the Laws and Regulations of the Republic of China and Adoption of the Engagement Agreement and the Underwriting Agreement. (Note) 5. Approval of the Opening of a Bank Account with CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. 6. Approval of the Business Sustainability Plan. 7. Approval of the Issuance of Restricted Employee Shares. (Note) 8. Adoption and Approval of Executive's Compensation.
6/6/2025	Shareholder's Meeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Passed Year 2024 Business Report. 2. Reported the Audit Committee's review of Year 2024 Financial Statements. 3. Reported the distribution of employees' and directors' compensation for the Year 2024. 4. Report on the implementation status of the resolution adopted at Year 2021 Extraordinary General Meeting regarding the cash capital increase through private placement. 5. Approved Year 2024 Financial Statements. 6. Approved Year 2024 Deficit Compensation Proposal. Proposal Implementation: It was resolved in the shareholders' meeting and executed accordingly. 7. Approval of the Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation. Proposal Implementation: The amended Articles of Incorporation were published on the Company's website and implemented in accordance with the revised provisions. 8. Passed the Issuance of 2025 Employee Restricted Shares and the Plan. Proposal Implementation: The issuance of restricted employee stock has been approved and notified by the FSC through letter No. 1140352358. It will take effect from August 6th, 2025, and will be issued in installments according to its plan.
8/6/2025	The 15 th meeting of the 5 th term of office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of the consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2025, reviewed by the accountant. (Note) 2. Approval of the 2024 Sustainability Report. 3. Approval of the Capital Increase in Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC through Conversion of an Outstanding Loan of USD 14,000,000. (Note)

Date	Board of Directors and Shareholders Meeting	Contents of Important Resolutions
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Approval of the Cancellation of the USD 2,000,000 Loan Facility from Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC to D-Tech Optoelectronics Inc. (Note) 5. Approval to Authorize the General Manager of the Company to Negotiate the Disposal of the Investment in Changzhou Chemsemi Co., Ltd.
11/5/2025	The 16 th meeting of the 5 th term of office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of the consolidated financial statements for the third quarter of 2025, reviewed by the accountant. (Note) 2. Approval of the 2026 Annual Audit Plan. (Note) 3. Approval of of Application for Bank Loan by GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd. (“GDT”) and Provision of Collateral by the Company. (Note) 4. Approval of the cancellation and capital reduction of restricted shares previously granted to employees who have resigned. (Note) 5. Approval of Disposition of the Capital Contribution in Changzhou Chemsemi Co., Ltd.(Note)
12/9/2025	The 17 th meeting of the 5 th term of office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of Application of Bank Loan by GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd. (Endorsement, Guarantee or Collateral provided by the Company) (Note) 2. Approval of Cash Capital Increase of GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd. (Note) 3. Approval of Capital Expenditure of GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd. (Note) 4. Approval of Executive List for Subscribing Newly Issued Shares for Cash Consideration.
1/15/2026	The 18 th meeting of the 5 th term of office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of Year 2026 Budget. 2. Approval of 2025 Executives’ Bonus and 2026 Salary.
3/3/2026	The 19 th meeting of the 5 th term of office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended December 31, 2025. (Note) 2. Adoption and Approval of Sales of Equity Interest in Changzhou Chemsemi Co., Ltd. (Note) 3. Approval of Amended and Restated Articles of Association. (Note) 4. Approval of Year 2025 Internal Control Statement. (Note) 5. Approval of Business Report of Year 2025. (Note) 6. Adoption and Approval of 2025 Earnings Distribution Proposal. (Note) 7. Approval of Year 2025 Dividends Distribution. 8. Approval of Year 2025 Employees’ and Directors’ Compensation. 9. Approval of Year 2026 Annual General Meeting agenda and proposals.

Date	Board of Directors and Shareholders Meeting	Contents of Important Resolutions
		10. Approval of AGM proposals submitted by members holding 1% or more shares. 11. Approval of the Election of Directors and Independent Directors. 12. Approval of Nomination of Directors and Independent Directors Candidates. 13. Approval of Grant of Waivers to Directors and Independent Directors Engagement. 14. Approval of Year 2026 Employee Restricted Shares Plan. (Note) 15. Approval of Restricted Shares Grants Requests. (Note)

(Note) Matters listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

(XI) The matters resolved by the Board of Directors with the dissent or reservation of the directors or supervisors recorded or documented in writing in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date: None

IV. Independent auditor's auditing fees

Amount unit: NT\$ Thousands

Name of Accounting firm	Name of CPA	Audit Period	Audit fees	Non-audit fees	Total	Remarks
PwC Taiwan	Bai, Shu-Chian	1/1/2025	8,700	1,871(Note)	10,571	
	Liu, Chien-Yu	~12/31/2025				

Note: The "other non-audit fees" include NT\$80 thousand for tax attestation services, NT\$147 thousand for the issuance of restricted stock awards, and NT\$1,644 thousand for tax consulting services.

(I) If the CPA firm is replaced and the audit fee paid in the year of change is less than in the year before, information on the audit fee amount before and after the said replacement and the root cause should be detailed: None

(II) If the audit fee paid in the current year is more than 10% less than the year before, it is necessary to disclose the amount of reduction, percentage of reduction, and reasons for the reduction of public audit fees: None

V. If there is a change of independent auditors in the last two years and subsequent periods, the following matters shall be disclosed:

(I) Former independent auditors

Date of replacement	It was resolved by the board of directors on February 20, 2024.		
Reason for and description of the replacement	The arrangement of replacement is in cooperation with the internal rotation adjustment of PwC Taiwan. Starting from the first quarter of 2024, the financial report's CPA for the company was changed from Bai, Shu-Chian and Cheng, Ya-Huei to Bai, Shu-Chian and Liu, Chien-Yu.		
Please state whether the appointment is terminated or declined by the client or the independent auditor	Party	CPA	Client
	Automatic termination of appointment	NA	NA
	Decline of (continuous) appointment	NA	NA

	Audit report period	Audit report opinion	Reason for the audit report opinion
The audit reports with an opinion other than unqualified opinion issued in the last two years and the reasons	Consolidated Financial Report for the second quarter of 2024	Qualified opinion	As of June 30, 2024, the investment balance accounted for using the equity method by the company represents 36% of the total consolidated assets. The share of comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method for the periods April 1, 2024, to June 30, 2024, and January 1, 2024, to June 30, 2024, account for 313% and 250% of the total consolidated comprehensive income, respectively. Due to the inclusion of equity-method recognized financial statements of the investee companies in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2024, which were not audited by the auditors, the auditors were unable to determine whether necessary adjustments should be made to those amounts. Therefore, a qualified opinion is expressed.
	Consolidated Financial Report for the second quarter of 2025	Qualified opinion	As of June 30, 2025, the investment balance accounted for using the equity method by the company represents 19% of the total consolidated assets. The share of comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method for the periods April 1, 2025, to June 30, 2025, and January 1, 2025, to June 30, 2025, account for 22% and 51% of the total consolidated comprehensive income, respectively. Due to the inclusion of equity-method recognized financial statements of the investee companies in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2025, which were not audited by the auditors, the auditors were unable to determine whether necessary adjustments should be made to those amounts. Therefore, a qualified opinion is expressed.
Is there a disagreement with the opinion of the issuer	Yes		Accounting principles or practices
			Disclosures of financial statements
			Audit scope or steps
			Others
No	V		
Other disclosures (Matters to be disclosed additionally as stated in Article 10, Paragraph 6,	Remarks:		
	None		

Subparagraph 1-4 ~ 1-7 of the “Regulations Governing Information to be Published in Annual Reports of Public Companies”)	
--	--

(II) Current independent auditors

CPA Firm	PwC Taiwan
Name of CPAs	Ms. Bai, Shu-Chian and Ms. Liu, Chien-Yu
Appointment date	It was resolved by the board of directors on February 18, 2025.
Inquires on accounting treatment methods or accounting principles for specific transactions and possible opinions on financial reports before the appointment, and the results	Not applicable
Written opinions of the successor accountants that are different from the opinions issued by the predecessor accountants	Not applicable

(III) The written replies of the former independent auditor regarding the matters stated in Article 10, Paragraph 5, Subparagraph 1 and Subparagraph 2, Item 3 of the “Regulations”: Not applicable

VI. The Chairman, President, or officer in charge of financial or accounting matters of the Company, who has worked in the firm of the CPAs or its affiliated companies within the last year: None

VII. Equity transfer and changes in equity pledge of directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and shareholders who have more than 10% shareholdings:

(I) Changes in shareholding of directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and shareholders with more than 10% shareholding

Job title	Name	2025		As of April 5, 2026	
		Increase (decrease) in shareholding	Increase (decrease) in shareholding	Increase (decrease) in shareholding	Increase (decrease) in shareholding
Chairman and Head of Strategic Development Office	Huang, Ta-Lun	-	-	-	-
Chief Executive Officer & President	Ann, Bau-Hsing	-	-	-	-
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Ann, Bau-Hsing	-	-	843	-
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Su, Feng Cheng	-	-		-
Director	Representative of Unikorn: Lee, Tsun-Chung	-	-		-
Independent Director	Tseng, Tsung-Lin	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	Chao, Mei-Chun	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	Lin, Shang-Yi	-	-	-	-
Senior VP of Sales	Yu, Yeou-Chong	(12,495)	-	117,492	-
Senior VP of Sales	Yau, Wing	(96,415)	-	(13,044)	-

Job title	Name	2025		As of April 5, 2026	
		Increase (decrease) in shareholding	Increase (decrease) in shareholding	Increase (decrease) in shareholding	Increase (decrease) in shareholding
Corporate Governance Officer	Lin , Shu-Wei	(5,000)	-	22,462	-
Finance and Accounting Officer	Chang, Chih-Yu	8,708	-	1,920	-
VP of Manufacturing Operations	SALVADOR JR, ELMER AGUINALDO (Note 2)	-	-	17,096	-
VP of Manufacturing Engineering	LUU, BICH THAO THI(Note 2)	-	-	30,096	-
Director of Opto Technology	Tsai, Yeh(Note 3)	-	-	-	-
Senior VP of R&D Unit	Wang, Shing-Kuo (Note 1)	(20,575)	-	-	-
Senior VP of Optoelectronic Devices, R&D Unit	Wang, Samuel (Note 1)	(26,300)	-	-	-
Senior VP of Operating Unit	Chen, Minkar (Note 1)	100	-	-	-

Note 1: Dismissed on May 7, 2025, following the resolution on the change of the research and development officer and operations manager approved by the Board of Directors on May 7, 2025. The statistical period for 2025 is from January 1, 2025 to May 7, 2025.

Note 2: Appointed on June 17, 2025, following the resolution on the change of the operations manager approved by the Board of Directors on May 7, 2025. The statistical period for 2025 is from June 17, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

Note 3: Appointed on March 3, 2026, following the resolution on the change of the research and development officer approved by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2026. The statistical period for 2026 is from March 3, 2026 to April 5, 2026.

(II) The counterparty of the share transfer and pledge is a related party: None

VIII. Information on the top ten shareholders who are related to each other or as spouses or relatives within the second degree of kinship:

Name	Principal's shareholding		Shareholdings of spouses and minors		Shareholdings in the name of others		Name (title) and relationship between top 10 shareholders who are related parties, spouses, or relatives within the second degree of kinship to one another		Remarks
	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Title (Name)	Relations	
ENNOSTAR INC.	9,408,606	7.78%	NA	NA	—	—	Harvestar Investment Corp.	A subsidiary of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
							Calystar Investment Corp.	A subsidiary of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
							Ennostar Corporation.	A subsidiary of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
ENNOSTAR Inc.	—	—	Data not available						

Name	Principal's shareholding		Shareholdings of spouses and minors		Shareholdings in the name of others		Name (title) and relationship between top 10 shareholders who are related parties, spouses, or relatives within the second degree of kinship to one another		Remarks
	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Title (Name)	Relations	
Representative: Peng, Shuang-Lang									
Harvestar Investment Corp.	9,392,973	7.77%	NA	NA	—	—	Calystar Investment Corp.	All are subsidiaries of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
							ENNOSTAR INC.	Parent-subsidiary relationship	
							Ennostar Corporation.	All are subsidiaries of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
Harvestar Investment Corp. Representative: Peng, Shuang-Lang	—	—	Data not available						
Calystar Investment Corp.	6,774,029	5.60%	NA	NA	—	—	Harvestar Investment Corp.	All are subsidiaries of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
							ENNOSTAR INC.	Parent-subsidiary relationship	
							Ennostar Corporation.	All are subsidiaries of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
Calystar Investment Corp. Representative: Peng, Shuang-Lang	—	—	Data not available						
Joray Co., Ltd.	4,950,318	4.09%	NA	NA	Data not available	—	—		
Joray Co., Ltd. Representative: Huang , Qi-Rong	—	—	Data not available						
Ennostar Corporation	3,647,554	3.02%	NA	NA	—	—	Calystar Investment Corp.	All are subsidiaries of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
							Harvestar Investment Corp.	All are subsidiaries of ENNOSTAR Inc.	
							ENNOSTAR INC.	Parent-subsidiary relationship	
Epistar Corporation Representative: Fan, Jin Yong	—	—	Data not available						
Wei,Shih-Yu	2,865,885	2.37%	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank, Ltd., Custodian for Cathay Small Dragon Securities Investment Trust Fund	1,967,783	1.63%	NA	NA	Data not available		—	—	
First Commercial Bank, Ltd., Custodian for JPMorgan Emerging	1,731,000	1.43%	NA	NA	Data not available		—	—	

Name	Principal's shareholding		Shareholdings of spouses and minors		Shareholdings in the name of others		Name (title) and relationship between top 10 shareholders who are related parties, spouses, or relatives within the second degree of kinship to one another		Remarks
	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Number of Shares (Note)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Title (Name)	Relations	
Technology Securities Investment Trust Fund									
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd., Custodian for Cathay Greater China Securities Investment Trust Fund	1,613,497	1.33%	NA	NA	Data not available		—	—	
Citibank Taiwan Limited, Custodian for UBS Europe SE Investment Account	1,451,561	1.20%	NA	NA	Data not available		—	—	

Note: It is the information recorded in the shareholder register of the Company's latest book-entry closing date (April 5, 2026).

IX. The number of shares held in the same reinvested enterprise jointly by the company, the company's directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by the company, and the comprehensive shareholding ratio jointly

December 31, 2025

Investee company (Note 1)	The Company's investment		Investment of the directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and directly or indirectly controlled business entities		Consolidated investment	
	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio
GCS USA	(Note 2)	100%	-	-	(Note 2)	100%
GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	100%	-	-	1,200,000	100%
Changzhou ChemSemi Co., Ltd.	(Note 3)	19.56%	-	-	(Note 3)	19.56%
Shanghai Zhouga Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	(Note 3)	48%	-	-	(Note 3)	48%

Note 1: It is an investment under the equity method.

Note 2: GCS USA is a limited liability company, not a company limited by shares; therefore, no stock share is issued.

Note 3: It is a limited company, not a company limited by shares; therefore, no stock share is issued.

Four. Capital Overview

I. Capital and Shares

(I) Source of capital

1. Formation of capital

April 5, 2026; Unit: NTD

Month / Year	Issue price (NT\$)	Authorized capital		Paid-in capital		Remarks		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of capital	Paid-in capital with property other than cash	Others
November 2010	10	15,000	150,000	1	10	Registered Capital	None	
December 2010	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	1	10	Increase in authorized capital	None	
December 2010	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	30,694,587	306,945,870	Capital conversion	The company underwent a restructuring through a stock swap, resulting in the issuance of 30,694,587 shares outstanding.	
April 2011	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	32,835,587	328,355,870	Cash capital increase	None	
August 2011	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	35,096,587	350,965,870	Cash capital increase	None	
January 2011 December 2011	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	35,172,587	351,725,870	The stock warrants executed in 2011; 76,000 shares issued for capital increase.	None	
December 2011	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	36,490,587	364,905,870	Cash capital increase	None	
August 2013	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	36,867,587	368,675,870	New restricted employee shares increased by 377,000 shares	None	
October 2013	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	36,973,587	369,735,870	New restricted employee shares increased by 106,000 shares	None	
September 2014	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	41,956,587	419,565,870	Cash capital increase	None	
September 2014	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	41,976,587	419,765,870	Exercised employee stock options	None	
October 2014	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	45,304,209	453,042,090	capital increase from earnings	None	
March 2015	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	45,331,429	453,314,290	Exercised employee stock options	None	
April – June, 2015	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	45,890,240	458,902,400	Exercised employee stock options and converted convertible bonds to new shares	None	
July – September 2015	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	46,908,917	469,089,170	Exercised employee stock options and issued new restricted employee shares	None	
October – December 2015	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	57,799,943	577,999,430	Issuance of shares for capital increase from earnings, cancellation of	None	

Month / Year	Issue price (NT\$)	Authorized capital		Paid-in capital		Remarks		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of capital	Paid-in capital with property other than cash	Others
						new restricted employee shares, and converted convertible bonds to new shares		
January – March 2016	10	70,000,000	700,000,000	59,616,786	596,167,860	Issued new restricted employee shares, converted convertible bonds to new shares, and exercised employee stock options	None	
April – June 2016	10	90,000,000	900,000,000	60,206,286	602,062,860	Exercised employee stock options, converted corporate bonds to new shares, and cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	
July – September 2016	10	90,000,000	900,000,000	61,006,863	610,068,630	Exercised employee stock options, converted corporate bonds to new shares, and cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	
October – December 2016	10	90,000,000	900,000,000	74,402,266	744,022,660	Issuance of shares for capital increase from earnings, exercised employee stock options, converted corporate bonds to new shares, and cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	
January – March 2017	10	90,000,000	900,000,000	74,402,680	744,026,800	Exercised employee stock option	None	
April – June 2017	10	90,000,000	900,000,000	76,069,909	760,699,090	Exercised employee stock option and converted corporate bonds to new shares	None	
July – September 2017	10	90,000,000	900,000,000	79,460,443	794,604,430	Exercised employee stock option, converted corporate bonds to new shares, and issued new restricted employee shares	None	
October – December 2017	10	90,000,000	900,000,000	80,438,886	804,388,860	Exercised employee stock option, converted corporate bonds to new shares, and cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	

Month / Year	Issue price (NT\$)	Authorized capital		Paid-in capital		Remarks		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of capital	Paid-in capital with property other than cash	Others
January – April 2018	10	90,000,000	900,000,000	81,929,001	819,290,010	Exercised employee stock options, converted corporate bonds to new shares, and issued new restricted employee shares	None	
May 2018	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	81,980,334	819,803,340	Exercised employee stock options and canceled new restricted employee shares	None	
June – December 2018	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	82,169,126	821,691,260	Exercised employee stock options, issued new restricted employee shares, and canceled new restricted employee shares	None	
January – March 2019	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	90,177,022	901,770,220	Issuance of Global Depository Receipts (GDR), exercise of employee stock options, and cancellation of new restricted employee shares	None	
April – June 2019	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	90,747,022	907,470,220	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	None	
July – September 2019	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	90,791,129	907,911,290	Exercised employee stock options	None	
October – December 2019	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	90,833,504	908,335,040	Exercised employee stock options and canceled new restricted employee shares	None	
January – July 2020	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	91,351,504	913,515,040	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	None	
August 2020	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	91,400,462	914,004,620	Exercised employee stock options	None	
September – October 2020	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	91,435,254	914,352,540	Exercised employee stock options	None	
November 2020 - March 2021	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	91,405,754	914,057,540	Cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	
April 2021 – August 2021	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	91,823,254	918,232,540	Issuance of new restricted employee shares and cancellation of new restricted employee shares	None	
September 2021 – November 2021	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	91,726,567	917,265,670	Exercised employee stock options and canceled treasury stock	None	

Month / Year	Issue price (NT\$)	Authorized capital		Paid-in capital		Remarks		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of capital	Paid-in capital with property other than cash	Others
December 2021 - February 2022	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	110,676,067	1,106,760,670	Exercised employee stock options, canceled treasury stock and new restricted employee shares, and issued 20,000,000 common stock shares through private placement for cash capital increase	None	
March – April 2022	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	110,882,567	1,108,825,670	Exercised employee stock options, issued new restricted employee shares, and canceled new restricted employee shares and treasury stock	None	
May –October 2022	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	110,842,067	1,108,420,670	Cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	
November 2022- February 2023	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	110,825,067	1,108,250,670	Cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	
March-July 2023	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	111,310,734	1,113,107,340	Exercised employee stock options and issued new restricted employee shares	None	
August 2023- February 2024	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	111,283,234	1,112,832,340	Cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	
March- July 2024	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	111,834,924	1,118,349,240	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	None	
August- September 2024	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	111,904,924	1,119,049,240	Exercised employee stock options	None	
October 2024	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	112,014,924	1,120,149,240	Exercised employee stock options	None	
November 2024	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	112,071,174	1,120,711,740	Exercised employee stock options, canceled new restricted employee shares	None	
December 2024	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	112,338,362	1,123,383,620	Exercised employee stock options	None	
January 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	112,517,676	1,125,176,760	Exercised employee stock options	None	
February 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,006,668	1,130,066,680	Exercised employee stock options	None	
March – April 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,579,251	1,135,792,510	Exercised employee stock options, Issuance of new restricted employee shares	None	
May 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,601,251	1,136,012,510	Issuance of new restricted	None	

Month / Year	Issue price (NT\$)	Authorized capital		Paid-in capital		Remarks		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of capital	Paid-in capital with property other than cash	Others
						employee shares		
June 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,602,251	1,136,022,510	Exercised employee stock options	None	
July 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,717,918	1,137,179,180	Exercised employee stock options	None	
August 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,722,668	1,137,226,680	Exercised employee stock options	None	
September- October 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,817,668	1,138,176,680	Exercised employee stock options	None	
November 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,856,308	1,138,563,080	Exercised employee stock options, cancelled new restricted employee shares	None	
December 2025	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	113,859,308	1,138,593,080	Exercised employee stock options	None	
January 2026	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	119,889,975	1,198,899,750	Exercised employee stock options, cash capital increase	None	
February 2026	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	119,930,392	1,199,303,920	Exercised employee stock options	None	
March 2026	10	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	120,943,309	1,209,433,090	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	None	

2. Type of stock shares issued

April 5, 2026; Unit: Shares

Type of Stock	Authorized stock capital			Remarks
	Outstanding stock shares	Unissued shares	Total	
Common stock	120,943,309	79,056,691	200,000,000	Outstanding stock shares include: TPEX listing: 100,943,309 shares Private placement: 20,000,000 shares

3. Information on the shelf registration system: Not applicable

(II) Major shareholders list

The Company's shareholders with more than 5% shareholding, or the name, shareholding, and shareholding ratio of the top-10 shareholders

April 5, 2026

Major shareholders	Shares	Shareholdings (shares)	Shareholding ratio
Ennostar Inc.		9,408,606	7.78%
Harvestar Investment Corp		9,392,973	7.77%
Calystar Investment Corp.		6,774,029	5.60%
Joray Co., Ltd.		4,950,318	4.09%
Ennostar Corporation		3,647,554	3.02%
Wei, Shih-Yu		2,865,885	2.37%
Custodian for Cathay Small Dragon Securities Investment Trust Fund Account		1,967,783	1.63%
Custodian for JPMorgan Emerging Technology Securities Investment Trust Fund Account		1,731,000	1.43%
Custodian for Cathay Greater China Securities Investment Trust Fund Account		1,613,497	1.33%
Citibank Taiwan Limited, Custodian for UBS Europe SE Investment Account		1,451,561	1.20%

Note: This is the shareholder register information as of the latest book closure date, which was April 5, 2026.

(III) The Company's dividend policy and the implementation

1. The Company's dividend policy stated in the Articles of Incorporation

According to Article 14.3A of the Company's articles of association: "If the Board, upon approval by a majority of the Directors at a meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the total number of the Directors, determines the dividends and bonus shall be paid in cash in whole or in part, in proportion to the number of shares held by them, and shall report to the Members in the next general meeting." In addition, according to Article 14.3 of the Company's articles of association: "The Board may, subject to approval by the Members by way of Ordinary Resolution or, in the case of Article 12.3(a), Supermajority Resolution and subject to these Articles and any direction of the Members in annual general

meeting, declare dividends to be paid in shares to the Members, in proportion to the number of shares held by them.”

In addition, according to Article 14.4 of the Company’s articles of association: “Subject to the restrictions set out in this Article, dividends may be declared and paid out of profits of the Company, realized or unrealized, or from any reserve set aside from profits which the Board determine is no longer needed, or not in the same amount. In determining the Company’s dividend policy, the Board recognizes that the Company operates in a capital-intensive industry at the steady growth stage of its business, and in determining the amount, if any, of the dividend or other distribution the Board recommends to Members for approval in any financial year, the Board may take into consideration financial, business and operational factors of the Company. Dividends may also be declared and paid out of a share premium account or any other fund or account which can be authorized for this purpose in accordance with the Law. Notwithstanding any other provision in these Articles and subject to compliance with the Law, if there are profits, in making the profits distribution recommendation, the Board shall set aside out of the profits of the Company for each financial year: (i) a reserve for payment of tax for the relevant financial year; (ii) an amount to offset losses incurred in previous years; and (iii) a special surplus reserve as required by the applicable securities authority under the Applicable Public Company Rules. After combining accumulated undistributed earnings in the previous years and setting aside a certain amount of remaining profits of such financial year as a reserve or reserves for development purposes as the Board may from time to time think fit, subject to the compliance with the Law, the Company shall distribute no less than 10% of the remaining profit as dividends to the Members.

Dividends to the Members may be distributed, at the discretion of the Board, by way of cash or by way of applying such sum in paying up in full unissued shares or a combination of both for allocation and distribution to the Members. Cash dividends to Members shall not be less than 10% of the total amount of dividends to Members. However, the Board may adjust the payout ratio of annual cash dividends in any specific year based on the net profit and business operation of the Company during related fiscal years.”

2. Dividend distribution proposed by the board of directors in the current year

The Company’s board of directors resolved on March 3, 2026 not to have dividends distributed.

3. Expected significant changes in dividend policy:

The Company shall distribute no less than ten percent (10%) of the remaining earnings of the current year as dividends to shareholders; provided, however, that no distribution may be made if earnings per share for the year are less than NT\$0.8. The above content was approved by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2026 and waited to be approval by the annual shareholders’ meeting.

(IV) The impact of the proposed stock dividend in the current year on the Company’s operating performance and earnings per share: NA

(V) Compensation to employees, directors, and supervisors (The Company does not have supervisors appointed)

1. The percentage or range of remuneration to employees, directors, and supervisors stated in the Company’s articles of association

According to Article 14.2 of the Company's articles of association, the Company shall allocate employees' and Directors' compensation out of the current year's profit in the following sequence and manner:

- (a) no more than 15% and no less than 5% as employees' compensation;
- (b) no more than 2% as Directors' compensation; and
- (c) accumulated losses of the Company be set aside before allocation, if any.

Compensation to the employees' may be distributed, in the discretion of the Board, by way of cash or by way of applying such sum in paying up in full unissued shares or a combination of both for allocation and distribution to the employees. The employees' compensation recipients may include qualified employees of the Company's Subsidiaries. And the Directors' compensation shall be distributed by way of cash.

2. The basis for the estimated compensation of employees, directors, and supervisors in the current period, the basis for the calculation of stock dividend distributed to employees as compensation, and the accounting treatment for the difference, if any, between the actual amount distributed and the amount estimated:

The compensation of the Company's employees and directors is based on the percentages stipulated in the Company's articles of association, which is estimated according to this principle every year. If there is a discrepancy between the actual distribution amount resolved by the board of directors subsequently and the estimated amount, it shall be handled in accordance with the change in accounting estimates and booked as profit or loss for the year as resolved by the board of directors.

3. The distribution of compensation approved by the Board of Directors

- (1) If the actual compensation paid to the employees, directors, and supervisors in cash or stock shares is different from the amount estimated and recognized as expense, the amount of discrepancies, reasons, and handling shall be disclosed:

The proposal for employee compensation and directors' remuneration for 2025 was resolved by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2026. The proposed amounts of employee compensation and directors' remuneration are NT\$719 thousand and NT\$288 thousand, respectively, which are consistent with the amounts estimated in the 2025 financial statements.

- (2) The amount of employee compensation paid with stock shares and the ratio of such amount to the total of net income plus total employee compensation on the standalone and individual financial report: None

4. If there is a difference between the actual distribution of compensation to employees, directors, and supervisors (including shares and amount distributed, and stock price) and the recognized compensation to employees, directors, and supervisors, the amount of difference, reasons, and handling process shall be stated:

The Company had a net loss before tax in 2024. The board of directors resolved on February 18, 2025 not to distribute compensation to employees and directors; also, the 2024 financial report does not include estimated compensation of employees and directors.

(VI) The Company's repurchasing the Company's stock shares: None

II. Disclosure of corporate bond: None

III. Disclosure of preferred stocks: None

IV. Issuance of Global Depository Receipts (GDR):

April 5, 2026

		Issue (process) date	January 21, 2019
Item			
Issuance and transaction place		The Luxembourg Stock Exchange (LuxSE)	
Total amount issued		US\$13,120,000	
Unit issue price		US\$8.20	
Total number of units issued		1,600,000 units	
The source of securities represented		Issuance of new shares from cash capital increase	
Amount of securities represented		Global Depository Receipts (GDR) per unit representing interest in 5 common stock shares of the Company	
Rights and Obligations of Depository Receipt Holders		Same as the rights and obligations of common stock	
Trustee		NA	
Depository institution		The Bank of New York Mellon	
Custodian institution		Mega Bank	
Unredeemed balance		Fully redeemed	
The allocation methods on the relevant costs incurred as a result of the issuance and during the effective period		Borne by the issuing company	
Important agreements for depository and custody contracts		Please refer to the depository agreement and custody contracts for details	
Market price per unit (US\$)	2025	Max.	US\$36.87
		Min.	US\$12.37
		Average	US\$21.85
	As of April 5, 2026 (Note 1)	Max.	US\$69.93
		Min.	US\$31.73
		Average	US\$46.48

Note 1: As of the annual report publication date (April 5, 2026).

V. Disclosure of employee stock options

(I) The company's outstanding employee stock options:

1. Employee stock option plan in 2015~2018:

April 5, 2026

Types of Employee Stock Warrants	2015 Employee stock option plan	2016 Employee stock option plan	2017 Employee stock option plan	2018 Employee stock option plan
The effective date of declaration and the total number of units	12/21/2015 1,000 units	12/28/2016 1,000 units	1/15/2018 1,000 units	1/7/2019 1,000 units
Issue Date	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1
Duration	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years
Number of units issued	934 units (190 units expired)	230 units (15 units expired)	400 units (69 units expired)	618 units (113 units expired)
Remaining units for issuance	66 units (Note 3)	770 units (Note 3)	600 units (Note 3)	382 units (Note 3)
The ratio of subscribed shares to the total number of shares issued	0.77%	0.19%	0.33%	0.51%
Contract performance	Issuance of new shares	Issuance of new shares	Issuance of new shares	Issuance of new shares
Restricted subscription period and ratio (%)	From the date when two full years have elapsed after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise his/her Options in accordance with the schedule and percentage listed below: 1. From two years after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise up to 50% of the Options. 2. As to the remaining 50% of the Options, the Optionee may exercise ratably in equal installments of the succeeding 24 months.	From the date when two full years have elapsed after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise his/her Options in accordance with the schedule and percentage listed below: 1. From two years after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise up to 50% of the Options. 2. As to the remaining 50% of the Options, the Optionee may exercise ratably in equal installments of the succeeding 24 months.	From the date when two full years have elapsed after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise his/her Options in accordance with the schedule and percentage listed below: 1. From two years after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise up to 50% of the Options, and 2. As to the remaining 50% of the Options, the Optionee may exercise ratably in equal installments of the succeeding 24 months.	From the date when two full years have elapsed after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise his/her Options in accordance with the schedule and percentage listed below: 1. From two years after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise up to 50% of the Options, and 2. As to the remaining 50% of the Options, the Optionee may exercise ratably in equal installments of the succeeding 24 months.
Number of shares already exercised	481,000 shares	200,000 shares	153,000 shares	230,000 shares
Amount of exercised stock options	NT\$30,346,300	NT\$12,680,000	NT\$12,173,100	NT\$13,358,000
Number of unexercised stock options	263,000 shares	15,000 shares	178,000 shares	275,000 shares
Exercise price per share for unexercised stock options	NT\$60.63~61.91	NT\$53.81	NT\$60.23~78.70	NT\$57.47
Ratio of unexercised stock options to the total issued shares (%)	0.22%	0.01%	0.15%	0.23%
Impact on shareholders' equity	The presentation of financial statements is handled in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and it causes the original shareholders' equity to be diluted year by year.			

Note 1: Previous issue dates and number of shares issued:

- (1) The 2015 Employee stock option plan: 5,000 shares were issued on March 2, 2016; 895,000 shares were issued on August 15, 2016; and 34,000 shares were issued on November 10, 2016 for a total of 934,000 shares, of which, 190,000 shares expired.

- (2) The 2016 Employee stock option plan: 15,000 shares were issued on February 23, 2017 and 215,000 shares were issued on August 3, 2017 for a total of 230,000 shares, of which 15,000 shares expired.
- (3) The 2017 Employee stock option plan: 13,000 shares were issued on January 19, 2018; 355,000 shares were issued on February 27, 2018; 27,000 shares were issued on August 3, 2018; and 5,000 shares were issued on November 2, 2018 for a total of 400,000 shares, of which, 69,000 shares expired.
- (4) The 2018 Employee stock option plan: 578,000 shares were issued on March 15, 2019; 40,000 shares were issued on August 9, 2019 for a total of 618,000 shares, of which, 113,000 shares expired.

Note 2: It is calculated based on the total issuance of 120,943,309 shares.

Note 3: Issuance period has expired.

2. The 2019-2022 Employee Stock Option Plan:

April 5, 2026

Types of Employee Stock Warrants	2019 Employee stock option plan	2020 Employee stock option plan	2021 Employee stock option plan	2022 Employee stock option plan
Effective date of declaration and total number of units	1/7/2020 1,000 units	1/4/2021 1,000 units	1/11/2022 1,000 units	1/3/2023 1,000 units
Issue date	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1
Duration	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years
Number of units issued	259 units (70 units expired)	840 units (265.25 units expired)	513 units (85,416 units expired)	136 units (54,375 units expired)
Remaining units for issuance	741 units (Note 3)	160 units (Note 3)	487 units (Note 3)	864 units (Note 3)
The ratio of subscribed shares to the total number of shares issued	0.21%	0.69%	0.42%	0.11%
Contract performance	Issuance of new shares	Issuance of new shares	Issuance of new shares	Issuance of new shares
Restricted subscription period and ratio (%)	From the date when two full years have elapsed after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise his/her Options in accordance with the schedule and percentage listed below: 1. From two years after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise up to 50% of the Options. 2. As to the remaining 50% of the Options, the Optionee may exercise ratably in equal installments of the succeeding 24 months.	From the date when two full years have elapsed after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise his/her Options in accordance with the schedule and percentage listed below: 1. From two years after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise up to 50% of the Options. 2. As to the remaining 50% of the Options, the Optionee may exercise ratably in equal installments of the succeeding 24 months.	From the date when two full years have elapsed after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise his/her Options in accordance with the schedule and percentage listed below: 1. From two years after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise up to 50% of the Options. 2. As to the remaining 50% of the Options, the Optionee may exercise ratably in equal installments of the succeeding 24 months.	From the date when two full years have elapsed after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise his/her Options in accordance with the schedule and percentage listed below: 1. From two years after the Grant Date, the Optionee may exercise up to 50% of the Options. 2. As to the remaining 50% of the Options, the Optionee may exercise ratably in equal installments of the succeeding 24 months.
Number of shares already exercised	98,000 shares	284,251 shares	206,251 shares	51,125 shares
Amount of exercised stock options	NT\$4,302,000	NT\$13,842,112	NT\$9,199,958	NT\$1,753,105
Number of unexercised stock options	91,000 shares	290,499 shares	221,333 shares	30,500 shares
Exercise price per share for unexercised stock option	NT\$43.25~51.84	NT\$48.09	NT\$34.61~45.32	NT\$29.97~NT\$38.16
Ratio of unexercised stock option to the total issued shares (%)	0.08%	0.24%	0.18%	0.03%
Impact on shareholders' equity	The presentation of financial statements is handled in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and it causes the original shareholders' equity being diluted year by year.			

Note 1: Previous issue dates and number of shares issued:

- (1) The 2019 Employee stock option plan: 250,000 shares were issued on March 16, 2020; 3,000 shares were issued on August 5, 2020; and 6,000 shares were issued on November 9, 2020 for a total of 259,000 shares, of which, 70,000 shares expired.
- (2) The 2020 Employee stock option plan: 820,000 shares were issued on March 19, 2021 and 20,000 shares were issued on April 27, 2021 for a total of 840,000 shares, of which, 265,250 shares expired.
- (3) The 2021 Employee stock option plan: 454,000 shares were issued on February 23, 2022; 23,000 shares were issued on August 2, 2022; and 36,000 shares were issued on November 1, 2022 for a total of 513,000 shares, of which, 85,416 shares expired.

(4) The 2022 Employee Stock Option Plan: 40,000 shares were issued on February 20, 2025, and 75,000 shares were issued on May 2, 2025, and 18,000 shares were issued on July 17, 2025, and 3,000 shares were issued on February 20, 2025 for a total of 136,000 shares, of which, 54,375 shares expired.

Note 2: It is calculated based on the total issuance of 120,943,309 shares.

Note 3: Issuance period has expired.

(II) The managerial officers who have obtained employee stock warrants, and the names, acquisition, and subscription of the top 10 employees who have obtained stock warrants as of the annual report publication date

April 5, 2026
Unit: USD/NTD; shares

	Job Title	Name	Number of shares acquired	The ratio of the number of shares acquired to the total number of shares issued (Note 1)	Executed			Not executed				
					Number of shares subscribed	Stock subscription price executed	Stock subscription amount executed	The ratio of the number subscribed to the total number of shares issued (Note 1)	Number of shares not subscribed	Stock subscription price not executed	Stock subscription amount not executed	The ratio of the number not subscribed to the total number of shares issued (Note 1)
Managerial Officers	Chief Executive Officer & President	Ann, Bau-Hsing	1,651,000 (209,875 shares expired)	1.37%	622,833	NT\$11.35~NT\$64.10	NT\$19,992,097	0.51%	818,292	NT\$43.25~NT\$78.70	NT\$47,461,543	0.68%
	Controller of Finance /Accounting Unit	Chang, Chih-Yu										
	Corporate Governance Officer	Lin, Shu-Wei										
	VP of Manufacturing Engineering	LUU, BICH THAO THI										
	VP of Manufacturing Operations	SALVADOR JR, ELMER AGUINALDO										
	Director of Opto Technology	Tsai, Yeh										
	Senior VP of Sales	Yau, Wing										
	Senior VP of Sales	Yu, Yeou-Chong										
Employee	CAD Senior Engineering Manager	Chen, Frank J	2,827,000 (12,083 shares expired)	2.34%	2,655,125	NT\$11.35~NT\$79.70	NT\$105,056,025	2.20%	159,792	NT\$43.25~NT\$78.70	NT\$9,340,136	0.13%
	Special Assistant	Curtis, Jerry (Note 2)										
	VP of Manufacturing Engineering	Chen, Minkar										
	VP of Quality Unit	Fraser, James										
	Senior VP of R&D Unit	Hou, Liping										
	VP of of Finance /Accounting Unit	Mark L. Raggio (Note 2)										

Job Title	Name	Number of shares acquired	The ratio of the number of shares acquired to the total number of shares issued (Note 1)	Executed				Not executed				
				Number of shares subscribed	Stock subscription price executed	Stock subscription amount executed	The ratio of the number subscribed to the total number of shares issued (Note 1)	Number of shares not subscribed	Stock subscription price not executed	Stock subscription amount not executed	The ratio of the number not subscribed to the total number of shares issued (Note 1)	
Sr Director of Test and Reliability Engineering	Wang, Samuel											
Executive VP	Wang, Shing-Kuo											
Head of R&D Unit and President of D-Tech Optoelectronics, Inc.	Wu, Xiucheng (Note 2)											
Chief Engineer & VP Technology	Yang, Yuefei											

Note 1: It is calculated based on the total issuance of 120,943,309 shares.

Note 2: The said employee had resigned or retired as of the annual report publication date.

Note 3: Employee names are in alphabetical order by English surname.

VI. Disclosure of new restricted employee shares:

(I) New restricted employee shares

April 5, 2026

Type of new restricted employee shares	2023 New Restricted Employee Shares plan	2025 New Restricted Employee Shares plan
Date of effective registration and number of total shares	11/7/2023 1,000,000 shares	8/6/2025 1,500,000 shares
Issue Date	Note 1	Note 1
New restricted employee shares issued	999,690 shares	1,000,000 shares
Number of new restricted employee shares available to be issued	Note 3	500,000 shares
Issue price	NT\$0	NT\$0
The ratio of new restricted employee shares issued to the total number of shares issued	0.83%	0.83%
Vesting conditions of new restricted employee shares	<p>As long as an eligible employee being granted the RS still stays employed, the percentage of the RS awards shall vest in accordance with the following schedule:</p> <p>A. First anniversary of the Grant Date, 50% of the total number of the granted RS.</p> <p>B. Second anniversary of the Grant Date, 50% of the total number of the granted RS.</p> <p>C. The Company shall have the right to forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration in the event that after the Grant Date that such employee has committed acts such as breaching his/her employment contract or work rules or violating the Plan.</p> <p>The Grant Date and the first day of Vesting Schedule referred to under</p>	<p>As long as an eligible employee being granted the RS still stays employed, the percentage of the RS awards shall vest in accordance with the following schedule:</p> <p>A. First anniversary of the Grant Date, 50% of the total number of the granted RS.</p> <p>B. Second anniversary of the Grant Date, 50% of the total number of the granted RS.</p> <p>C. The Company shall have the right to forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration in the event that after the Grant Date that such employee has committed acts such as breaching his/her employment contract or work rules or violating the Plan.</p> <p>The Grant Date and the first day of Vesting Schedule referred to under</p>

Type of new restricted employee shares	2023 New Restricted Employee Shares plan	2025 New Restricted Employee Shares plan
	this Plan means the record date of the capital increase.	this Plan means the record date of the capital increase.
The restricted rights of the new restricted employee shares	<p>The rights to the RS issued based on this Plan will be restricted as follows:</p> <p>(1) The employee shall not, with the exception of inheritance, sell, hypothecate, assign, give to others as a present, pledge or dispose in other way until such RS have vested.</p> <p>(2) The employee will have rights to attend, submit proposals, make a speech, vote at any meeting of shareholders according to an applicable trust or custodian agreement.</p> <p>Except for the above restrictions, the employee will have all rights as a shareholder of common shares with respect to the RS, whether vested or unvested, including but not limited to any rights to receive dividends, premiums, additional paid-in capital, and pre-emptive right to subscribe new shares issued for cash capital increase and to vote and act at any meeting of shareholders.</p>	<p>The rights to the RS issued based on this Plan will be restricted as follows:</p> <p>(1) The employee shall not, with the exception of inheritance, sell, hypothecate, assign, give to others as a present, pledge or dispose in other way until such RS have vested.</p> <p>(2) The employee will have rights to attend, submit proposals, make a speech, vote at any meeting of shareholders according to an applicable trust or custodian agreement.</p> <p>Except for the above restrictions, the employee will have all rights as a shareholder of common shares with respect to the RS, whether vested or unvested, including but not limited to any rights to receive dividends, premiums, additional paid-in capital, and pre-emptive right to subscribe new shares issued for cash capital increase and to vote and act at any meeting of shareholders.</p>
Custody status of new restricted employee shares	Trust custody, appointed custody, and bank custody	Trust custody, appointed custody, and bank custody
Measures to be taken when vesting conditions are not met	<p>Methods to handle the unvested RS awards or in the event of inheritance:</p> <p>A. Voluntary termination or discharge based on the causes not attributable to the Company: The Company shall forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration pursuant to laws in the event that the employee has terminated his/her</p>	<p>Methods to handle the unvested RS awards or in the event of inheritance:</p> <p>A. Voluntary termination or discharge based on the causes not attributable to the Company: The Company shall forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration pursuant to laws in the event that the employee has terminated his/her</p>

Type of new restricted employee shares	2023 New Restricted Employee Shares plan	2025 New Restricted Employee Shares plan
	<p>employment with the Company. Such unvested RS awards will be deemed not meeting vesting schedule as of the effective date of such employment termination.</p> <p>B. Retirement: The Company shall forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration pursuant to laws as of the effective date of retirement. Such unvested RS awards will be deemed not meeting vesting schedule as of the effective date of retirement.</p> <p>C. Temporary Leave Without Pay: For the employee who has been approved by the Company to be on temporary leave without pay pursuant to the laws and regulations, or due to critical illness, family incidents or overseas study plan, etc., his/her rights to unvested RS awards will resume from the date of return to the positions. However, the vesting schedule will be suspended to calculate based on the period of approved temporary leave without pay.</p> <p>D. Death: The Company shall forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration pursuant to laws as of the date of the employee's death. Such unvested RS awards will be deemed not meeting vesting schedule as of the date of the employee's death.</p> <p>E. Disability or Death Caused by Work Injury:</p> <p>a. In the event that the employee is physically</p>	<p>employment with the Company. Such unvested RS awards will be deemed not meeting vesting schedule as of the effective date of such employment termination.</p> <p>B. Retirement: The Company shall forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration pursuant to laws as of the effective date of retirement. Such unvested RS awards will be deemed not meeting vesting schedule as of the effective date of retirement.</p> <p>C. Temporary Leave Without Pay: For the employee who has been approved by the Company to be on temporary leave without pay pursuant to the laws and regulations, or due to critical illness, family incidents or overseas study plan, etc., his/her rights to unvested RS awards will resume from the date of return to the positions. However, the vesting schedule will be suspended to calculate based on the period of approved temporary leave without pay.</p> <p>D. Death: The Company shall forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration pursuant to laws as of the date of the employee's death. Such unvested RS awards will be deemed not meeting vesting schedule as of the date of the employee's death.</p> <p>E. Disability or Death Caused by Work Injury:</p> <p>a. In the event that the employee is physically</p>

Type of new restricted employee shares	2023 New Restricted Employee Shares plan	2025 New Restricted Employee Shares plan
	<p>disabled and cannot continue his/her employment due to work injury, all of the RS awards will be deemed vested as of the effective date of such employment termination.</p> <p>b. In the event of the employee’s death due to work injury, all of the RS awards inherited by the heir(s) will be deemed vested as of the date of the employee’s death.</p> <p>F. Severance or termination of employment contract due to causes attributable to the Company: The Company shall forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration pursuant to laws in the event that the employee is laid off by the Company. Such unvested RS awards will be deemed not meeting vesting schedule as of the effective date of such laid-off or such employment termination.</p> <p>G. Transfer: To facilitate the Company’s business operation needs, an employee who is approved by the Chairman or his delegate to be transferred by the Company to a company which has the controlling or subordinate relationship with the Company (or within subsidiaries), the rights and obligations of all unvested RS awards shall not be affected. If an employee is transferred to the company which does not have the controlling or subordinate relationship with the Company,</p>	<p>disabled and cannot continue his/her employment due to work injury, all of the RS awards will be deemed vested as of the effective date of such employment termination.</p> <p>b. In the event of the employee’s death due to work injury, all of the RS awards inherited by the heir(s) will be deemed vested as of the date of the employee’s death.</p> <p>F. Severance or termination of employment contract due to causes attributable to the Company: The Company shall forfeit and cancel all unvested RS awards without the payment of any consideration pursuant to laws in the event that the employee is laid off by the Company. Such unvested RS awards will be deemed not meeting vesting schedule as of the effective date of such laid-off or such employment termination.</p> <p>G. Transfer: To facilitate the Company’s business operation needs, an employee who is approved by the Chairman or his delegate to be transferred by the Company to a company which has the controlling or subordinate relationship with the Company (or within subsidiaries), the rights and obligations of all unvested RS awards shall not be affected. If an employee is transferred to the company which does not have the controlling or subordinate relationship with the Company,</p>

Type of new restricted employee shares	2023 New Restricted Employee Shares plan	2025 New Restricted Employee Shares plan
	the unvested RS awards shall apply to F of Paragraph (4) of this Article. H. For the reasons not mentioned above, the Chairman is authorized to approve vested percentage and vesting schedule, and shall be further submit to the Board for ratification.	the unvested RS awards shall apply to F of Paragraph (4) of this Article. H. For the reasons not mentioned above, the Chairman is authorized to approve vested percentage and vesting schedule, and shall be further submit to the Board for ratification.
Number of new restricted employee shares that have been redeemed or bought back	36,860 shares	0 shares
Number of released new restricted employee shares	730,830 shares	0 shares
Number of unreleased new restricted shares	232,000 shares	1,000,000 shares
The ratio of restricted shares to the total number of issued shares (%)	0.19%	0.83%
Impact on shareholders' equity	It does not cause the original shareholders' equity to be diluted significantly.	It does not cause the original shareholders' equity to be diluted significantly.

Note 1: Previous issue dates and number of shares issued:

The 2023 New restricted employee share plan: 551,690 shares were issued on February 20, 2024; 426,000 shares were issued on February 18, 2025; and 22,000 shares were issued on May 7, 2025, of which 36,860 shares were redeemed and canceled.

The 2025 New restricted employee share plan: 1,000,000 shares were issued on March 3, 2026.

Note 2: It is calculated based on the total issuance of 120,943,309 shares.

Note 3: The issuance period has expired.

(II) The managerial officers who have obtained new restricted employee shares and the names and shareholding of the top 10 employees as of the annual report publication date:

April 5, 2026
Unit: Shares

	Job Title	Name	Number of new restricted employee shares obtained	The ratio of new restricted employee shares obtained to the total number of issued shares(Note 1)	Restricted rights vested			Unvested restricted rights				
					Number of unrestricted shares	Issue price	Issue amount	The ratio of unrestricted shares to the total number of issued shares(Note 1)	Number of restricted shares	Issue price	Issue amount	The ratio of restricted shares to the total number of issued shares(Note 1)
Managerial Officers	Chief Executive Officer & President	Ann, Bau-Hsing	1,396,180 (25,000 shares cancelled)	1.15%	1,025,180	-	-	0.85%	346,000	-	-	0.29%
	Controller of Finance /Accounting Unit	Chang, Chih-Yu										
	Chairman and Head of Strategic Development Office	Huang, Ta-Lun										
	Corporate Governance Officer	Lin, Shu-Wei										
	VP of Manufacturing Engineering	LUU, BICH THAO THI										
	VP of Manufacturing Operations	SALVADOR JR, ELMER AGUINALDO										
	VP of Opto Technology	Tsai, Yeh										
	Senior VP of Sales	Yau, Wing										
Senior VP of Sales	Yu, Yeou-Chong											
Employee	Special assistant	Curtis, Jerry (Note 2)	1,686,510 (20,360 shares cancelled)	1.39%	1,440,150	-	-	1.19%	226,000	-	-	0.19%
	VP of Manufacturing Engineering	Chen, Minkar										
	Equipment Maintenance	Desjardin, Adam										
	VP of Quality Unit	Fraser, James										
	Senior VP of R&D Unit	Hou, Liping										
	VP of Finance/Accounting Unit	Mark L. Raggio (Note 2)										
	Sr Director of Test and Reliability Engineering	Wang, Samuel										
	Executive VP	Wang, Shing-Kuo										
Head of R&D Unit and President of D-Tech Optoelectronics, Inc.	Wu, Xiucheng (Note 2)											

	Job Title	Name	Number of new restricted employee shares obtained	The ratio of new restricted employee shares obtained to the total number of issued shares(Note 1)	Restricted rights vested			Unvested restricted rights				
					Number of unrestricted shares	Issue price	Issue amount	The ratio of unrestricted shares to the total number of issued shares(Note 1)	Number of restricted shares	Issue price	Issue amount	The ratio of restricted shares to the total number of issued shares(Note 1)
	VP of R&D Unit	Yang, Yuefei										

Note 1: It is calculated based on the total issuance of 120,943,309 shares.

Note 2: The said employee had resigned or retired as of the annual report publication date.

Note 3: Employee names are in alphabetical order by English surname.

VII. Issuance of new shares in connection with the merger and acquisition of shares of other companies:

(I) The new shares issued for merging or acquiring shares of other companies in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date: None

(II) For the issuance of new shares due to the merger or acquisition of other companies' shares in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date, the implementation situation and the impact on shareholders' equity shall be disclosed: None

VIII. Disclosure on use of funds:

(I) Project content

For more details, please visit Public Information Observatory > Single Company > Equity Change/Securities Issuance > Fundraising > Execution of Fundraising Plan. Website: https://mopsov.twse.com.tw/mops/web/bfhtm_q2

(II) Implementation:

The Company's cash capital increase for the issuance of new shares for fiscal year 2025 was completed on January 20, 2026, with total funds raised amounting to NT\$786,000 thousands. As the funds were converted and remitted abroad at the end of March 2026, utilization is expected to commence in the second quarter.

Five Operation Overview

I. Business activities

(I) Business scope

1. The main business operation:

The Company is mainly engaged in the wafer foundry service of GaAs/InP/GaN advanced RF (5G and 6G) and optoelectronic component compound semiconductor, related intellectual property rights licensing, and the research, development, production, and sales of AOC-brand optoelectronic products.

2. Ratio of main products and operating income

Unit: NT\$ Thousands; %

Main products	2024		2025	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
RF device wafer foundry	446,583	25.52	407,169	18.55
Optoelectronic device wafer foundry	182,587	10.43	221,769	10.10
AOC-brand optoelectronic products	1,076,886	61.54	1,508,495	68.72
Technical service revenue (Note)	43,988	2.51	57,722	2.63
Total	1,750,044	100.00	2,195,155	100.00

Note: Technical service revenue includes royalty revenue and NRE revenue.

3. The Company's current products and services:

The Company is engaged in the research, development, production, and sales of AOC-brand optoelectronic products, RF devices, power electronics devices, and optoelectronic devices wafer foundry in the United States. The Company offers a full range of services from product concept, technology research and development, and trial production to mass production in response to the specific needs of each customer. In addition to the in-house process technology, the Company also provides whole plant input services to Integrated Device Manufacturers (IDMs), including process technology transfer, verification, product trial production, and mass production services. The product application functions can be divided into RF, power electronics and optoelectronic devices wafer foundry, and AOC-brand optoelectronic devices (AOC) as follows:

(1) RF device wafer foundry

GaAs, InP, GaN, and silicon carbide are used as wafer materials, used for the research, development, production, test, manufacturing, and sale of RF devices wafer foundry, which are mainly used in the radio frequency circuits of wireless communication products, especially in the high-end radio frequency devices (such as Power amplifiers and filters) of wireless communication base stations, mobile phones, and satellite aerospace and national defense.

(2) Optoelectronic device wafer foundry

GaAs and InP are used as wafer materials, used for the research, development, production, test, manufacturing, and sale of optoelectronic device wafers, which are mainly used in optical communication, medicine, wearable devices, automotive radar, and industrial applications.

(3) AOC-brand optoelectronic devices

The AOC-brand optoelectronic devices include the research, development, production, test, manufacturing, and sales of GaAs, InGaAs, PIN PD, non-hermetic PIN PD, backside illuminated photodiode, Laser Diode, Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (VCSEL), InGaAs avalanche photodiode (APD), etc. The AOC-brand products that have been developed and mass-produced can be applied to 155 Mbps, 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 50 Gbps, 100 Gbps, 200 Gbps, 400 Gbps, 800 Gbps, and 1,600 Gbps optical communication field, automotive radar, and wearable devices.

4. Strategic cooperation and joint venture overview:

- (1) The Company had invested RMB 309 million in Changzhou ChemSemi Co., Ltd. (Changzhou ChemSemi) located in National Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone at Wujin District, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province of China as of March 31, 2026, and held 12.83% equity of Changzhou ChemSemi. Changzhou ChemSemi is a joint venture of the Company and other companies and engages in the operation of 6-inch compound semiconductor wafer foundry with a focus on the wafer foundry in consumer electronic products. The Company for the purpose of responding to changes in international trade has invested in Changzhou ChemSemi to satisfy customers' needs for local production in order to achieve the purpose of expanding the scale of operation, increasing profits, and enhancing the competitiveness of the Company.
- (2) The Company had invested US\$5,016,000 in Shanghai Zhouga Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Zhouga) located in China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone as of March 31, 2026, and held 48% equity of Shanghai Zhouga. Shanghai Zhouga is an invested company of the Company and other companies. The Company also sold the 100%-owned subsidiary, Changzhou Galasemi Co., Ltd., to Shanghai Zhouga in July 2021 in response to the Group's operational planning. Shanghai Zhouga is mainly engaged in the sales of discrete-semiconductor device, and the technical services and development in optoelectronic technology in order to expand the market in China for the sale of optoelectronic devices subsequently.

5. New products and services planned for development:

- (1) RF devices wafer foundry
 - The 0.15 μ m GaN/SiC HEMT technology applied to mmWave high power amplifiers.
 - The 802.11ax, WiFi 6, WiFi 6E, Wifi 7 and High Frequency High Power Efficiency GaAs HBT applied to mobile phone PA;
 - Low Noise GaAs E/D-mode pHEMT applied to mobile phone, WLAN, GPS, VSAT, and other receptors;
 - Application in WiFi6, Wifi 7, mobile phones and base station, and the high-performance acoustic wave resonator design and processing for satellite aerospace and national defense filters
 - Develop and apply (InP)HBT, UHF GaAs HBT, and GaN/Si HEMT technologies to 5G and future 6G mobile phones.
 - Apply GaN/Diamond to next-generation high power amplifiers.
 - Third-generation Gallium nitride (GaN) High electron mobility transistor (HEMT) processing.

- Second-generation AlN and ScAlN bulk acoustic wave resonator technology for use by high-performance wideband filter up to 12GHz.
- Developed third-generation bulk acoustic wave resonator technology for use by high-performance RF filter up to 20GHz.
- Developed 0.15um GaN on Si HEM process technology for application in multi-function Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit (MMIC) power amplifiers and for use by wireless communication, radar, and satellite communication systems up to 30 GHz.
- Developed advanced InP HBT process technology for application in 6G power amplifiers, fiber-optic communication laser amplifiers, and Trans-Impedance Amplifier (TIA).

(2) Optoelectronic device wafer foundry

- Photonics Integrated Circuit (PIC) process. Apply the integration technology of semiconductor process to have several optical active components (such as, light-emitting lasers at the transmitting end, signal modulation and amplification, and photodiodes at the receiving end) and passive components (such as, waveguide and grating) fabricated on the same wafer. This process technology can break through the traditional TO-CAN or other combined components packaging methods to save costs, which plays an important role in the mass production of optical chips with low power consumption, small space, and ultra-high speed (above 400Gbps).
- Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (VCSEL): VCSEL emits short wavelength (850nm) lasers that is contrary to long wavelength lasers; therefore, it is limited to the use within 500 meters. Due to the increasing number of data centers and the use of short-distance optical fiber lines in data centers, this laser is expected to be widely adopted in the near future. In addition to the aforementioned optical communication, VCSEL Array (wavelength 650-1000 nm) has a wide range of applications, such as hand-sign recognition sensing, infrared imaging, 3D scanning, biosensing, spectroscopy, interference measurement, etc. for consumer electronics (smartphone cameras, sensors, etc.), medical, automotives, industry, and national defense.
- Optimize the custom-made VCSEL wafer process technology to improve the mass production yield rate for high-end cinema projectors.
- Optimize custom-made Geiger-mode APD wafer process for 3-D LiDAR.
- Optimize custom-made 100Gbps Integrated Coherent Receiver mass production wafer integration process.
- Application in the 100G Baud PAM4 (800Gb/s) Photo Detector (PD) in data center.

(3) AOC-brand optoelectronic devices

- The 1310-1550 nm Edge Emitting Lasers: This long-wavelength laser is used for optical fibers long-distance transmission, such as, the well-known Fiber to The Home (FTTH), EPON and GPON, and transmission between base stations. Due to the increasing number of base stations in the current 5G and future 6G eras, such long-wavelength lasers will become even more indispensable.
- The 25G/100Gbps VCSEL: VCSEL emits short wavelength (850nm) lasers that is contrary to long wavelength lasers; therefore, it is limited to the use within 500 meters. Due to the increasing number of data centers and the use of short-distance optical fiber lines in data centers, this laser is expected to be widely adopted in the near future.
- The 50Gbps / 100Gbps / 200Gbps / 400Gbps / 800Gbps / 1600Gbps Backside illuminated photodiode: Different from non-hermetic PIN PD, Backside illuminated photodiode can help improve the fiber illumination efficiency,

increase the yield rate of customer module products, and help customers reduce the cost of producing the module.

- 70mW and 100mW Continuous Wave Lasers: Due to the continuous demand and specification upgrade for the high-speed transmission of AI and data center, the conventional optical transmission modules consume more power in data transmission, and thereby, the Silicon photonics module (CPO) is developed for relevant integration. SiPh process can integrate laser modulation, wave division, and other functions. Laser components mostly provide a light source, while CW laser components feature low noise, high stability, high power, long-term operation, relatively higher cost-effectiveness than EML, and other characteristics, that are more suitable for optical transmission modules with SiPh modules of short-distance transmission.

(II) Industry overview

1. The current status and development of the industry

The Company's main business operation is based on the Gallium Arsenide (GaAs), Indium Phosphide (InP), Gallium Nitride (GaN), and silicon carbide (SiC) of compound semiconductors to perform RF, power electronics, and optoelectronic device compound semiconductor wafer foundry, related intellectual property rights licensing, and the research, development, production, and sales of AOC-brand optoelectronic products.

The use of wafer materials in the semiconductor industry includes two categories: Element semiconductors and compound semiconductors. In terms of element semiconductors, Silicon (Si) and Germanium (Ge) are the most well-known materials used to form semiconductors. The compound semiconductors are mainly composed of Gallium (Ga), Indium (In), Aluminum (Al), and other group III elements, and Arsenic (As), Phosphorus (P), Nitrogen (N), and other group V elements, which is known as III-V group element compound semiconductor (hereinafter referred to as "III-V compound semiconductor"). It is further classified as binary, ternary, and quaternary compound semiconductors according to the number of elements. Especially, Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) technology is relatively mature with a wider range of applications; therefore, "GaAs" is often referred to as the general term for compound semiconductor in the semiconductor industry. In addition, the common compound semiconductors include IV-IV group compound semiconductors that are formed between group IV elements, and II-VI group compound semiconductors that are formed between Group II and Group VI elements. The common types of semiconductors are summarized in the table below.

Classification of Semiconductors

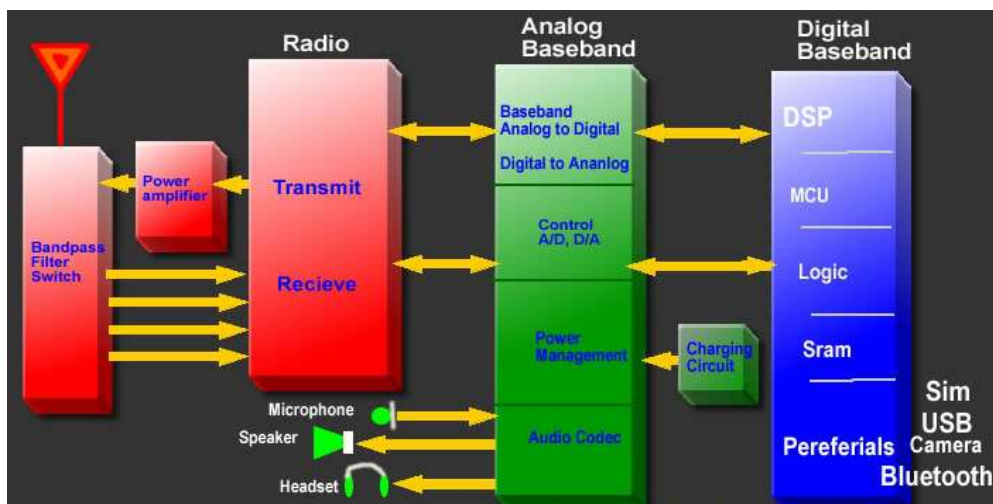
Name		Case	Application
Element semiconductor		Silicon & Germanium	Large-scale integrated circuit fabrication
III-V Group element compound semiconductor	Binary compound semiconductor	GaAs, InP, and GaN	High-speed communication devices and optoelectronic devices
	Ternary compound semiconductor	InGaAs, AlGaAs, InGaP, and InGaAsP	Materials for high-speed communication devices, infrared detectors, and solar cells

	Name	Case	Application
	Quaternary compound semiconductor	InGaAsP	Light sources and detectors, light-emitting diodes of optical communication
IV-IV Group element compound semiconductor	Binary compound semiconductor	Silicon Carbide and Silicon-germanium (SiGe)	High-voltage and high-speed electronic components
II-VI Group element compound semiconductor	Binary compound semiconductor	Zinc Sulfide, Cadmium Telluride, and Cadmium Sulfide	Intended use of infrared

Compound semiconductors have two main characteristics and advantages compared to element semiconductors:

First of all, the electron mobility and electron saturation speed of compound semiconductors are faster than that of element semiconductors. Furthermore, compound semiconductors have the advantages of anti-interference, low noise, good linearity, and high voltage resistance; therefore, they are good for high-frequency transmission in wireless communications, such as, mobile phone, base station, wireless LAN, and satellite wireless communication. Among them, taking the circuit design of mobile phone as an example (as shown in the figure below), it includes Radio Frequency, Analog Baseband, and Digital Baseband. In terms of operating frequency, it is sequentially reduced from the RF receive, through the analog baseband to the digital baseband in order to initiate the calculation processing, and then reversed after the unit processing to send the radio signals sequentially from the Transmit through the Power Amplifier (PA) and the Bandpass Filter Switch. The operating frequency of the radio frequency circuit is the highest, which usually exceeds the operating frequency of 1GHz. If a silicon semiconductor is operated under high-frequency, its performance will be attenuated; therefore, it is relatively suitable to produce high-frequency RF devices with compound semiconductors. The PA, LNA, and Switch are the most frequently used devices in RF circuits, which are mostly made of compound semiconductors; also, GaAs and InP are the most frequently used materials.

Mobile phone circuit block function diagram



Secondly, III-V group compound semiconductors have high-efficiency photoelectric conversion characteristics, and they can easily convert light energy into electrical energy and vice versa, which is relatively rare in element semiconductors or IV-IV group compound semiconductors. Therefore, III-V group compound semiconductors can be used in fields that require high photoelectric conversion, such as, Light Emitting Diode (LED) and Laser Diode (LD), which convert electrical energy to light energy. On the contrary, when it is used in products, such as, Photo Detector (PD) or multi-interface solar cells of optical fiber equipment, light energy is converted to electrical energy.

At last, taking the properties of the most commonly used compound semiconductor material - gallium arsenide (GaAs) and element semiconductor material - silicon as an example, the characteristics of the two types of semiconductors are compared and summarized as shown in the table below.

Property Comparison of Compound Semiconductor Material - GaAs and Element Semiconductor Material - Silicon

	GaAs	GaN	Silicon
Maximum frequency range	2-300GHz, meet the long-distance communication needs	500MHz-100GHz	Below 30GHz
Maximum operating temperature	150 degrees Celsius	220	120 degrees Celsius
Electron mobility	High	Medium	Low
Voltage withstand capacity	Medium	High	Low
Radiation resistance	High	High	Low
With light energy conversion properties	Yes	Yes	No
Use at high frequencies	Low noise	Low noise	High noise, hard to overcome
Power consumption	Low	Low	High
Component size	Small	Small	Large
Component performance (linearity, efficiency, and power density)	High	High	Low
Component Integration	Low	Low	High

The Company has engaged in the production of high-end RF devices and optoelectronic devices semiconductors for years. Currently, many countries in the world have successively set the next-generation mobile communication standard as 4G LTE (Long Term Evolution), 4.5G, 5G, and 6G, which is expected to activate the wave of mobile phone replacement and base stations expansion, resulting in the increasing demand for RF devices to be used in wireless communication. In addition, due to the increasing use of fixed networks and the Fiber to The Home (FTTH) solution or the “Last

Mile Solution,” the dependence of telecom operators on related optical communication equipment has become more important, under the circumstance, optoelectronic devices have become the key products to optical communication equipment. Moreover, optoelectronic components have also started to be applied in new fields such as wearable devices, electric vehicles, automotive radar, and more. The Company’s main business operations of RF and optoelectronic devices compound semiconductor wafer foundry and AOC-brand optoelectronic products are introduced as follows:

① RF Wafer Foundry

The compound semiconductors have been released for commercial use since the end of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1990s, especially the prevailing of satellite systems, mobile communications, and wireless LAN. The compound semiconductors have gradually become well-known and widely used.

The booming development of satellite systems, mobile communications, and wireless LAN has caused the high demand for power amplifiers (PA), low noise amplifiers (LNA), and radio frequency switches (RF Switches) of RF devices in particular. In order to reduce the production cost and has the division of work implemented in the compound semiconductor industry same as the silicon semiconductor industry, the Integrated Device Manufacturers (IDMs) have some orders transferred to the professional GaAs fabs for mass production that allows the existing IDMs to focus on developing higher-level process or to invest resources in producing diversified products with high-margin and small quantity. Most importantly, due to the diversification of production sources, production technology is no longer monopolized by IDMs; therefore, more device designers (Fabless) are encouraged to invest in the design and development of compound semiconductor devices, resulting in a vigorous development of the compound semiconductor wafer foundry industry. The professional division of silicon semiconductors has again surfaced in the compound semiconductor industry with a good circle of compound semiconductor industry created. In the long run, in addition to qualifying rigorous and lengthy customer verification, the compound semiconductor wafer foundry industry is also committed to creating process technologies with cost advantages, which grants the compound semiconductor wafer foundry industry with room to grow in the recent years.

The compound semiconductor production technology has a diversified development under the professional division of work. Currently, the production technology most frequently adopted in the industry can be summarized according to the epitaxial growth method, component structure, and performance characteristics as follows:

Classification and Comparison Table of Compound Semiconductor Process
Technology

Epitaxial growth method	Component structure	Performance characteristics
Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE)	MESFET-Metal-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor	Homogeneous structure, good linearity, good uniformity, mature, and mature and stable process
	pHEMT - Pseudomorphic High Electron Mobility Transistor	Heterostructure, high electron speed, high electronics gain, low noise, and high operating bandwidth
Metal-Organic Chemical Vapor Deposition (MOCVD)	Low-level pHEMT - Pseudomorphic High Electron Mobility Transistor HBT-Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor	Heterogeneous structure, good linearity, good power amplification, and high operating bandwidth

The Company is a compound semiconductor device wafer fabrication company with the production technology mainly distinguished by the characteristics of the device structure. The production technology is introduced in accordance with the structure of the radio frequency device as follows:

A. Metal-Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor (MESFET)

MESFET device is the compound semiconductor process technology applied the earliest. The epitaxial wafer used in the process is mainly based on the Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE), which is mature and unexpensive. Although, the cost is much lower than the compound semiconductor technology, it takes two voltage sources to operate MESFET with inferior power output and electronics gain; therefore, it is not as important as the other technologies developed subsequently.

B. Pseudomorphic High Electron Mobility Transistor (pHEMT)

The pHEMT process is mostly based on the MBE epitaxial wafers. The lower-level pHEMT process is based on the MOVCD epitaxial wafers that contains ultra-high frequency and low noise; therefore, it is widely used in high-power base stations and Low-Noise Amplifier (LNA), in particular, pHEMT device performs well under 1.5V state; therefore, it is more realistic to mobile products that requires long standby time. In addition, pHEMT is with the advantage of low noise; therefore, pHEMT has secured a certain market position in high-frequency microwave communication above 20GHz.

C. Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor (HBT)

The process of Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor (HBT) is with the “Metal-Organic Chemical Vapor Deposition” (MOCVD) adopted that is relatively different from the MESFET and pHEMT. The properties of MOCVD are high

electronics gain, high power efficiency, high breakdown voltage, single power source design, high efficiency and low phase noise, etc.; therefore, it has become the mainstream technology of power amplifier (PA) and voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) for high frequency wireless communication in the market.

D. Gan HEMT

Epitaxial wafer processing mostly adopts MOCVD due to its properties of wide band and resistance to extra-high voltage, which eventually becomes the mainstream technology of high frequency and high-power amplifiers.

② Optoelectronic device industry

The transmission, display, lighting, and recording of the optoelectronic devices are designed by taking advantage of the semiconductors that are able to have light energy and electrical energy easily converted in between. Therefore, the optoelectronic device industry refers to all industries that manufacture devices with the use of optoelectronic technology or manufacture the equipment and system with the use of optical devices as key components.

The applications of optoelectronic devices for light energy and electrical energy conversion are frequently seen in the products containing Light Emitting Diode (LED), Laser Diode (LD), Photodiodes (PD), Liquid Crystal Display (LCD), Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Sensor (CMOS Sensor), Digital Video Disk (DVD), and Solar Cell. Since LED and PD with relatively high requirements for the conversion of electrical energy and light energy. The high-efficiency photoelectric energy conversion properties of this compound semiconductor make it an ideal active component for the production of optical fibers communication products, such as, LED and PD. Therefore, the photoelectric devices produced by the Company, such as, PIN PD (P-layer, Intrinsic-layer, N-layer Photo Detector, & PIN PD), Vertical- Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (VCSEL), and Edge Emitting Lasers, are compound semiconductor devices closely related to the optical communication industry.

Optical communication refers to a method of transmitting information through the medium of optical fiber, which is a wired communication having electrical signals, such as, sound, image, or data converted into optical signals at the transmitting end, and then transmit the information to the remote receiving end by the total reflection of laser in the optical fiber, and then pass the photodiodes to the receiving end, then the received optical signal is restored to an electrical signal through photodiodes again, decrypted through the calculation of the network processing unit in order to complete the communication purpose.

The high bandwidth, immunity from electromagnetic interference, confidentiality, light weight, small size, low dispersion, and low loss of optical communication are excellent characteristics beyond the reach of traditional copper wires and cables; therefore, it has gradually and completely replaced copper cables

as a new generation communication transmission medium.

The construction of global communication networks has gradually prevailed. The infrastructure of the communication network is roughly divided into 4 categories, including Backbone, Wide Area Network (WAN), Metropolitan Area Network (MAN), and Local Area Network (LAN). Currently, the Backbone, WAN, and MAN are constructed with optical fibers, and it is a different story for LAN, which is known as the “Last Mile” construction for LAN and will become an important force for the development of the optical fiber industry in the future. The solution for the “Last Mile” construction of optical fiber is the “Fiber To The x (FTTx)” technology, which can effectively solve the difficulty of optical fiber deployment in the last mile, that is, having the optical fiber network extended from the LAN telecom room to end user equipment. There are four types of communication network technologies, including Fiber To The Cabinet (FTTCab), Fiber To The Curb (FTTC), Fiber To The Building (FTTB), and Fiber To The Home (FTTH). Due to the evolution of technology and the active promotion of policies by governments of many countries, there remains room for the growth of constructing optical fiber network in the last mile of the optical fiber industry, which can help drive the continuous development of the optical communication industry obviously.

In addition to the growth of the optical communication industry driven by the last mile optical fiber network construction, there remain some development trends in the optical communication industry worthy of expectation and helping create sustainable growth momentum for the industry. Consumers’ increasing demand for multimedia, such as, Internet TV, high-resolution digital TV, online games, interactive video applications, and the maturity of cloud computing technology, will encourage telecom operators to add the bandwidth of Backbone, WAN, and MAN, which will help increase the demand for optical fiber network device and equipment continuously. Also, the governments of many countries have successively finalized the relevant wireless communication specifications; therefore, the bandwidth of wireless communication must be increased for bigger capacity inevitably, resulting in the need of having the communication bandwidth between base stations to base stations and base station to fixed network expanded as well. Under the circumstance, the demand for optical communication device is expected to grow. Furthermore, the Data Center adopts optical fiber technology to conduct data transmission, in order to replace the weight, density, and power consumption issues related to traditional copper wire solutions. Meanwhile, the transmission speed will be upgraded to 400 Gbps, 800 Gbps and 1,600 Gbps, and will impel the growth in photoelectric component market. Apart from the use of optical communication, photoelectric devices are also applied to some new fields such as wear device, electric vehicles and car radars.

With regards to the optical communication industry, the data transmission

technology using fiber optic and optical technology can be generally divided into categories of fiber optic materials (fiber optic, optical cable), components (photoelectric active components, photoelectric passive components), and optical communication equipment.

The fundamental operation approach of optical communication is to convert sound, image, data transmission, and other electrical signals into optical signals and transmit such signals via LD emitting elements (transceiver node) outward. The fiber optic is used as transmission media to the receiver node, then the PD receiver element restores received optical signals into electrical signals, which undergoes modulation to reproduce the sound, image, or data sent from the transceiver node, in order to complete the entire optical communication transmission procedure. Compared with a conventional electrical signal, an optical signal can provide fast and low-power transmission. For this reason, the telecommunication computer rooms worldwide, base stations, and data centers have eventually shifted from electrical transmission to optical transmission, which drives the fiber-optic internet and optical communication technology to undergo a total reform while increasing the demand for related components and the system market.

Optical communication plays a considerably important role in the field of artificial intelligence (AI). As AI technology develops quickly, and the demand for high-speed, low-latency, and high-performance data transmission continues to grow, optical communication technology coincidentally meets all these demands. In particular, optical transmission modules play the key role in optical communication technology, which converts electrical signals into optical signals and transmits via fiber optic, followed by converting optical signals back to electrical signals. Such a conversion process makes long-distance and high-speed transmission possible. The technological upgrade of optical transmission modules, such as SiPh technology and CPO technology, will further improve data transmission speed and efficiency, thereby meeting the requirements of AI and big data applications.

Therefore, it is foreseeable that the compound semiconductor industry will move towards professional division of labor in the future regardless it is used in RF devices for wireless communication or optoelectronic devices for optical communication. The threshold of entering this industry is raising up; also, due to the difficulty of expanding the wafer fabrication capacity of existing fabs, and the demand for wafers for RF devices and optoelectronic devices will go up significantly due to the professional division of work for the outsourced orders from fabless design companies; also, the demand of end users will also go up due to the technology upgrade in product application; therefore, it is a niche market for the Company to develop further.

2. The correlation of the up-, mid-, and down-stream of the industry

The compound semiconductor industry can be roughly classified into the categories of compound substrates, epitaxial wafers, IC design, wafer fabrication, package testing, module factories, and system factories. Currently, the Company's wireless radio frequency is mainly based on wafer foundry. In terms of optoelectronic products, in addition to professional wafer foundry, the Company also engages in the research, development, production, and sales of AOC-brand optoelectronic products.

(1) RF wafer foundry

Industry		Product items / Process Technology	Domestic manufacturers	Foreign manufacturers
Up-stream	Epitaxy	HBT/MOCVD pHEMT/MBE pHEMT/MOCVD	Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd (VPEC)	IQE, etc.
	Design	IC design	Airoha Technology Corp. and Richwave Technology Corp.	M/A-COM, ADI, etc.
Mid-stream	Foundry	HBT (3 μ m, 2 μ m, 1 μ m) pHEMT (0.5 μ m, 0.25 μ m, 0.15 μ m) GaN HEMT (0.5 μ m, 0.25 μ m, 0.15 μ m)	Win Semiconductors Corp., Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company, and Wavetek Microelectronics Corporation	Qorvo, GCS, and Wolfspeed
Down-stream	Package testing	Package testing	Tong Hsing Electronic Industries, Ltd. and Giga Solution Tech Co., Ltd.	Most of them are IDMs with package test performed internally
IDMs		RF IC (From design, production, to package testing are performed internally)	Transcom, Inc. and Hexawave, Inc.	Qorvo, Skyworks, etc.

(2) Optoelectronic device wafer foundry

Industry		Product items / Process Technology	Domestic manufacturers	Foreign manufacturers
Up-stream	Epitaxy	GaAs, InGaAs, MOVCD, and MBE	Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd. (VPEC)	IQE and IET-KY
	Design	Device design	-	M/A-COM, etc.
Mid-stream	Foundry		Win Semiconductors Corp., etc.	GCS, etc.
Down-stream	Package testing	TO-CAN COB	ELITE Advanced Laser Corporation	YSOD, PCL-KY, etc.

(3) AOC-brand optoelectronic devices

Industry		Product items / Process Technology	Domestic manufacturers	Foreign manufacturers
Up-stream	Epitaxy	GaAs, InGaAs, MOVCD, and MBE	Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd (VPEC)	IQE and IET-KY
Mid-stream	Devices	Device design and production	LuxNet Corp. and TRUELIGHT CORPORATION	GCS, M/A-COM, Lumentum, etc.

Industry		Product items / Process Technology	Domestic manufacturers	Foreign manufacturers
	Package testing	TO-CAN COB	ELITE ADVANCED LASER CORPORATION	YSOD, PCL-KY, etc.
Down-stream	Module	Tranceiver	Delta Electronics, Inc., Browave Corporation, etc.	XuChuang Opto-Electronic Co., Ltd. Hisense, etc.

The upstream/downstream relation of optical communication industries includes the suppliers of raw materials, component manufacturers, system integrators, and terminal users. The upstream mainly involves the supply of optical fiber, chemical components, and semiconductor materials; the midstream involves the manufacturing of optical transmission modules, fiber-optic cables, optical amplifiers, and other equipment; and the downstream involves telecom operators, data centers, corporate clients, and other terminal users.

The Company products comprise the upstream key components of optical transmission module, with emphasis on the R&D design and manufacturing production of photo laser (LD) and photo detector (PD) epitaxy using Indium phosphide (InP) and Gallium arsenide (GaAs) series as raw materials. The company's products are provided to clients with processing capacity in component processing, testing, and packaging. The completed components are used in the active components and transceiver/receiver modules of fiber-optic communication or consumer electronics products.

3. Product development trends

(1) RF wafer foundry

A. Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) HBT Technology

The qualities of light, thin, small, low power consumption, and low price are the key to the commercial success of any consumer electronic product, and the main direction for the future RF module design. Traditionally, each circuit product in RF modules is developed successfully based on respective technology. For example, the power amplifier (PA) is designed with HBT. Due to the increasing demand for 4G and 5G mobile phones and wireless RF base stations and basic equipment, and the better linearity and high power needed for communication equipment, GaAs mobile phone power amplifiers have become the irreplaceable mainstream. Therefore, the technology development of GaAs HBT will move towards this direction in the future.

B. mmWave pHEMT and Wide Tuning-Range Phase Shifter

Wireless communication is gradually moving from Sub-6GHz 5G to mmWave pHEMT 5G (SATCOM). A Phased Array Antenna is used to effectively transceive signals with mmWave pHEMT. The RF devices of the Phased Array Antenna need high frequency power amplifiers, high frequency low noise amplifiers, and Wide Tuning-Range Phase Shifter. In addition to the GaN HEMT described below, the Company also has the technologies of 0.15 μ m pHEMT and Wide Tuning-Range

varactor.

C. GaN HEMT technology

In terms of high-voltage and high-power amplifiers needed for wireless RF base stations and basic equipment, LDMOS (laterally-diffused metal-oxide semiconductor) devices made of silicon materials have always been accounted for as the majority because silicon material is much cheaper than GaAs. However, the linearity of LDMOS devices has reached a bottleneck at 3.8 GHz, which gives GaN HEMT a grand opportunity for development. Since GaN inherently possesses the characteristics of wide energy band and high voltage, high electron mobility, high electron saturation speed, high electron density, and high temperature tolerance, when GaN material is used under high voltage and high frequency, its high-speed electron mobility transistors can work at 28 volts, 48 volts, or even higher voltages; also, its power efficiency and linearity are superior to GaAs and LDMOS.

D. InP HBT Technology

GaAs HBT technology can be applied to LTE and 5G handheld device power amplifiers (sub-6GHz), but not to mmWave 5G power amplifiers that is mainly due to the fact that the cut-off frequency of InP HBT is much higher than that of GaAs HBT. Therefore, InP HBT technology is more suitable for mmWave 5G handheld device power amplifiers (except for the Company's newly developed GaAs Super HBT technology). The Company has a leading position in the application of InP HBT technology to high frequency power amplifiers. In addition, the Company has technologies to have InP HBT and optoelectronic devices integrated into Electronic-Photonic IC (EPIC).

E. BAW filter (bulk acoustic wave filter) process technology

The BAW resonator technology will surpass that of SAW resonator and will be used for 5G handheld devices (sub-6GHz) in the future.

Our company's newly developed second and third generation BAW technologies can be applied to filters with higher frequencies and wider bandwidths.

(2) Optoelectronic device wafer foundry

The traditional Optical Transceiver is manufactured by integrating the Receiver Optical Subassembly (ROSA), Transmitter Optical Subassembly (TOSA), and other electronic components into one module. The ROSA is composed of a PD chip, a capacitor, and a Transimpedance Amplifier (TIA). The TOSA is composed of a laser chip and a monitoring photodiode, which involves a manpower-extensive process.; therefore, the post-production cost of the wafer fabrication is high. If all the individual component can be integrated on one wafer or chip, the aforementioned assembly and labor costs can be eliminated. However, it is a relatively undeniable and difficult challenge to reduce the cost and improve the yield rate of wafer integration (PIC); therefore, it is one task to be attacked by the wafer fabrication industry.

(3) AOC-brand optoelectronic devices

Laser and PD are the two key parts to the optical communication device. Although the design of laser is crucial, the production laser epitaxy and the process of laser wafers are critical. Currently, most of the laser epitaxy is produced with 3-inch wafers, and the development of 4-6 inch wafers will be a big challenge to the epitaxy industry in the future. In terms of the laser wafer process, the challenge for wafer fabrication industry is how to develop a mass production process with an advantage in price.

4. Competition

(1) RF Wafer Foundry

The RF device wafer foundry has been developed for years. There were more than ten companies engaged in wafer foundry in Taiwan and abroad before the year of 2001. However, since WiFi was not initiated before the year of 2004 and the threshold for entering the mobile phone power amplifier (PA) wafer foundry was high, some companies could not continue to operate, causing the GaAs foundry market underwent a reorganization. The surviving companies after the reorganization began to enjoy the rapid growth of WiFi after the year of 2004 and the penetration into the mobile phone power amplifiers (PA) foundry, low noise amplifiers (LNA), and RF Switch business. Currently, there are four companies in the market for the wafer foundry business, and their basic information and technical level are listed in the table below:

Fabs Advantage Analysis Table

Data		Company	GCS, USA	WIN	Wavetek	AWSC
Basic information	Incorporation date		1997	1999	2010	1998
	Stock capital		NT\$1.2 billion	NT\$4.2 billion	NT\$1.9 billion	NT\$1.9 billion
	Company location		California USA	HWA YA Technology Park (Linko)	Hsinchu Science Park	Southern Taiwan Science Park
	Wafer size		4-inch and 6-inch	6-inch	6-inch	6-inch
Technology	InGaP HBT Mobile phone power amplifiers		V	V	Licensed from GCS, USA	Proprietary and licensed from GCS, USA
	InGaP HBT Base station power amplifiers		V	V	X	X
	VCO InGaP HBT Voltage controlled oscillator		V	X	X	X
	0.5 μm pHEMT Switch RF switch		V	V	Licensed from GCS, USA	Proprietary and licensed from GCS, USA
	0.15/0.25/0.5 μm pHEMT PA/LNA base station and RF infrastructure equipment, RF switch, and phase shifter		V	V	V	V
	0.25/0.5 μm HFET Base station and RF infrastructure equipment High Linearity Power Amplifiers		V	V	X	X
	0.15/0.25/0.5 μm GaN		V	V	X	X

Company		GCS, USA	WIN	Wavetek	AWSC
Data					
	HEMT High voltage, high power amplifiers, 4G and 5G base stations, satellite communications, defense industry				
	InP HBT Optical communication 40/100/400 Gbps Transimpedance amplifier (TIA), Laser Modulation, and Driver Amplifier	V	X	X	X
	BAW filter	V	X	X	X

Source of information: The Company has compiled information from various company websites, financial reports and presentations, etc.

The Company's technology is proprietary and advanced with a focus on the niche market of RF wireless communication base stations and basic equipment devices. Compared to the business operations of Win Semiconductors Corp. and Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company that are mainly aiming at the mass production of the standardized mobile phone power amplifiers (PA), WLAN PA, and RF Switch, the Company's production capacity is relatively smaller than Taiwanese peers. The Company has adjusted the product strategy and reserved production capacity for power amplifiers, voltage-controlled oscillators, and other devices necessary for base stations and RF infrastructure equipment that have higher unit prices with higher device characteristics required. On the other hand, the Company has the technologies that are used in manufacturing power amplifiers (PA) and radio frequency switches (Switch) for mobile phones licensed to other manufacturers in the industry for the purpose of having such standardized products with lower unit prices manufactured by the licensees with royalties collected. In addition, the Company currently carries out relevant strategic cooperation plans that allows the strategic partners to provide wafer foundry services in order to combine the Company's technical resources for the sake of expanding production capacity of the fabs and customer sources. In terms of voltage-controlled oscillators, the Company's HBT technology contains the lowest phase noise in the world with a very high market share cornered.

(2) Optoelectronic device wafer foundry

There are various types of optoelectronic devices with different designs offered by each manufacturer. In addition, a different design entails a different manufacturing process; therefore, a standard process like the one for GaAs RF device wafer foundry is none existence for optoelectronic device wafer foundry. Therefore, many companies believe that it is important for them to have a fab of their own. However, a self-owned fab is costly. A long-term loss is inevitable without the support of profits generated from the product lines. Therefore, it is necessary to seek other sources of profit, such as, wafer foundry or transforming the fab into a fabless design house. Currently, the silicon and GaAs wafer foundry industry has already taken shape, but the

optoelectronic device wafer foundry industry has just begun. The vigorous development of the optical communication industry and the massive consumer application have caused the demand for optoelectronic devices to go up and the fabless design houses to emerge. Therefore, the optoelectronic device wafer foundry will follow the footsteps of the silicon and GaAs wafer foundry industry by then. However, optoelectronic device fabs must produce more price-competitive products than IDMs, otherwise the foundry business model will not work.

The optoelectronic device semiconductor factories in the world almost all manufacture optoelectronic devices only; however, the market size of optoelectronic devices is not as large as GaAs RF devices; therefore, it is difficult to reach the economies of scale, resulting in a high manufacturing cost. The Company has a relatively high production capacity of RF and optoelectronic devices, which gives the Company a competitive advantage over other pure optoelectronic device manufacturers.

(3) AOC-brand optoelectronic devices

The optoelectronic device semiconductor factories in the world almost all manufacture optoelectronic devices only; however, the market size of optoelectronic devices is not as large as GaAs RF devices; therefore, it is difficult to reach the economies of scale, resulting in a high manufacturing cost. The Company has a relatively high production capacity for RF and optoelectronic devices, which gives the Company a competitive advantage over other pure optoelectronic device manufacturers. In addition, the Company can produce RF and comprehensive value-added optoelectronic devices simultaneously with high yield rate and stable quality maintained, which is another competitive advantage of the Company.

(III) Technology and R&D Overview

1. Research and development expenses invested in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Item \ Year	2025 (Note 1)	2026Q1 (Note 2)
R&D expense	275,322	89,404
Sales revenue	2,195,155	714,680
Ratio of R&D expense to Sales revenue	12.54%	12.51%

Note 1: The consolidated financial statements audited and certified by the independent auditors.

Note 2: It is the unaudited financial data of the Company.

2. Products successfully developed in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date

Year	Product/Technology Name
2022	0.1um low-noise pHEMT
2022	Wideband varicap diode applied in 5G mmWave and satellite communication phase array.
2022	Application in the 56G Baud PAM4 (400Gb/s) of the Data Center.
2022	Application in wideband Sub-6 GHz, 5G, WiFi 6, 6E, 7, and Gen-2 Baw of filters.
2022	Application in Gen-2 GaN Hemet of mmWave and high-power amplifier.
2022	Application in GaN/Si HEMT of high-power MMIC.
2022	Application in ultra-high power GaN/SiC HEMT.
2022	Application in Wide Tuning Range Varactor in mmWave phased array.
2022	Application in 100G/Lane photodetectors for data centers and AI
2022	Mass production of 100G/Lane InGaAs PIN photodetectors (100G/Lane InGaAs PIN PD)
2023	The 0.15μm GaN/SiC HEMT used in millimeter-wave base stations and satellite communications
2023	The high-linear GaN HEMT process used in 5G base stations
2024	Development of 4-inch indium phosphide wafer for monolithic waveguide PIN PD + HBT transimpedance amplifier (TIA) integrated PIC process, applied in 400G optical communication
2024	Development of 4-inch indium phosphide wafer for monolithic electro-absorption modulator (EAM) + HBT driver integrated PIC process, applied in 400G optical communication
2025	Successfully developed 200G/Lane InGaAs PIN photodetector (200G/Lane InGaAs PIN PD)

(V) Long-term and short-term business development plans

1. Short-term plans

A. Marketing strategy

- a. Maintain product yield rate and quality stability for major international Integrated Device Manufacturers (IDM), and seek further improvements.
- b. Actively and progressively develop new product lines with existing customers, and cooperate with customers to develop next-generation materials and valued-added new process technologies in order to meet the new communication standards of the industry, and to further grasp market trends and key process technology development.

- c. Continue to enhance information flow and technology exchange with customers.
- d. Expand the licensing of existing intellectual property rights, extend product life, and strive for higher gross profit.

B. Production strategy

- a. The ISO9001 and AS9100 verification is completed; the TQM (Total Quality Management) standard is implemented, and a complete hardware quality management system is established.
- b. Enhance the management and training of production technicians to improve production efficiency, product yield rate, and quality stability.
- c. Improve the technology and yield rate of the process through R&D and innovation in order to increase productivity efficiency and reduce manufacturing costs.
- d. Apply process standardization and simplification to improve production yield rate, efficiency, and cost.

C. Technology development

- a. Actively improve the yield rate and stable quality of the existing mass production process, and meet customers' product specifications and testing requirements.
- b. Enhance technical exchanges with upstream manufacturers to stabilize technology development and production process quality. The basic characteristics of compound semiconductor devices are mostly determined during epitaxial growth; therefore, the success of key process technology relies on whether the up-stream epitaxial manufacturers can realize the Company's epitaxial (Epi) structure design, and cooperate with the Company in quality, supply capacity, cost, delivery, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously enhance technical exchanges with upstream manufacturers and establish a strategic cooperative relationship.
- c. Enhance the recruitment of talents to improve the quality and quantity of technology development.
- d. Actively seek strategies to reduce the costs of the existing mass production process.
- e. Base on the existing process technologies of Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor (HBT) and pseudomorphic High Electron Mobility Transistor (pHEMT) to develop new processes continuously in response to customer needs. In particular, pHEMT will be developed towards 0.15um or smaller gate length to facilitate the development of higher frequency products. Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor (HBT) will be used on the existing power amplifiers and VCO; also, the GaAs Super HBT will be used on mmWave devices. In addition, the Company's InP HBT process can reach the world's fastest commercial cut-off frequency, 330GHz.
- f. For higher-speed optical fibers (100G, 400G, 800G, & 1600G), based on InP materials to develop the process needed for optical fiber devices (PD, lasers, and TIA amplifiers) and optical integrated circuits for the needs of customers.
- g. Refine the existing GaN technology and cost continuously, and move towards 0.1um or smaller process to expand the product application range.

- h. Actively develop transistor component design and process to be used for mobile phones and base stations.
- i. Develop Backside illuminated InGaAs PIN PD with integrated lens for 200Gbps/ 400Gbps/ 800Gbps/ 1600Gbps and higher-speed transmission products.
- j. Develop custom-made GaAs laser wafer proces.
- k. Develop custom-made 25Gbps PD/TIA wafer process: PIN PD/HBT integrated process.
- l. Develop custom-made Electro-absorption Modulated Laser (EML) wafer process.
- m. Start the foundry production of 0.4um and 0.25um GaN/SiC and GaN/Si.
- n. Complete 0.25um GaN/Si process verification and customer product trial production.
- o. Assist customers to complete product verification with 0.15um GaN/SiC process.
- p. Assist customers in completing InP HBT product verification.
- q. Develop high-performance GaAs Schottky varactor diodes for Tuning-Range Phase Shifter and other applications.
- r. Develop 0.1/0.15um GaN HEMT process for mmW 5G base stations and mobile phone power amplifiers.
- s. Developing the third generation GaN HEMT process for use in communications and satellite aerospace applications operating at frequencies higher than 30 GHz, as well as in PA for defense.
- t. Assist customers in completing the validation of second-generation BAW filter products.
- u. Develop third-generation BAW filter process technology, applicable up to 20 GHz.

D. Overall business management

- a. Actively enhance the integrity of the Company's overall operating organization and human resources to meet the needs of the Company's growth.
- b. Enhance employee education and training and welfare policies to improve employee loyalty.
- c. Substantiate internal control management system and company discipline, and ensure stable product quality and operation efficiency.
- d. Actively reduce costs and improve production efficiency.
- e. Actively support strategic joint ventures and accelerate the mass production schedule.

2. Long term plan

A. Marketing strategy

- a. Actively enhance R&D and launch AOC-brand optical communication devices.
- b. Establish strategic alliances with customers and upstream and down-stream manufacturers to facilitate vertical integration of related industries in order to corner a higher market share.
- c. Actively strive for foundry businesses from international IDM.
- d. Actively seek objects for strategic cooperation or merger in order to enhance the Company's competitiveness and profitability.

- e. Develop new business models, such as advanced process/product design turnkey services.
 - f. Continue to actively enhance the strategic partnership with existing fabs partners in order to provide a platform for mass production of popular items in the future.
- B. Production policy
- a. Introduce advanced ERP system to increase operation efficiency.
 - b. Improve the automation of the production line and reduce unproductive on-site operations to avoid human error, improve production efficiency, and reduce production costs.
 - c. Acquire manufacturing equipment in response to market demand and business expansion.
- C. Technology development
- a. Actively develop advanced process technology that meets market demand to enhance the Company's competitiveness.
 - b. Actively cooperate with major customers in strategic technology development.
 - c. Actively develop new AOC-brand photoelectric devices (AOC).
 - d. Expand the BAW filter founder business.
 - e. Complete GaAs Super HBT and 0.15um GaN HEMT (applied to 5G devices) customer product verification.
 - f. Complete Gen-3 InP HBT and PD-HBT Electronic Photonic IC (EPIC) process verification (applied to optical communication networks greater than 100G).
 - g. Completed Gen-3 GaN/SiC HEMT and GaN/Si MMIC processes.
 - h. Develop Gen-3 BAW process technology and demonstrate its application to 20 GHz filters.
- D. Overall business management
- a. Refine the overall human resources policy, train and cultivate talents to meet the company's needs for business growth. The Company, in addition to establishing a good communication channel with employees, provides the employees with an environment to learn and grow in order to enhance their loyalty and cohesion, and to share long-term operational success with colleagues in order to motivate employees and reduce the risk of personnel turnover, added with the employee stock option programs and employee bonuses to attract and retain the necessary professional talents.
 - b. Construct an intranet system within the company to enhance operational automation and enterprise efficiency; also, to improve customer service quality.

II. Market, production, and sales overview

1. Market analysis

(1) The Group's main products (services) market

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Region	2024		2025	
	Sales amount	Sales ratio	Sales amount	Sales ratio
USA	473,750	27.07%	487,921	22.23%
China	1,111,244	63.50%	1,566,842	71.38%
Taiwan	41,358	2.36%	39,814	1.81%
Others	123,692	7.07%	100,578	4.58%
Total	1,750,044	100.00%	2,195,155	100.00%

(2) Market share

Names of major competitors and their business or competing items:

The Company is a professional compound semiconductor wafer fab. Currently, Win Semiconductors Corp. and Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company, both are TPEX listed companies, provide wafer foundry services. The main market for the products of Win Semiconductors Corp. and Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company is the mass-produced standardized products, such as, mobile phone power amplifier (PA), WLAN power amplifier (PA), and RF Switch. The Company focuses on power amplifiers for base stations and RF infrastructure equipment that are with advanced component characteristics, voltage-controlled oscillators and other components, power electronics devices, and the optoelectronic device and PD chips required by the optical communication industry. In addition, the Company has the technologies that are used to manufacture mobile phone power amplifiers (PA) and RF Switch licensed to other manufacturers in this industry for them to manufacture such standardized products with royalties collected from them accordingly.

(3) The future market supply and demand and the growth potentials

Compound semiconductor devices are key components of the wireless communication industry and the optical communication industry. Benefiting from the continuous popularity of smart phones and tablet computers, the gradual maturity and application of 5G and future 6G mobile communication specifications, the growth of wireless communication products, such as, wireless LAN, Bluetooth application, base station expansion, satellite communication, Internet of Things, and Internet of Vehicles, and the long-term stable growth of fixed network communication due to the upgrade of optical communication technology and the promotion of government policies, the market size of the compound semiconductor industry is expected to grow continuously.

With regards to RF components foundry, since IoT relies on the RF modules to realize seamless equipment, equipment communication, and internet integration, the availability of related equipment is the key factor for pushing the growth of the RF component market. Following the increasing extension of IoT applications in medical healthcare, agriculture,

manufacturing, and urban development, the demand for RF modules with lower power consumption and high performance also increases. Moreover, the integration of IoT and 5G internet further drives the demand for RF components, whereas high-band and low-latency solutions are necessary for the substantial growth in the data traffic promoted by the fast expansion of 5G service management. The manufacturers are trying to cope with this demand through the development of compact and energy-saving RF components supporting advanced signal processing and low latency, thereby advocating the development of a global IoT ecosystem.

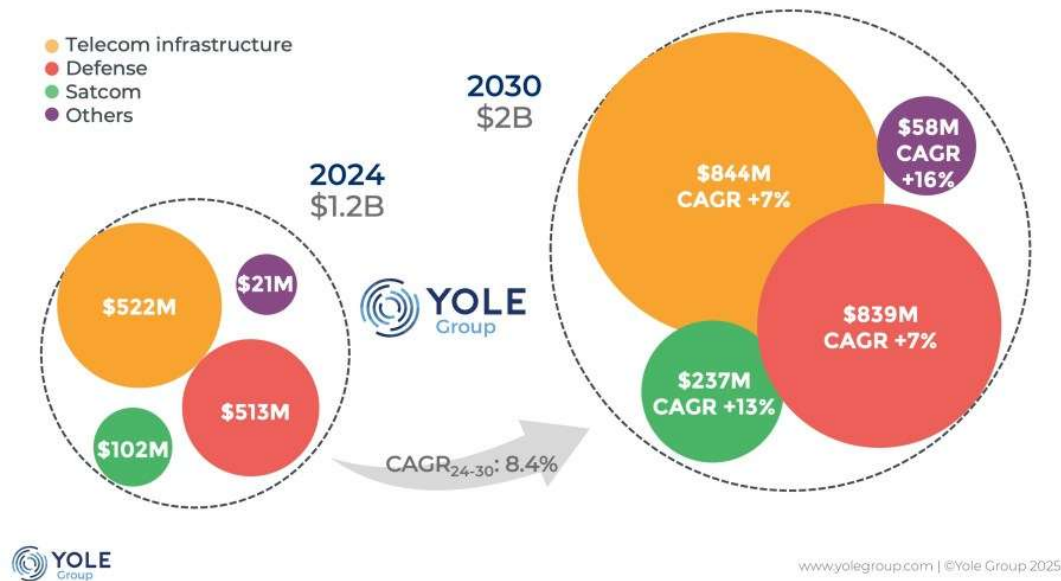
The telecommunication industry will continue to be the main driving force for the RF component market. The continuous deployment and increase in wideband service requirements of 5G infrastructure worldwide are the key factors driving the industry to grow. As the telecommunication industry continues to develop, the demand for high-performance RF solutions supporting reliable connection, network expansion, and enhanced data transmission speed are still highly important.

Additionally, according to the Global Information report, it is estimated that the global 5G market size will be US\$32.74 billion in 2025 and reach US\$71.17 billion by 2030, with a CAGR of 16.8%. According to the research report released by Research Nester, the 2025 RF component market size was US\$41.69 billion and will reach US\$211.36 billion by 2037, with a CAGR of 13.3%. The 2025 global market value of telecommunication equipment was approximately US\$714.32 billion and is estimated to grow by a robust growth rate of over 4.34% during the 2025-2032 forecast period. Due to the expansion of cell towers, the demand for 5G internet and investment in network infrastructure increases accordingly. Moreover, the continuous increase in mobile phone users and the global expansion of network users greatly drive the demand for wireless access points. Driven by the urgent need to overcome low internet speeds, as well as the accelerating demands for digitalization and high-band communication, the wide use of fiber-optic cable further promotes market development.

In addition to power amplifiers, filters are used for noise filtering, signal interference suppression, frequency selection, and ensuring non-interference transmission among signals at different frequencies. The largest market growth mainly comes from the increasing demand for BAW in high-frequency communications. Following GaAs, GaN RF devices have also begun to be widely adopted. As shown in the chart below, according to Yole's forecast, the GaN RF device market is expected to grow from US\$1.2 billion in 2024 to US\$2 billion in 2030.

2024-2030 RF GaN DEVICES MARKET

Source : RF GaN 2024 report, 2025 update, Yole Group



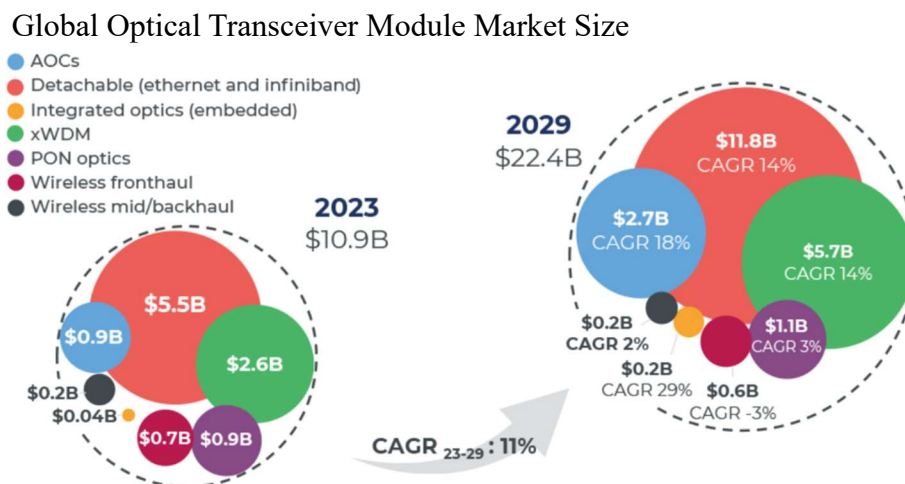
Data sources: Yole (2024)

Win Semiconductors Corp. and Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company, both TWSE/TPEX listed companies, provide wafer foundry services. However, the main market for the products of Win Semiconductors Corp. and Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company is the mass-produced standardized products, such as mobile phone power amplifier (PA), WLAN power amplifier (PA), and RF Switch. The Company focuses on power amplifiers for base stations and RF infrastructure equipment that have advanced component characteristics, voltage-controlled oscillators and other components, power electronics devices, and the optoelectronic device and PD chips required by the optical communication industry. For example, the 4G multi-mode and multi-frequency mobile phones need 5~7 PA chips. According to the estimation of Strategy Analytics, 5G mobile phones will need as many as 16 PA chips and 40 BAW filters. Due to the upgrade of 5G specifications, if smartphones continue to grow at the current penetration rate, the infrastructure of mobile communications will be expanded continuously. Moreover, since IDM will no longer expand production capacity, the RF device wafer foundry business is expected to grow without a doubt.

In terms of optical communication industry, it includes solutions that integrate optical fiber, xDSL, LTE, Carrier WiFi, and other fixed network, and mobile broadband technologies to achieve high-quality entertainment experience and Internet of Things applications. The optoelectronic device wafer foundry industry has just begun to take a baby step in business development due to the complexity of optoelectronic device design and technical difficulty. Most of the optoelectronic device wafer market is dominated by IDM. Many countries in the world have begun to promote high-quality home audio and video services to welcome the arrival of the Metaverse. The focus is on whether the 4K/8K/AR/VR

industry can enter consumers' living rooms continuously, which is currently blocked by the challenge of how to improve the bandwidth of the home; therefore, the 4K/8K/AR/VR industry had made it necessary to have the home network bandwidth upgraded, and the broadband upgrade will be the driving force for the continuous growth of the optical communication industry in the future. According to the changes in the global communication equipment and service market scale, the demand for network data traffic is expected to grow significantly, cloud computing is expected to emerge, the development of the Internet of Things and the Internet of Vehicles is expected to accelerate, which grant the optical communication industry an opportunity to grow in the future. In addition, rapid development is also taking place in electric vehicles, automotive radar, and wearable devices, which will simultaneously drive the high demand for optoelectronic components.

Additionally, with regards to the optical communication industry, the Yole industry survey report shows that the global optical transmission module market scale will grow from US\$10.9 billion in 2023 to US\$22.4 billion in 2029, with a CAGR of approximately 11%. The optical transmission module market is mainly divided into the telecommunication market and the data center market. In particular, the growth of the data center market is relatively high, between 15% and 20%.

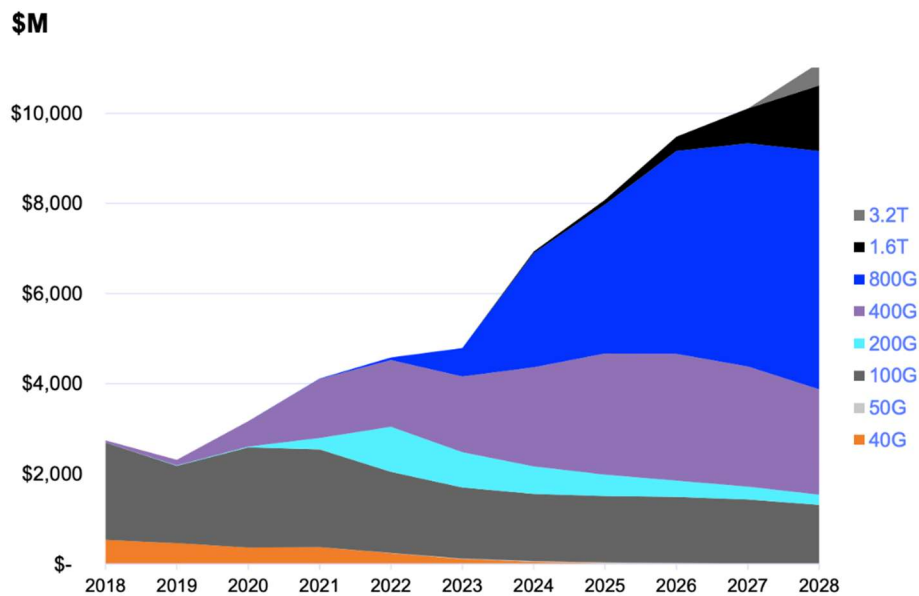


Source : Yole Intelligence, 2024

DeepSeek and CSP are AI software companies that jointly push for the availability of AI applications. The future big data will be generated at the edge, which means that factories, wireless base stations, and other fields require the deployment of massive micro-data centers and intensive deployment of optical transmission modules. It is expected that the quantity of optical communication nodes in every factory will increase by 3 to 5 times that of conventional architecture. Compared with conventional electrical signal transmission, fiber-optic communication comes with higher bandwidth, lower latency, and lower signal attenuation, which can meet the rigorous demand for high-performance data transmission with AI servers. This will turn optical communication technology into the indispensable key of AI servers. The demand for AI servers will continue to drive the growing force of 800Gbps

and 1.6Tbps. The conventional servers will also drive the demand for 400Gbps/800 Gbps/1.6T optical transmission modules following the update in specification.

Optical transmission modules serve as the key components for interconnection between data centers. Following the fast development of AI technology, the demand for high-speed, low-latency, and high-performance data transmission also increases, while the application of optical transmission modules becomes increasingly critical. According to the statistics compiled by TrendForce, the global shipment of optical transmission modules of 400G or higher was 6.4 million sets in 2023 and approximately 20.4 million sets in 2024, which is estimated to surpass 31.9 million sets by 2025, with a CAGR of 56.5%. As the demand for global data centers for high-speed computing and internet connection technology grows rapidly, 800G and 1.6T technologies will eventually become the core of next-generation internet infrastructure.



Source: LightCounting, Internal Estimates

Looking ahead, the Company will continue to enhance its technologies, develop new products and customers, increase revenue, and control operating costs and expenses, thereby improving profitability through enhanced operational performance.

(4) Competition advantage

A. Broad and deep technical foundation and advanced high-performance technology

The Company has accumulated years of experience since its incorporation with a wide range of devices and process technologies built up, countless advanced and high-performance devices and process technologies developed for mass production thereafter, and global valuable customers solicited as a result; furthermore, the Company has secured a dominant position in global market for some products, such as Monolithic Voltage Control Oscillator. The Company has utilized these extensive devices and process technologies to rapidly develop the group’s process and device technology, and develop

custom-made advanced devices and process technology for customers.

The Company's process technology is sufficient to provide photoelectric device PD chips, covering from low data transmission speed (155Mbps) to high data transmission speed (200 Gbps/400Gbps/800Gbps/1600Gbps). In addition to low dark current, it can also achieve high responsivity. Furthermore, the Company provides not only a single PD chip but also an array (Array1x4, 1x8, 1x12) PD chip. The Company also develops and mass-produces Active Optical Cables (AOC) for consumer electronics and data centers including Google and Microsoft, the PD, Edge Emitting Lasers, and VCSEL chips of optical fiber technology to meet the needs of all customers, which gives the Company a competitive advantage over other pure optoelectronic device manufacturers.

In addition, the Company has reached and developed BAW filter process technology for years with patents obtained; also, the Company has provided customers with BAW filter foundry services.

B. Experienced team

The Company's President and CEO, Chief Technology Officer, Senior VP of Sales and Marketing, and VP of Operations have years of experience in management and a thorough understanding of the overall market dynamics. In addition, the technical team has the ability to develop new technologies in-house and capable of grasping the key technologies of products that enable the Company to maintain competitiveness in the fields of GaAs, optoelectronic devices, and process technologies. In addition, the Company has employees who have accumulated years of technology and experience in related fields to help build up the Company's profound devices and process technology strength and innovation capabilities, which is evidenced by the advanced and high-performance devices and process technologies owned by the Company.

C. Strong application and technology and service quality

The Company has an experienced technical service team to provide customers with technical and product application services. The technical service team can help shorten the time of having customers' products ready for mass production effectively, help customers solve problems, and establish long-term cooperative relations with customers with better service quality provided. In addition, the Company has employees who have accumulated years of technology and experience in related fields to help build up the Company's profound component and process technology strength and innovation capabilities, which is evidenced by the advanced and high-performance devices and process technologies owned by the Company.

D. Flexible and elastic production capacity planning

The Company is mainly engaged in the production of 4-inch wafers and is currently focusing on niche products, including RF, optoelectronics, and other products with special applications. Compared with standardized products, such as mobile phone power amplifiers (PA), the wafer size of such products is relatively small, and 4-inch wafers are the sweet spot of the capacity of scale because small and medium production lots are not

suitable for mass production in a 6-inch fab. A 4-inch wafer is very competitive in optoelectronic devices and other special applications because the aforementioned products do not require a large quantity of wafers; therefore, the 4-inch production for only optoelectronic devices is not practical in the sense of economies of scale. Therefore, many optoelectronics manufacturers are still operating 2-inch or 3-inch wafer production, in other words, the possibility of operating a 4-inch wafer production is low. However, due to the combined fabrication of RF devices, optoelectronic devices, and other wafers with special applications, the Company's production can achieve economies of scale for the amortization of fixed costs; therefore, the Company is more cost-competitive than optoelectronic peers.

E. High yield rate and stable quality

The manufacturing process of RF devices is more complex than that of optoelectronic devices. In terms of the number of masks, RF devices contain 16-layer masks, while optoelectronic devices contain at least 6-layer masks or more than 20 masks. The Company based on years of experience in RF device wafer foundry is able to make optoelectronic wafer production more efficient. In addition, the Company owns a complete set of equipment capable of producing RF devices and optoelectronic devices at the same time. The optoelectronic devices and other high value-added products are produced in the factory suitable for mass production with a high yield rate and stable quality secured that helps enhance the Company's competitive advantages.

(5) Advantages and disadvantages of the development prospect, and countermeasures

A. Advantages

a. A growing industry

Compound semiconductor devices, such as GaAs, are key components in the wireless and optical communication industries. Due to the rapid development of the communication industry and the trend of light, thin, short, small, and low power consumption, communication devices have become an irreplaceable key part of mobile phones and WLAN in recent years. In addition, the growing demand for high-speed data transmission driven by AI and data centers has increased the demand for products used in data centers, which in turn accelerates the growth of the optical communication industry. This is to the advantage of the Company in its future development.

b. Introduction of new process technology

The Company basing on the excellent R&D and process capabilities is able to develop new process technologies in response to market needs with the market opportunities grasped for good fortune. In addition to the high-frequency process technology, the Company is about to launch a series of advanced GaAs, GaN, InP, and BAW filter process technologies for the good of the existing customers, and to attract more new customers in order to diversify the distribution of the Company's customer base.

In the field of RF devices, for pHEMT and GaN, the Company, in addition to the

existing 0.5 μ m and 0.15 μ m technologies, further develops a higher frequency 0.1 μ m technology. Therefore, the Company has a complete series of process technologies for the choice of customers and for enhancing the Company's competitiveness in the market.

c. Technological Accumulation and Integrity of Optical Communication Products

In terms of AOC-brand optoelectronic devices, in addition to the existing 155 Mbps, 2.5 Gbps, 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 100 Gbps, 200 Gbps, 400 Gbps, and 800 Gbps photodetector product lines, the Company is developing photodetectors with higher transmission speed (400G/Lane) and other components such as CW Laser, to provide a Complete Optical Chipset.

The Company steadily sold products applied in data center for many years and accumulated extensive experience and reliable quality assurance to provide industry-leading technology and solutions based on customer needs.

B. Disadvantages and countermeasures

a. Product prices dropped

In general, semiconductor devices begin to face price-cut pressure after reaching a certain level of demand, so are RF devices.

Countermeasures:

- (a) Enhance process standardization and simplification continuously.
- (b) Enhance production automation to improve production yield rate and efficiency, and to reduce costs.
- (c) Improve the process technology and yield rate through R&D and innovation to increase production efficiency and to reduce production cost.
- (d) If the production cost structure cannot meet the price expectation of customers, evaluate the possibility of having the process technology and customers' products transferred to other manufacturers in this industry or partner manufacturers in order to cultivate outsourcing capacity and increase royalty income.

b. High labor cost

The Company's main operation is located in California, USA. It is necessary to innovate constantly and introduce new process technologies in order to maintain competitiveness. A recruitment of senior engineers is a must; therefore, personnel costs is higher than the operations in Asian countries.

Countermeasures:

- (a) The Company will continue to introduce new value-added process technologies and develop related supporting services to increase economic output and profit of each piece of wafer in order to respond to this challenge.
- (b) The Company has the product structure gradually adjusted with a focus on manufacturing customized products with higher margin, including high-end base station power amplifiers (PA) and Photodiodes (PD), and focusing on

niche markets.

c. Production capacity limit

Currently, the Company is mainly focusing on the production of 4-inch wafers with limited production capacity. Therefore, customer products currently under development may face capacity shortages when they are ready for mass production in the future.

Countermeasures:

(a) Technology transfer and order transfer to other GaAs fabs

If the production cost structure cannot meet the price expectation of customers, evaluate the possibility of having the process technology and customers' products transferred to other manufacturers in this industry or partner manufacturers in order to cultivate outsourcing capacity and increase royalty income.

(b) Convert 4-inch wafers to 6-inch wafers

The Company, under the precondition of protecting the interests of shareholders and the development of the Group with the relevant factors evaluated, intends to produce by cooperating with other factories in the future, and reserve part of the 4-inch production capacity for the production of optoelectronic and other products with special applications.

2. Intended use and production processes of the main products

(1) Intended use of the main products:

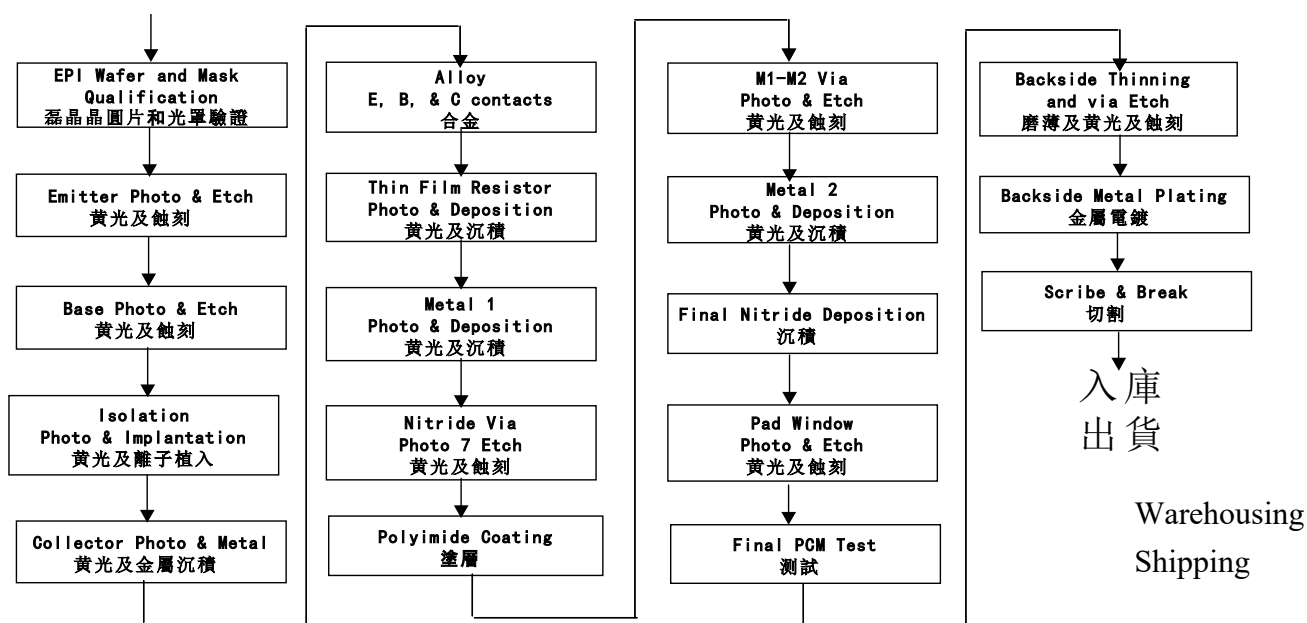
Technical name	Process name	Intended Use
GaAs HBT	Power HBT	Power Amplifiers required for Handset/WLAN/WiMAX Mobile Power Amplifier, and Infrastructure Power Amplifier
	HBV and HBT	RF Infrastructure High Power Amplifier
	VCO and HBT	Low Phase Noise VCOs for RF Infrastructure
GaAs pHEMT	0.5 μm Switch pHEMT	Switches required for Handset/WLAN/WiMAX RF Switches
	0.5 μm Power pHEMT	Power Amplifiers, Low Noise Amplifiers, and Mixer and Switch up to 20 GHz required for RF infrastructure and satellite and national defense communications
	0.25 μm Power pHEMT	Power Amplifier, Low Noise Amplifier, and Mixer and Switch up to 40 GHz required for RF infrastructure and satellite and national defense communications
	0.15 μm Power pHEMT	Power Amplifier, Low Noise Amplifier, and Mixer and Switch up to 60 GHz required for RF infrastructure and satellite and national defense communications
	0.5/0.25 μm HFET	High Linearity Power Amplifiers required for RF Infrastructure
	0.5 μm E/D-mod pHEMT	For Integrated Multifunction ICs
	0.25 μm Super Low Noise E/D-mode pHEMT	Super Low Noise Amplifier required for 802.11ac, GPS, and satellite TV VSAT receivers
RF Passive	High-Q RLC on GaAs with large via	For RF filter and matching/bias network
InP DHBT	Power InP HBT 100 ft ~ 100 GHz, $BV_{ceo} > 11V$	5G mmWave power amplifier for high linearity and high performance
	DHBT3 300 ft ~ 300 GHz cutoff frequency	For 40 Gb/s-100 Gb/s Trans-Impedance Amplifier (TIA), Laser Modulator Driver Amplifier, and High-Speed Mixed-Signal Ics in optical communication
Gallium Nitride High Electron Mobility Transistor	0.15/0.25/0.5 μm HEMT	GaN/SiC HEMTs are used in high-efficiency power amplifiers for RF infrastructure, radar, satellite communications, and military systems. GaN/Si HEMTs are used in high power amplifiers for mobile phones.
	0.5/0.25 μm GaN/SiC HEMTs	High Power and High Voltage Power Amplifier for RF infrastructure and satellites up to 20/60 Ghz
Bulk Acoustic Wave (BAW) Resonator	Semiconductor Monolithic Acoustic Resonator Technology (SMART)	High-efficiency RF filters for 4G and 5G mobile phones
Short wavelength PIN PD	GaAs PIN PD	850nm nanophotodiodes and photodiode arrays that can be used for optical communications up to 10Gb/s to 100Gb/s.
Long wavelength PIN PD	InGaAs PIN PD	1310 and 1550 nanophotodiodes and photodiode arrays required for optical fiber communications up to 10Gb/s to 400Gb/s
Photodiode (PD)	InGaAs Zn-diffused PIN PD	Front or edge Laser Monitor PD (MPD)

Technical name	Process name	Intended Use
Long wavelength avalanche photodiode (APD)	InGaAs Avalanche Photodiodes	1310nm/1550nm long wavelength avalanche photodiode (APD) that can be used for 1-25 Gb/s optical communication
Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL)	4" GaAs VCSEL	859nm Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL) that can be used for 1-25 Gb/s optical communication
Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL)	4" & 6" GaAs VCSEL	3D sensing, camera and sensor, LiDAR, atomic clock, etc. Used in consumer electronics, medical, automotive, industrial, and defense industries
External Cavity VCSEL	4-inch backside-emitting laser	Projectors for high-end movie theaters
InP Edge-emitting Laser	InP Ridge Waveguide edge-emitting laser	1310nm wavelength laser that can be used for PON optical communication 1-10 Gb/s
InP Photonic Integrated Circuit PIC	4" Indium Phosphide Photoelectric Component Integration Process	100-400 Gb/s integrated coherent receiver and DM, EAM lasers
InP/SOI Photonic Integrated Circuit, PIC	6" InP/SOI Heterogeneous Photoelectric Component Integration Process	100-400 Gb/s PIC with photodiode, SOA, laser, and EAM
Near Infrared Photodiode Focal Plane Array	Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs) PIN photodiode trenched 2D array	For 3D LiDAR self-driving car and infrared 1280x1024 high-resolution image array
Geiger Mode APD	InGaAs Geiger mode trenched APD linear and 2D array	For 3D LiDAR self-driving car
GaAs QWIP Longwave Infrared Focal Plane Array	GaAs/AlGaAs Quantum Well Infrared Photodiode Focal Plane Array	For 8-12um wavelength infrared imaging applications
GaAs Laser	High Power GaAs Laser	Commercial cooking appliances

(2) Production process:

A typical GaAs wafer foundry flowchart (HBT process) is shown below.

Epitaxial wafers and masks



3. Availability of main raw materials

Epitaxy Wafer is the main raw material used by the Company. Since the basic characteristics of gallium arsenide (GaAs) and indium phosphide (InP) are mostly determined during the epitaxial growth, epitaxy is the most important material of GaAs and InP. Therefore, the supplier of epitaxy with reliable quality is ideal for long-term cooperation. The Company since the incorporation has striven to main a good cooperative relationship with epitaxy suppliers. The procurement and supply of raw materials is smooth without any incident of supply shortage. The Company has established long-term strategic alliances with major suppliers to enhance the close cooperation in order to further secure the delivery time, quality stability, and cost of the supply source.

4. List of major suppliers and customers

- (1) Names of suppliers who accounted for more than 10% of the total annual purchases in any of the last two years, the purchase amounts and ratios, and the reasons for any increase or decrease occurred:

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Item	2024				2025			
	Name	Amount	Ratio to net purchase amount (%)	Relation with the issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio to net purchase amount (%)	Relation with the issuer
1	Company N	142,809	35.23	None	Company N	207,606	35.41	None
2	Company V	94,089	23.21	None	Company V	146,646	25.01	None
3	Company D	52,066	12.85	None	Company A	81,538	13.91	None
4	Others	116,352	28.71	None	Others	150,492	25.67	None
	Net purchase amount	405,316	100.00	—	Net purchase amount	586,282	100.00	—

Reason for increase or decrease:

1. Due to increased production demand for optical communication products, the Company increased purchases from Company N.
2. Due to increased demand for raw materials provided by the supplier, purchases increased, resulting in a higher purchase amount from Company V compared to the previous year.
3. Due to increased outsourcing demand from customers, the Company increased purchases from Company A.
4. There was no material difference in the purchase amount from Company D between the two periods.

(2) Names of customers who accounted for more than 10% of the total annual sales in any of the last two years, the sales amounts and ratios, and the reasons for any increase or decrease occurred:

Unit: NT\$ Thousands; %

Item	2024				2025			
	Name	Amount	Ratio to net sales amount (%)	Relation with the issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio to net sales amount (%)	Relation with the issuer
1	Company E	482,150	35.70	None	Company E	1,012,965	57.88	None
2	Company M	221,079	16.37	None	Others	737,079	42.12	None
3	Others	647,375	47.93	—	—	—	—	—
	Net sales amount	1,350,604	100.00	—	Net sales amount	1,750,044	100.00	—

Reason for increase or decrease:

Due to increased demand for optical communication products and higher shipment volumes, sales revenue from Company E increased.

III. Number of employees, average years of service, average age, and distribution of academic qualifications in the last two years and as of the annual report publication date

Year		2024	2025	As of April 5, 2026
Number of employees	Indirect employee	114	114	118
	Direct employee	42	55	52
	Total	156	169	170
Average age		49.74	52.32	49.31
Average seniority		10.30	11.1	10.63
Education distribution ratio (%)	Ph.D.	12.18	11.24	11.76
	Master	8.33	13.61	13.53
	Bachelor	40.39	37.87	38.24
	High school and below	39.1	37.28	36.47

IV. Information on environmental protection expenditure

Losses arising from environmental pollution in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date (including compensations and the violation of environmental protection laws and regulations as a result of an environmental audit, the date of the punishment, the Disciplinary Act No., the provisions of the laws and regulations violated, the content of violation against laws and regulations, and the content of punishment); disclose the estimated amount that may occur at present and in the future, and countermeasures; the fact that it cannot be reasonably estimated, if that is the case, should be explained in details: None

V. Labor relations

1. (I) The Company's employee welfare measures, advanced study, training, retirement systems, and their implementation; also, the labor-management agreements, and other protection measures for employees' rights and interests:

(1) Employee welfare measures

The Company's subsidiary in the United States has employee welfare measures handled in accordance with the US Social Security Program Rules and the US Labor Law; also, provided employees with Health Insurance, Workers' Compensation Insurance, and Retirement Plan-401K to protect employees' well-being.

The employees of the subsidiaries in Taiwan are entitled to labor insurance, national health insurance, and group insurance for the protection of their well-

being.

(2) Employee advanced study and training

The Company implements various training courses according to the needs of the work, including internal and external training. New recruits are required to receive general safety and health education and professional departmental job training after their reporting to duty. In addition, the Company will assign employees to participate in training arranged by external organizations as needed in order to provide employees with complete training and advanced study channels.

(3) Employee retirement system and its implementation

The Company's subsidiary in the United States currently pays the Social Security Tax and Medicare's Hospital Tax in accordance with the Social Security Program Rules and Medicare requirements, which is jointly paid by the employers and employees. Retired employees are entitled to social security benefits, such as, disability benefits, and federal hospital/medical insurance. The employees of the subsidiaries in Taiwan are entitled to the benefits in accordance with the Labor Pension Act and related regulations.

(4) Labor-management agreement and various employee rights and interests protection measures

The Company and the subsidiaries value the importance of the rights and interests of employees; therefore, the measures related to labor-management relations have been fully communicated between labor and management; moreover, employees can express their opinions openly through the convenient labor-management communication channels.

(5) Losses arising from labor-management disputes in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date (including compensations and the violation of the Labor Standards Act as a result of labor inspections, the date of the punishment, the Disciplinary Act No., the provisions of the laws and regulations violated, the content of violation against laws and regulations, and the content of punishment); disclose the estimated amount that may occur at present and in the future and countermeasures; the fact that it cannot be reasonably estimated, if that is the case, should be explained in details: None

VI. Information security management

1. (I) Describe information security risk management framework, information security policy, specific management plans, resources invested in information security management, etc.:

(1) Information security risk management framework:

The Company's Information Technology Department is responsible for performing information security-related operations to implement relevant information security management procedures and provide an information environment for operations.

(2) Information security policy:

The Company will formulate information security policies and related information security management measures in accordance with relevant regulations, and will regularly review and update the content and propagandize them as a basis for implementing information security operations.

- A. Establish an information security organization and specify its rights and responsibilities to promote and maintain related management, execution, and inspection tasks.
- B. Formulate information security management related methods and procedures to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of personnel, data, systems, equipment and networks.
- C. Convene information security management meetings on a regular basis to review the latest status in internal and external risks, technology and business needs, and take corresponding measures.
- D. Regularly conduct various information security testing and audits to assess the risks of the information environment and make improvements.
- E. Deploy information security protection systems and monitoring equipment to continuously improve the security of the overall information environment and reduce the security incidence.
- F. The use of the system and data must be authorized, and the granting of access rights should be based on the minimum scope required by the business.
- G. Establish appropriate system architecture and backup mechanisms and conduct contingency exercises to strengthen the resilience of information services.
- H. Establish response and notification procedures for information security incidents to enhance employee's ability to respond and coordinate in the face of emergencies.
- I. Conduct information security education and training for

employees, and continue to enhance employees' awareness.

- J. In accordance with the regulations of information security and personal information protection, handle and protect the security of data and systems carefully.

(3) Specific information security management plans and resources invested in information security management:

- A. Computer equipment and servers are equipped with endpoint protection software and updated in a timely manner.
- B. Set up a network firewall
- C. Remote connection control
- D. Occasionally propagandize relevant information security concepts and watch out for phishing emails.
- E. Emails are equipped with relevant screening mechanism.

2. Describe the losses arising from material information security incidents in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date, the potential effects, and countermeasures; also, the fact that it cannot be reasonably estimated, if that is the case, should be explained in details: None

VII. Important contracts

Nature of contract	Counterparty	Contract duration	Main contents	Restrictive clause
Technology transfer	Company F	11/22/2010 – royalty paid in full	HBT and pHEMT technology transfer	The transferred company cannot use this technology to produce RF infrastructure products - NDA
Financing contract	CTBC Bank Corp. (USA)	8/6/2015 – 8/6/2031 (Note1)	Long-term loan contract	Set up a pledge with land and factory buildings
Technology transfer	Shanghai Galasemi Co., Ltd.	According to the contract	Specific technology transfer	According to the contract
Technology Cooperation and Supply Agreement	Company L	According to the contract	According to the contract	According to the contract

Nature of contract	Counterparty	Contract duration	Main contents	Restrictive clause
Investment Agreement (Note2)	Infinity Communication Tech. Inc. 、 EAST TENDER OPTOELECTRONICS CORPORATION 、 WellyWave Semiconductors Inc.	According to the contract	WellyWave conducted the capital increase by cash.	According to the contract

Note 1: The original contract period was from August 6, 2015 to August 6, 2022. Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC, a subsidiary of the Company, signed an amendment to this long-term loan contract with the bank on July 12, 2021 to adjust the loan amount and loan interest rate; also, the loan maturity date was extended to August 6, 2031.

Note 2: The Company participated in the cash capital increase of Wellywave Technology Co., Ltd., with an investment amount of NT\$49,000,000.

Six. Review and analysis of the financial status and financial performance and risks

I. Financial analysis

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Item	Fiscal Year	2024/12/31	2025/12/31	Difference	
				Increased (Decreased) amount	%
Current assets		1,437,762	2,278,619	840,857	58.48%
Non-current financial assets at a fair value through other comprehensive income		1,492	1,430	(62)	(4.16%)
Investments accounted for using the equity method		755,769	527,585	(228,184)	(30.19%)
Property, plant and equipment		1,099,453	754,465	(344,988)	(31.38%)
Right-of-use assets		6,526	-	(6,526)	(100%)
Intangible assets		6,723	5,181	(1,542)	(22.94%)
Other assets		198,000	278,545	80,545	40.68%
Total assets		3,505,725	3,845,825	340,100	9.70%
Current liabilities		202,752	340,990	138,238	68.18%
Other liabilities		281,577	260,437	(21,140)	(7.51%)
Total liabilities		484,329	601,427	117,098	24.18%
Share capital		1,123,383	1,138,592	15,209	1.35%
Capital surplus		1,958,874	2,013,005	54,131	2.76%
Retained earnings		(236,986)	17,469	254,455	(107.37%)
Other equity interest		176,125	75,332	(100,793)	(57.23%)
Total equity		3,021,396	3,244,398	223,002	7.38%

Item	Fiscal Year	2024/12/31	2025/12/31	Difference	
				Increased (Decreased) amount	%
(I) Explanation of major changes (the ratio of change between two periods is more than 20%, and the amount of change exceeds NT\$10,000,000):					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current assets: This was mainly due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents, inventories, other receivables, and non-current assets held for sale. 2. Investments accounted for using the equity method: This was mainly due to the recognition of investment losses. 3. Property, plant and equipment: This was mainly due to the recognition of depreciation expenses during the year and the reclassification of certain equipment to non-current assets held for sale. 4. Other assets: This was mainly due to the increase in prepaid purchase payments and deferred tax assets. 5. Current liabilities: This was mainly due to the increase in short-term borrowings and payables for equipment. 6. Retained earnings: This was mainly due to the offset of accumulated deficits by capital surplus and the recognition of net income after tax for the current year. 7. Other equity: This was mainly due to changes in cumulative translation adjustments of foreign operations. 					
(II) The changes that occurred do not have a material impact on the financial position.					

II. Financial performance

(I) Comparative analysis of financial performance

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Item	Fiscal Year		Increased (Decreased) amount	Change ratio (%)
	2024	2025		
Operating revenue	1,750,044	2,195,155	445,111	25.43%
Cost of operating revenue	1,087,036	1,160,600	73,564	6.77%
Gross profit	663,008	1,034,555	371,547	56.04%
Operating expenses	470,234	630,703	160,469	34.13%
Operating loss	192,774	403,852	211,078	109.50%
Non-operating expenses	(428,121)	(390,475)	37,646	(8.79%)

Item	Fiscal Year		Increased (Decreased) amount	Change ratio (%)
	2024	2025		
Income (loss) before income tax	(235,347)	13,377	248,724	(105.68%)
Income tax benefit(expense)	(1,639)	4,092	5,731	(349.66%)
Net income (loss)	(236,986)	17,469	254,455	(107.37%)
Explanation of major changes (the ratio of change between two periods is more than 20%, and the amount of change exceeds NT\$10,000,000):				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sales revenue: Because the development of AI drove increased demand for data center applications, the sales volume of own-brand optoelectronic components increased, resulting in higher sales revenue this year. 2. Gross profit: This was mainly due to the increase in sales volume and revenue contribution of own-brand optoelectronic components with higher margins. In addition, the increase in scrap sales revenue also contributed to the increase in gross profit. 3. Operating income: The increase in sales revenue and gross profit resulted in operating income this year. 4. Profit before income tax: This was mainly due to the increase in sales revenue and gross profit, which generated operating income, as well as the decrease in non-operating expenses. Therefore, profit before income tax was recognized this year. 5. Net income: This was mainly due to the increase in sales revenue and gross profit, which generated operating income, as well as the decrease in non-operating expenses. Therefore, net income after tax was recognized this year. 				

III. Cash Flow

(I) Analysis of cash flow changes during the most recent fiscal year

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Item	Year		Increased (Decreased) amount	Change ratio (%)
	2024	2025		
Operating activities	443,974	396,121	(47,853)	(10.78%)
Investing activities	(67,345)	146,598	213,943	(317.68%)
Financing activities	(158,532)	107,113	265,645	(167.57%)
Analysis of the change in the increase (decrease) ratio:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating activities: The Company's operating performance in this year was better than that in the previous year, resulting in an increase in cash inflows generated from operations. In addition, the payment of provisional income tax in this year caused differences in cash inflows from operating activities between the two periods. 2. Investing activities: This was mainly due to the disposal of machinery and equipment in this year and the rollover of time deposits with maturities over three months into time deposits with 				

Item	Year	2024	2025	Increased (Decreased) amount	Change ratio (%)
	maturities within three months, resulting in differences in cash inflows from investing activities between the two periods.				
3. Financing activities:					
This was mainly due to the increase in short-term borrowings and employee stock option exercises in this year, resulting in an increase in cash inflows from financing activities.					

(II) Liquidity analysis and corrective measures to be taken in response to illiquidity for the coming year:

1. Corrective measures to be taken in response to illiquidity: Not applicable.
2. Liquidity analysis for the coming year (2026)

Unit: NT\$ Thousands

Cash balance - beginning	Expected cash flow from operating activities	Expected cash flow from investing and financing activities	Estimated cash balance (shortage) amount	Plan for estimated cash shortage	
				Investing activities	Financing activities
1,210,366 (Note)	737,354	(63,425)	1,884,295	-	-
(Note)The balance of cash and cash equivalent					
1. Analysis of changes in cash flow for the coming year:					
(1) Operating activities: The Company continues to benefit from the growth in AI and data center demand, and therefore net cash inflows from operating activities are expected to increase.					
(2) Investing activities: The Company will adjust its production and sales operations based on global economic conditions and customer demand, and will make timely purchases of machinery and equipment in consideration of future product development trends. Cash flows generated from other investment transactions are also included.					
(3) Financing activities: This mainly includes the repayment of bank borrowings and the exercise of employee stock options.					
2. Corrective measures for insufficient cash and liquidity analysis: None.					

IV. The effect of major capital expenditures upon financial operations during the most recent years :

The company will evaluate the timing to acquire machinery and equipment based on the overall economic environment, operation development, the outlook of the optical communication industry and customer demands to improve production efficiency and capacity to raise the revenue and profit of the company.

V. Investment policy for the most recent fiscal year, the main reasons for the profits or losses generated thereby, the plan for improving investment profitability, and investment plans for the coming year:

(I) investment policy:

The investee companies are in the same industry for the purpose of expanding the operation scale.

(II) The main reasons for investment profits or losses and improvement plan for the most recent year:

1. The investee company of GCS Holdings, Inc. - Changzhou Chemsemi Co., Ltd. (“Changzhou Chemsemi”) has gradually completed its plant expansion. To meet the demand for expanded production capacity and new facilities, Changzhou Chemsemi purchased machinery and equipment and deployed related manpower, resulting in a substantial increase in production costs and expenses. Although the operating revenue of Changzhou Chemsemi in 2025 increased compared with 2024, the order volume has not yet reached the economic scale, and therefore its operations remained in a loss position, causing the Company to recognize related investment losses. Changzhou Chemsemi will continue to expand its customer base, effectively control expenditures, and improve capacity utilization in order to achieve profitability as soon as possible. The Company will continue to seek suitable investors to transfer its shareholdings and reduce its ownership percentage in order to improve its financial structure.
2. The investee company of GCS Holdings, Inc. - Shanghai Galasemi Co., Ltd. was established in December 2020. Due to the increased demand in the optical communication market in 2025, the company experienced growth in both revenue and profitability. In the future, Shanghai Galasemi will continue to expand its customer base, increase revenue, and effectively control expenditures in order to enhance profitability.

(III) Investment plans for the coming year: The Company participated in the cash capital increase of Wellywave Technology Co., Ltd. in March 2026.

VI. Risk management and evaluation

(I) The effect upon the company's profits (losses) of interest and exchange rate fluctuations and changes in the inflation rate, and response measures to be taken in the future:

1. Changes in interest rates

The interest income in the Company's 2025 and 2024 consolidated financial reports was NT\$21,144 thousand and NT\$13,609 thousand, respectively, accounting for 0.96% and 0.78% of the net operating revenue for each year, respectively, which were relatively low. In addition, the interest expense in the Company's 2025 and 2024 consolidated financial reports was NT\$11,457 thousand and NT\$11,405 thousand, respectively, accounting for 0.52% and 0.65% of the net operating revenue for each year, respectively, which were also relatively low. Therefore, changes in interest rates would not have a significant impact on the Company. The Company will continue to closely monitor changes in interest rates in order to reduce the impact of interest rate fluctuations on profit and loss.

2. Changes in exchange rate

The Company's major purchases and sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. Therefore, the accounts receivable and accounts payable arising from purchase and sales transactions can offset each other, resulting in a natural hedging effect. The Company's exchange gains (losses) in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$500 thousand and NT\$(3,599) thousand, respectively, which had no significant impact on the Company's profit and loss.

The Company's functional currency is USD. There is no significant exchange rate fluctuation risk as of now. The fundraising and dividend distribution to investors needs to be exchanged into US dollars in Taiwan; therefore, there is the risk of exchange rate fluctuation between the US dollar and the Taiwan dollar to be considered. In order to reduce the impact of exchange rate changes on the Company's profit and loss, the Company will collect exchange rate data at any time through the online exchange rate real-time system and close contact with financial institutions in order to study and anticipate exchange rate changes as the reference for foreign exchange transactions. The Company will try to balance foreign currency assets and liabilities as much as possible to achieve the effect of natural hedging and reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. The

Company will adopt derivative financial products with a hedging effect as the operating strategy depending on the changes in the foreign exchange market and the demand for foreign exchange funds in order to avoid relevant exchange rate risks in the future.

3. Inflation

The Company's profits and losses in the past have not been significantly affected by inflation. If the purchase cost increases due to inflation, the Company will adjust the sales price in a timely manner to reduce the impact of inflation on the Company's operations. In addition, the Company will review and collect relevant information for the reference of management in decision-making by regularly or occasionally referring to the economic data and reports of the government and research institutions.

(II) The company's policy regarding high-risk investments, highly leveraged investments, loans to other parties, endorsements, guarantees, and derivatives transactions; the main reasons for the profits/losses generated thereby; and response measures to be taken in the future for the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date:

The Company focuses on business operations with prudent and conservative financial policy adopted; also, the Company does not engage in high-risk and high-leverage investments. In addition, the Company has formulated the "Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties," "Procedures for Endorsement & Guarantee," "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets," and "Procedure for Derivatives Transaction," which have been approved by the shareholders meeting in order to have business operations implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations. The Company and the subsidiaries have lending funds to others, endorsements and guarantees, and derivative transactions conducted in accordance with the procedures formulated by the company, and have them announced and reported regularly in accordance with the regulations.

1. Lending funds to others: The Company and the Company's subsidiaries have lending funds limited to its 100% owned subsidiaries as of the annual report publication date.
2. Endorsements and guarantees: The Company endorsements and guarantees are limited to the Company's subsidiaries as of the annual report publication date.

3. Derivatives transactions: There is no relevant transaction as of the annual report publication date.

(III) Research and development work to be carried out in the future, and further expenditures expected for research and development work

The marketing and R&D units observe the market development trends closely with new technologies and process R&D carried out continuously to maintain the advantages of advanced technology. Please refer to the new products and services to be developed in the future and the technology development detailed in “Four. Operation Overview.” The Company’s R&D expenses in 2025 and 2024 were NT\$275,322 thousand and NT\$230,139 thousand, respectively, accounted for 12.54% and 13.15 % of the net operating revenue of each year, respectively. The R&D expenses that are going to be invested in approximately accounted for 9%-13% of the net operating revenue in 2026.

The Company will continue to invest in R&D according to the product development plans in the future in order to maintain a competitive advantage in the market. However, product development and related R&D plans will be limited without the continuing investment resources contributed in the future, as a result, the Company will not be able to meet market trends or customer needs with the risk of losing customer orders that are detrimental to the Company’s operations.

(IV) Effect on the company's financial operations of important policies adopted and changes in the legal environment at home and abroad, and measures to be taken in response

The Company is registered in the Cayman Islands and mainly operates in the United States. The Company registers in the Cayman Islands but does not carry out any substantial economic activities locally. Providing financial services is the main economic activity of the Cayman Islands. The United States is the main economic system of the world with a relatively stable economic development and political environment provided. The Company has the business operations carried out in accordance with local policies, laws, and regulations; furthermore, the Company constantly observes the development trend of important domestic and foreign policies and the changes in laws; also, consults attorneys, CPAs, and other professionals for any changes occurred as stated in the preceding paragraph with countermeasures evaluated and formed accordingly. The Company had not experienced any material events that had affected the Company’s financial operations due to the

important policy and law changes that occurred in the aforesaid regions in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date. In addition, the Company will constantly observe changes in important domestic and foreign policies and laws in order to take appropriate countermeasures in a timely manner.

- (V) Effect on the company's financial operations of developments in science and technology (including cyber security risks) as well as industrial change, and measures to be taken in response

The Company constantly observes market trends and evaluates the changes in supply and demand of the industry in order to understand the impact of technological and industrial changes on the Company in a timely manner. The Company's advanced technology is a competitive advantage; also, the Company strives to develop new technologies in order to stay ahead. The Company had not experienced any material impact on the Company's finance and operations due to technological or industrial changes in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date.

Information security is facing more challenges nowadays due to the continuous advancement of network and communication technology, the introduction of new technologies, and the threat of hacker attacks and malware. In addition to the current information security protection mechanism, the company regularly holds information security management meetings, conducts various information security inspections and audits, and enhances awareness among employees regarding the importance of information security. The Company will continue to enhance network security and system access protection measures in the future in order to minimize information security risks and threats.

- (VI) Effect on the company's crisis management of changes in the company's corporate image, and measures to be taken in response

The Company has adhered to the operating principles of integrity and professionalism since its incorporation, enhanced the Company's internal management and quality management capabilities, and introduced external directors to help the Company move towards international, large-scale, and institutionalized corporate governance. There had been no material change in the company's corporate image in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date.

- (VII) Expected benefits and possible risks associated with any merger and acquisitions, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

The Company had no plan to carry out mergers and acquisitions in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date. However, the merger and acquisition plan in the future, if any, will be handled in compliance with the governing laws and regulations and the relevant management procedures formulated by the Company with the overall efficiency of the merger and acquisition plan carefully evaluated for the sake of protecting the interests of the Company and shareholders.

(VIII) Expected benefits and possible risks associated with any plant expansion, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

The Company plans to expand its production lines in order to increase its operating scale and profitability. The Company will carefully evaluate any investment and expansion plans, and expects the related investment risks to be limited.

(IX) Risks associated with any consolidation of sales or purchasing operations, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

1. Purchasing concentration

Raw material purchases mainly for gallium arsenide (GaAs), indium phosphide (InP), epitaxy wafers, precious metals and chemicals, etc. The major suppliers accounted for 35.41 % and 35.23% of the Company's purchase of raw materials in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The GaAs and InP wafer foundry of the Company is mainly implemented with the technology developed by the Company; therefore, the Company has the autonomy of selecting suppliers. The Company will choose at least 2 suppliers for each technology or process, especially, in the case of mass production.

Regarding a small volume and multiple types of technology or process, for example, InP Epitaxy Wafer is used in optoelectronic products, since the basic characteristics of compounds are mostly determined during epitaxial growth, the stable quality of epitaxy is critical to the yield rate. It takes time to secure product quality and yield rate; therefore, the supplier's process capability, quality reliability, production capacity, cost, and lead time for delivery are the main concerns of the Company. The Company for the consideration of stable quality, economical purchasing volume, and customer request will maintain a stable and long-term strategic cooperative relation with professional suppliers.

The Company will continue to seek other sources of supply in order to avoid the possible purchasing concentration risk and to secure a stable source of GaAs, InP epitaxy wafers, and precious metals, especially Epitaxy Wafer and precious metals with particularly stringent quality and performance requirements.

2. Sales concentration

The Company's foundry customers are mostly world-class IDM or fabless design companies, while the customers for AOC-brand optoelectronic devices are mostly large-scale downstream packaging factories or module manufacturers. The largest customer accounted for 66.19 % and 57.88 % of the Company's sales in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company will continue to develop new wafer foundry technologies, such as GaN technology and high-end InP technology, and expand production capacity by cooperating with strategic partners or invested companies to facilitate receiving customer orders; also, the Company will actively accelerate developing new AOC-brand optoelectronic devices progressively. The Company aims to increase the number of customers with the new technologies and products developed, thereby the objective of customer dispersion can be achieved.

(X) Effect upon and risk to the company in the event a major quantity of shares belonging to a director, supervisor, or shareholder holding greater than a 10 percent stake in the company has been transferred or has otherwise changed hands, and mitigation measures being or to be taken: None

(XI) Effect upon and risk to the company associated with any change in governance personnel or top management, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

The Company had no change in the management rights in the most recent year and as of the annual report publication date. The Company has enhanced corporate governance measures, introduced independent directors, and established an Audit Committee to enhance the protection of overall shareholders' rights and interests. The current strong professional managerial officers have contributed to the Company's operating performance significantly, and the continuing support of the shareholders can be expected in the future. Therefore, the changes in the management rights, if any, should not have significant negative impact on the Company's management and operating advantages.

(XII) Litigious and non-litigious matters. List major litigious, non-litigious or

administrative disputes that: (1) involve the company and/or any company director, any company supervisor, the general manager, any person with actual responsibility for the firm, any major shareholder holding a stake of greater than 10 percent, and/or any company or companies controlled by the company; and (2) have been concluded by means of a final and unappealable judgment, or are still under litigation. Where such a dispute could materially affect shareholders' equity or the prices of the company's securities, the annual report shall disclose the facts of the dispute, the amount of money at stake in the dispute, the date of litigation commencement, the main parties to the dispute, and the status of the dispute as of the date of publication of the annual report: None

(XIII) Other important risks and mitigation measures being or to be taken

1. Important operational risks and countermeasures

The Company is facing many risks and dangers in the course of business operation, including failure, damage, or malfunction of machinery equipment, delay in delivery of equipment, limited production capacity, labor strikes, fires, natural disasters, such as, earthquakes or typhoons, environmental disasters or occupational disasters, etc. The business operation could be interrupted due to the occurrence of any specific incident.

Currently, the Company has followed the general practice of the industries in the United States to acquire property insurance, which includes plant, machinery equipment, etc. However, it does not cover any business interruption in the US factory or compensation for damage to environmental protection since it is not expressly required by the law of the United States or such insurance cannot be obtained in the United States. Therefore, the Company may suffer losses or be liable for the subsequent occurrence of such risks since such specific insurance is not available in the United States. In addition, the coverage of the insurance acquired by the Company may be insufficient to provide adequate protection against possible losses, which may adversely affect the business, financial condition, and operation results.

2. Intellectual property rights

There had been no accusation of intellectual property rights infringement against the Company raised by any third party to the best knowledge of the Company in the most recent year and as of the

annual report publication date. However, accusations of intellectual property rights infringement are not uncommon in the technology industry. The Company may be accused of intellectual property rights infringement by others in the future with or without sufficient evidence supported. An accusation could have affected the Company's reputation, finance, business, revenue, etc., as well as a high litigation fee that is detrimental to the business operations.

3. The impact and risks of the resignation of the management team or R&D personnel on the Company

The Company's subsidiary in the main operating country is engaged in the research, development, production, and sales of wafer foundry and optoelectronic products. Talent is one of the Company's most important assets. It is challenging and time-consuming to cultivate R&D talents; therefore, the resignation of the management team or the key R&D personnel may adversely affect the Company's operations.

Therefore, in addition to establishing a good communication channel with employees, it is necessary to provide an environment for employees to learn and grow in order to enhance employees' loyalty and cohesion, and reduce the risk of personnel turnover; furthermore, implement relevant employee incentive programs to attract and retain the needed professionals, and establish the correlation between the participation of senior management and the business performance of the company.

4. Risk of senior manager turnover

The Company's business performance relies on the business strategy of the senior management and the accumulated customer relationships for a successful business expansion. Therefore, the Company's business operation could be affected adversely by the senior management turnover without adequate substitutes recruited in time for the job. Under the circumstances, the Company is committed to improving the internal working environment and well-being and establishing the correlation between the participation of senior management and the business performance of the company to reduce the risk of senior management turnover.

5. The Company is a holding company and is dependent on the performance of its subsidiaries and their ability to distribute dividends and is subject to restrictions on their distribution of dividends and

transfers of funds

The Company is a holding company established in the Cayman Islands without any commercial operation or source of revenue; therefore, mainly relies on the source of income from the subsidiaries. The Company's subsidiaries in the United States are an important source of operating profit for the Group. Therefore, the Company's distribution of cash dividends will be affected by the distribution of cash dividends or the reserve of earnings of the subsidiaries.

In addition, the Company's subsidiaries are separate and independent juristic persons. When a subsidiary is facing bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, liquidation, or assets realization, the assets acquired by the Company or the priority of distribution will be inferior to that of the subsidiary's creditors, including the subsidiary's transaction counterparty and the holder of the bonds issued by the subsidiary.

The Company's distribution of dividends or other benefits will be handled in accordance with relevant regulations. Investors are advised to have a solid understanding of the tax impact on their investment in a holding company and to consult with experts.

6. Protection of shareholders' equity

The Company Act of the Cayman Islands and the Republic of China is different in many ways. The Company has the articles of incorporation amended in accordance with the "Checklist for the Protection of Shareholders' Equity at Where the Foreign Issuers Registered" stipulated by Taipei Exchange. However, there remains many differences in the regulations governing business operation; therefore, investors cannot have the legal rights and interests of investment in Taiwan applied to the investment implemented in the Cayman Islands. Investors are advised to have a solid understanding and to consult with experts whether their shareholders' equity is protected by the law of the Cayman Islands.

7. Risks related to the statements in this annual report

① Facts and statistics

Certain information and statistics in this annual report are derived from different statistical publications, and such information may be inaccurate, incomplete, or outdated. The Company does not make any statement on the correctness or

accuracy of such publications, and investors should not excessively rely on their investment decisions on such information.

② Forward-looking statements and risks and uncertainties contained in this annual report

The forward-looking statements and information related to the Company and the affiliated companies in this annual report are based on the beliefs, assumptions, and information currently available to the Company's management. The wordings of "expect," "believe," "could," "anticipate," "in the future," "intend," "maybe," "must," "plan," "estimate," "seek," "should," "will," "may," "hope" and similar expressions in the annual report applied to the Company or the Company's management are intended as forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current viewpoints of the Company's management on future events, operations, current funds, and sources of funds; also, some of the viewpoints may not be realized or may be changed. These statements may be affected by certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, including other risk factors described in this annual report. Investors should think thoroughly since any forward-looking statement involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties.

The Company will not update forward-looking statements in this annual report or revise this annual report for any event or information that occurred thereafter. The forward-looking statements and circumstances in this annual report may or may not occur in the way that the Company anticipates due to the aforesaid risks, other risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Therefore, investors should not rely on any forward-looking statement. Please refer to pages 108-110 of this annual report regarding the advantages, disadvantages, and countermeasures of the Company's development prospects for other material risks and countermeasures related to the Company's operations. However, despite these countermeasures, the implementation could be interrupted due to force majeure events, resulting in adverse effects on the Company's business, operating results, and

financial conditions.

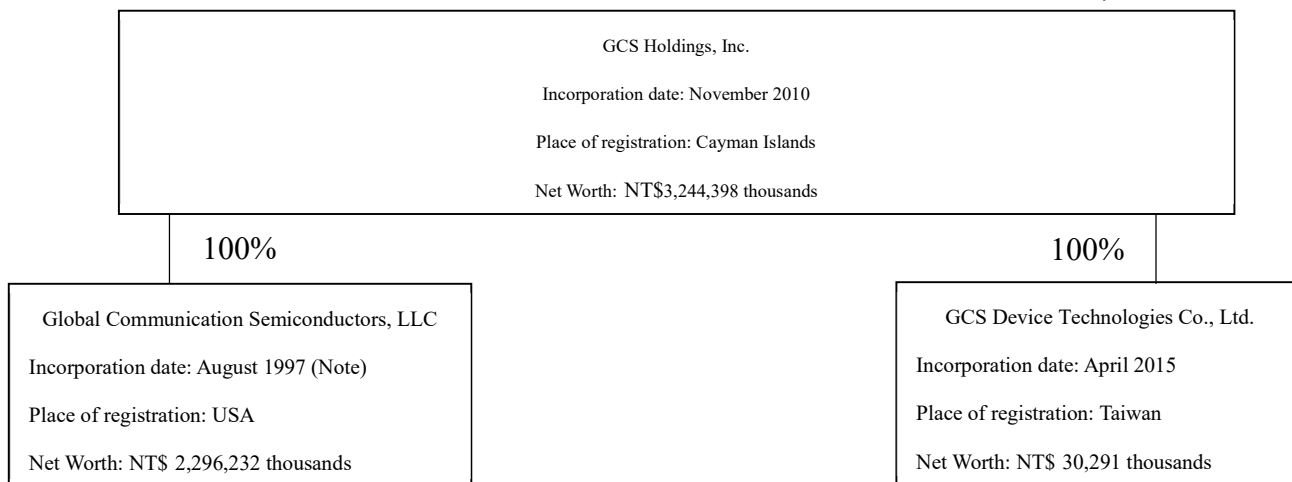
VII. Other important matters: None

Seven. Special disclosures

I. Information on affiliates

(I) Affiliated enterprise' organization chart

December 31, 2025



Data source: The 2025 consolidated financial report audited and attested by CPAs and the Company.

Note: Global Communication Semiconductors, Inc. was renamed as “Global Communication Semiconductors, LLC” in January 2011.

(II) Affiliated enterprises' information

December 31, 2025

Unit: Thousands

Reinvested business	Main business activities	investment amount	Equity Investment		Accounting Policies
			Number of shares	Ownership (%)	
GCS USA	1. Manufacturing of compound semiconductor wafers and foundry related services as well as granting royalty rights for intellectual property 2. Manufacturing and selling of advanced optoelectronics technology products	1,026,550	(Note)	100%	Equity method
GCS Device Technologies, Co., Ltd.	Product design and research development services	12,000	1,200,000	100%	Equity method

Note : GCS USA is a limited liability company, not a company limited by shares; therefore, no stock share is issued.

(III) Information on the same shareholders of the companies with a “controlling and subordinate relation”: None

(IV) The overall business activities of the affiliated enterprises: The main business activities of the Company's affiliated enterprises include compound semiconductor wafer foundry service, the research, development, production, and sales of AOC-brand optoelectronic products, product design, and related services.

(V) Information on the directors, supervisors, and Presidents of the affiliated enterprises

December 31, 2025

Company name	Job title	Name or representative	Shareholding (invested amount)	Shareholding ratio
GCS USA (Note)	CEO & President	Ann, Bau-Hsing	The Company's invested amount NT\$1,026,550 thousands	100%
GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd.	Corporate director representative	Huang, Ta-Lun	The Company shareholding 1,200,000 shares	100%
	President	Yu, You-Chong		

Note: GCS USA is a limited liability company, not a company limited by shares; therefore, no stock share is issued and no director or supervisor is appointed.

(VI) Operational overview of each affiliated enterprise

Unit: NT\$ Thousands except paid-up capital; December 31, 2025

Company name	Paid-up Capital (Thousands)	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net worth	Operating revenue	Operating profit (loss)	Profit (loss)	Earnings (losses) per share (NT\$)
GCS USA	USD 44,095	2,866,971	570,739	2,296,232	2,195,155	462,815	441,890	Note
GCS Device Technologies Co., Ltd.	NT\$ 12,000	56,593	26,302	30,291	30,331	(562)	(1,740)	(1.45)

Note : GCS USA is a limited liability company, not a company limited by shares; therefore, the earnings per share is not applicable.

(VII) Consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises:

Please go to Public Information Observatory > Single Company > Electronic File Download > Financial Statements.

Website: https://mops.twse.com.tw/mops/#/web/t57sb01_q1

(VIII) Affiliations report: The Company is not a subordinate company as defined in the “affiliated enterprises” chapter of the Company Act; therefore, it is not applicable.

II. The private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the date of annual report publication date :

Please refer to Market Observation Post System > Special Topics > Investment Section > Private Placement Section.

Website: <https://mops.twse.com.tw/mops/#/web/t116sb01>

III. Other supplementary information

Explanation of the major differences between the articles of association and the protection of shareholders’ equity in the Republic of China (ROC) :

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders’ equity	Reasons for Differences
1. The annual general meeting shall be convened at least once a year and it is to be convened within six months after the	Regarding the extraordinary general meeting convened outside the ROC by shareholders, since shareholders may convene and preside

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
<p>end of each fiscal year. The general meeting is convened by the board of directors.</p> <p>2. The general meeting shall be convened within the territory of the ROC. The general meeting that is to be convened outside the territory of the ROC should be submitted to the TPEX for approval within two days after the resolution of the board of directors or after the shareholder receiving the convening permission from the competent authority.</p> <p>3. Shareholders who hold more than 1% of the total number of issued shares may submit a proposal for discussion in writing or electronic form to the annual general meeting. The board of directors shall include the submitted proposals except for the following: The proposal submitted by a shareholder who has less than 1% of the total number of issued shares, the proposal is not a resolution to be deliberated by shareholders in the general meeting, the proposal is proposed exceeding the announced acceptance period, the proposal contains more than 300 words, or more than one proposal is proposed. Shareholders' proposals that are for urging the company to promote public interests or fulfill social responsibilities may be included for shareholders' deliberation by the board of directors.</p> <p>4. A shareholder who holds more than 3% of the total number of issued shares for more than one year continuously may request the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting by stating the proposed matters and reasons in writing. If the board of directors does not deliver a notice to convene within 15 days after receiving the request, the shareholders may report to the competent authority to have the general meeting convened.</p> <p>5. Shareholders who hold more than 50% of the total number of issued shares for more than three consecutive months may convene an extraordinary general</p>	<p>over an extraordinary general meeting without the permission of the competent authorities of the Cayman Islands, article 19.7 of the issuer's articles of association only provides that the approval of TPEX in advance is necessary. TPEX's approval within two days after the shareholder receiving the convening permission from the competent authority required by "important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity" is not a requirement.</p>

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
<p>meeting. The calculation of the shareholding period and number of shares held by shareholders is based on the shares held at the time of book-entry closing date.</p> <p>6. The following matters and contents are required to be specified in the “reasons for convening the general meeting” of the meeting notice, which shall not be raised by an extemporary motion. The following material contents may be published on the website designated by the competent securities authority or the company; also, the said website should be stated in the meeting notice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Election or discharge of directors and supervisors; (2) Alteration of the articles of association; (3) Reduction of capital; (4) Applying for the approval of ceasing its status as a public company; (5) Company dissolution, merger, share swap, and spin-off; (6) Entering into, amending, or terminating any contract for lease of the company’s business in whole, or for entrusted business, or for regular joint operation with others; (7) Transferring the whole or any essential part of the business or assets; (8) Acquiring another’s whole business or assets, which having great impacts on the business operation of the company; (9) Issuance of equity-linked securities through private placement; (10) Permission for director’s engaging in any business within the scope of the company’s business; (11) Distribution of dividends and bonuses in whole or in part with new shares issued; (12) Distribute legal reserve capital and additional paid-in capital earned by issuing new shares at a premium or by endowments received to the 	

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
original shareholders with new shares or in cash.	
<p>The company shall prepare the general meeting Handbook, and release the same 21 days before the annual general meeting or 15 days before the extraordinary general meeting along with other meeting related materials. However, a TPEX primary listed company shall upload the aforesaid electronic file by 30 days prior to the day on which the regular shareholders' meeting is to be held.</p>	<p>Regarding the release of the general meeting Handbook and other meeting-related materials, according to article 20.4 of the issuer's articles of association, the board of directors shall prepare the general meeting Handbook and supplementary materials in accordance with the regulations of public companies, and mail the same to shareholders or make available to all shareholders by other means; also, should have it uploaded to the Market Observation Post System in accordance with the regulations of public companies. The aforementioned "regulations of public company" includes the "Regulations Governing Content and Compliance Requirements for Handbook for General Meeting of Public Companies," which also provides in the proviso of article 6, paragraph 2 that "However, a TWSE or TPEX listed company shall upload the aforesaid electronic file by 30 days prior to the day on which the regular shareholders' meeting is to be held." Therefore, although the details of the timeline for sending meeting notices is not specified in the issuer's articles of association in accordance with the "important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity," the release of the Handbooks and other meeting-related materials should be handled in accordance with the regulations of public company (including the "Regulations Governing Content and Compliance Requirements for Handbook for General Meeting of Public Companies,") as stated in the preceding paragraph. Therefore, article 20.4 of the issuer's articles of association is in compliance with the "important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity."</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When the company holds a general meeting, it shall adopt a method of exercise of voting rights by electronic means. 2. When voting rights are exercised by way of a written ballot or by electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders meeting 	<p>For shareholders' exercising their voting rights by way of a written ballot or by electronic means, according to the explanations of the attorney in the Cayman Islands, regarding the provision "A shareholder exercising voting rights by way of a written ballot or by electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in</p>

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
<p>notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights by way of a written ballot or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extemporaneous motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting.</p> <p>3. A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by way of a written ballot or by electronic means shall deliver a written declaration of intent to the company two days before the date of the general meeting. When duplicate declarations of intent are delivered, the one served first shall prevail, except when a declaration is made to cancel the earlier declaration of intent.</p> <p>4. After a shareholder has exercised voting rights by way of a written ballot or by electronic means, in the event the shareholder intends to attend the general meeting in person, a written declaration of intent to revoke the voting rights already exercised under the preceding paragraph shall be made known to the company, by the same means by which the voting rights were exercised two days before the date of the general meeting. If the notice of revocation is submitted after that time, the voting rights already exercised by way of a written ballot or by electronic means shall prevail.</p> <p>5. A shareholder who has a personal interest in the matter under discussion at a meeting, which may impair the interest of the company, shall not vote nor exercise the voting right on behalf of another shareholder. The number of shares for which voting rights may not be exercised under the preceding paragraph shall not be counted in determining the number of votes of the shareholders present at the meeting.</p> <p>6. Except in the circumstances otherwise provided for in the articles of association, a shareholder shall have one voting power in respect of each share in his/her/its possession.</p>	<p>person,” is not stipulated in the law of the Cayman Islands. Thus, the foregoing methods will not be deemed as attending the meeting in person. Instead, it is suggested to have the chairman of the general meeting appointed as his proxy to vote and proxies obtained by the chairman of the general meeting is exempted from the limit of proxy power of 3% of the total outstanding voting shares. Article 25.4 of the issuer’s articles of association provides that “A Member who exercises his voting power at a general meeting by way of a written ballot or by electronic transmission shall be deemed to have appointed the chairman of the general meeting as his proxy to vote his shares at the general meeting only in the manner directed by his written instrument or electric document,” rather than “shareholders exercising voting rights by way of a written ballot or by electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person” as stipulated in the “important matters concerning the protection of shareholders’ equity.” It is also stipulated in article 26.2 of the issuer’s articles of association that the proxies obtained by the chairman of the general meeting is exempted from the limit of proxy power of 3% of the total outstanding voting shares.</p>

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
<p>7. The shares shall have no voting power under any of the following circumstances. The number of shares for which voting rights may not be exercised shall not be calculated as issued and outstanding shares:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The share(s) of a company that are held by the issuing company itself in accordance with the laws; (2) The shares of a holding company that are held by its subordinate company, where the total number of voting shares or total shares equity held by the holding company in such a subordinate company represents more than one half of the total number of voting shares or the total shares equity of such a subordinate company. (3) The shares of a holding company and its subordinate company(ies) that are held by another company, where the total number of the shares or total shares equity of that company held by the holding company and its subordinate company(ies) directly or indirectly represents more than one half of the total number of voting shares or the total share equity of such a company. 	
<p>A company shall not do any of the following acts without a resolution adopted by a majority of the shareholders present who represent two-thirds or more of the total number of its outstanding shares. If the total number of shares represented by the shareholders present at shareholders meeting is not sufficient to meet the criteria specified above, the resolution to be made thereto may be adopted by two-thirds or more of the attending shareholders who represent a majority of the total number of its outstanding shares:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter into, amend, or terminate any contract for lease of the company's business in whole, or for entrusted business, or for regular joint operation with others; transfer the whole or any essential part of its business or assets; or acquire another's whole business or 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regarding the resolutions passed in the general meeting, in addition to the ordinary resolutions and supermajority resolutions under the laws of Taiwan, "Special Resolution" set forth under article 1.1 of the issuer's articles of association is provided in Cayman Islands Company Act. It refers to a resolution passed by the votes cast by a majority of at least two-thirds of the voting rights represented by the shareholders present at the meeting, which includes the shareholders voting in person, by proxy, or by the representatives authorized by the corporate shareholders or legal person shareholders; provided that, such resolution will not violate applicable laws. 2. According to the Company Act of the

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
<p>assets, which has great effect on the business operation of the company.</p> <p>2. Alteration of the articles of association;</p> <p>3. For any modification or alteration in the articles of association prejudicial to the privileges of preferred shareholders, a resolution is to be resolved in the general meeting convened for preferred shareholders.</p> <p>4. Distribution of dividends and bonuses in whole or in part with new shares issued;</p> <p>5. Resolution of dissolution, merger, or spin-off;</p> <p>6. Issuance of employee restricted shares;</p> <p>7. Share swap.</p>	<p>Cayman Islands, the following matters shall be resolved in accordance with the Special Resolutions of the Cayman Islands:</p> <p>(1) Amendments to the articles of association:</p> <p>According to the laws of the Cayman Islands, the amendment to the articles of association should be made in accordance with the Special Resolutions stipulated in the Company Act of the Cayman Islands. Therefore, the resolution thresholds for making amendments to organizational documents and articles of association stipulated in article 12.2 of issuer's articles of association is not based on the "supermajority resolution" set forth in the "important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity" stipulated in the laws of Taiwan. In addition, according to article 13 of the issuer's articles of association, if any amendment to the articles of association impairs the rights of preferred shareholders, in addition to the resolution passed by a Special Resolutions stipulated in the Company Act of the Cayman Islands in the general meeting, it must be approved by the preferred shareholders with the Special Resolutions stipulated in the Company Act of the Cayman Islands in the preferred shareholders general meeting.</p> <p>(2) Dissolution:</p> <p>According to the laws of the Cayman Islands, if the company decides to be liquidated and dissolved voluntarily because the company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due, the dissolution must be resolved in the general meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if it is a voluntary dissolution for a reason otherwise stated above, the dissolution shall be resolved in accordance with the Special Resolutions of the Company Act of the Cayman Islands. Therefore, the resolution threshold for voluntary dissolution due to a reason other than insolvency as stated in article 12.4 of the</p>

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
	<p>issuer's articles of association has not been changed to the "Supermajority Resolutions" under the law of Taiwan in accordance with the requirement of the "important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity."</p> <p>(3) Merger:</p> <p>The Company Act of the Cayman Islands has mandatory requirements for voting on a "merger as defined by the laws of the Cayman Islands," which is stipulated in article 12.3(b) of the issuer's articles of association that a "merger" (subject to the requirement of complying with article 12.2 (e) of the articles of association) shall be resolved in accordance with the "Supermajority Resolutions" under the law of Taiwan.</p> <p>The difference between the aforementioned matters and the "Checklist for the Protection of Shareholders' Equity at Where the Foreign Issuers Registered" is that the important matters in the "important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity" that are to be resolved in accordance with the "Supermajority Resolutions" are to be resolved separately in accordance with the "Supermajority Resolutions" and "Special Resolutions" of the Cayman Islands as stated in the issuer's articles of association, as the case maybe. Since such difference results from the law of the Cayman Islands and the "Supermajority Resolutions" matters as set forth in the "important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity" has been illustrated in the Supermajority Resolutions of the issuer's articles of association and the Special Resolutions of the Cayman Islands; therefore, the issuer's articles of association should have limited impact on shareholders' equity.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term of office of a director shall not exceed three years; but he/she may be eligible for re-election. 2. In the process of electing directors and supervisors at a general meeting, the number of votes exercisable in respect of one share shall be the same as the number of directors and supervisors to be elected, and the total number of votes 	<p>There is no corresponding concept of "supervisor" according to the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Company has an Audit Committee; therefore, there is no relevant provision related to supervisors in the issuer's articles of association.</p>

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
<p>per share may be consolidated for the election of one candidate or may be split for the election of two or more candidates. The ballots received by a candidate represent a prevailing number of votes and shall be deemed a director-elect.</p> <p>3. A director may be discharged at any time by a resolution adopted at a general meeting.</p>	
<p>1. Supervisors of a company shall be elected by the general meeting, among them at least one supervisor shall have a domicile within the territory of the ROC.</p> <p>2. The term of office of a supervisor shall not exceed three years; but he/she may be eligible for re-election.</p> <p>3. In case all supervisors of a company are discharged, the board of directors shall, within 60 days, convene an extraordinary general meeting to elect new supervisors.</p> <p>4. Supervisors shall supervise the execution of business operations of the company, and may at any time investigate the business and financial conditions of the company, inspect, transcribe or make copies of the accounting books and documents, and request the board of directors or managerial officers to make reports thereon.</p> <p>5. Supervisors shall audit the various statements and records prepared by the board of directors for submission to the general meeting, and shall make a report of their findings and opinions at the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>6. To facilitate the performance of duties, Supervisors may appoint a certified public accountant and attorney to conduct the auditing on their behalf.</p> <p>7. Supervisors of a company may attend the meeting of the board of directors to express their opinions. In case the Board of Directors or any director violates the laws, regulations, articles of association, or the resolutions of the shareholders meeting when carrying out their duties, the supervisors shall forthwith advise, by</p>	<p>There is no corresponding concept of "supervisor" according to the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Company has an Audit Committee; therefore, there is no relevant provision related to supervisors in the issuer's articles of association.</p>

Important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity	Reasons for Differences
<p>notice, to the Board of directors or the violating director, as the case may be, to cease such act.</p> <p>8. The supervisor may each exercise the supervision power individually.</p> <p>9. A supervisor shall not be concurrently a director, a managerial officer, or other staff/employee of the company.</p>	
<p>1. The director of a company shall exercise duties of loyalty and due care of a good administrator when conducting the business operation of the company; and if he/she has violated any provision of the applicable laws and/or regulations and thus caused damage to the company, he/she shall be liable for the damage to the company. If a director profits from an act carried out on his/her own behalf or for another, the general meeting may, by a resolution, consider the earnings in such an act as earnings of the company.</p> <p>2. The director who has violated any provision of the applicable laws and regulations when conducting business operation and thus caused damage to others, he/she and the company shall be liable, jointly and severally, for the damage to others.</p> <p>3. The managerial officers and supervisors of the company shall bear the same responsibilities for damages as the directors of the company within the scope of performing their duties.</p>	<p>Except for the fact that the laws of the Cayman Islands do not have a corresponding concept of "supervisor," and therefore the issuer's articles of association do not contain provisions on supervisors' liability for damages, article 47.2 of the articles of association complies with the "important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' equity."</p>

IV. Occurrences of the matters listed in Article 36, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act that significantly affect shareholders' equity or security price, in the most recent year or as of the annual report publication date:None.

GCS Holdings, Inc.



Representative: Ta-Lun (Darren) Huang

