

**CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.**  
**PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL**  
**STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’**  
**REPORT**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR 25005300

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.

***Opinion***

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

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors (please refer to the *Other matter* section of our report), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

***Basis for opinion***

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagement of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the report of other auditors are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## ***Key audit matters***

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

### ***Appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue***

#### Description

For the accounting policy of revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4(33). For the details of sales revenue, please refer to Note 6(21). For the year ended December 31, 2025, the sales revenue amounted to NT\$ 14,059,167 thousand.

The Company's main business is the manufacturing and sales of various tires and rubber products. The main sources of sales revenue are from the assembly plants and dealers. In accordance with the contract terms with some assembly plants, as inspections are completed in the assembly plants and the transfer of control of the merchandise is completed, sales revenue is recognized. The sales revenue recognition process involves many manual controls and adjustments are likely to occur. As a result, the timing of sales revenue recognition could be inappropriate. The aforementioned issue arises from the Company's subsidiaries, recognized under investments accounted for using equity method. Therefore, we included the appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue as one of the key areas of focus for this year.

#### How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to the above key audit matter are summarized as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the Company's sales revenue cycle, reviewed internal control process and contracts of assembly plant sales in order to assess the effectiveness of managements' control of revenue recognition on assembly plant sales.

2. We tested the Company's sales transactions around the year-end date to check whether assembly plant sales are recorded in the proper period. We also tested whether changes in inventory and cost of goods sold were carried over and recorded in the proper period in order to assess the appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue.

***Timing of reclassification of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment to property, plant and equipment.***

Description

For the accounting policy of property, plant and equipment, please refer to Note 4(16). For the details of property, plant and equipment, please refer to Note 6(7). As at December 31, 2025, the unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance amounted to NT\$ 991,689 thousand.

To maintain market competitiveness, the Company continuously expands plants, replaces old production lines with new ones and incurs significant amounts of capital expenditures every year. The unfinished construction and uninspected equipment are measured at cost. When the finished construction's inspection report is issued and the uninspected equipment is ready for use, they are reclassified to property, plant and equipment and starts accrual of depreciation expense. The inspection process involves human judgement, thus, the timing of reclassification and accrual of depreciation expense could be inappropriate. Therefore, we indicated that the audit of timing of depreciation recognition after reclassification of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment to property, plant and equipment as one of the key areas of focus for this year.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to the above key audit matter are summarized as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the Company's property, plant and equipment process cycle, reviewed internal control process and purchase contracts of property, plant and equipment in order to assess the effectiveness of managements' control of timing of reclassification of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment to property, plant and equipment.

2. We tailored our audit over fixed asset classification to check whether reclassification of assets are correct and recorded in the proper period.
3. We verified the status of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment and assessed the reasonableness of the recognition of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment.

***Other matter – Scope of the audit***

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments recognised under the equity method that are included in the parent company only financial statements. The balances of investments accounted for under equity method were NT\$ 16,488,708 thousand and NT\$ 14,766,847 thousand, representing 13% and 12% of total assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively; and the share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method were NT\$ 1,121,474 thousand and NT\$ 1,087,509 thousand, representing 23% and 10% of the total comprehensive income for the years then ended, respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein is based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the

Company's financial reporting process.

***Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements***

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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Chou, Chien-Hung

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Wang, Yu-Chuan

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 12, 2026

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

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

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS  
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
<b>Current assets</b>						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 2,224,920	2	\$ 4,477,468	3
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	6(2)	35,588	-	33,345	-
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	6(3)	598,474	-	-	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	6,931	-	15,944	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	902,748	1	1,024,971	1
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	1,138,475	1	1,410,236	1
1200	Other receivables		21,747	-	31,788	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	1,877,296	2	1,992,434	2
130X	Inventories	6(5)	1,789,480	1	2,016,090	2
1410	Prepayments		84,391	-	126,217	-
1470	Other current assets		5,147	-	18,945	-
11XX	<b>Current Assets</b>		<u>8,685,197</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11,147,438</u>	<u>9</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non- current	6(2)	58,187	-	58,187	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6(6)	103,225,386	82	98,728,051	79
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	6(7)	12,978,996	10	13,672,406	11
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	62,801	-	82,397	-
1760	Investment property, net	6(9)	286,701	-	287,246	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(10)	41,363	-	26,553	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(27)	746,440	1	799,137	1
1900	Other non-current assets		3,072	-	4,119	-
15XX	<b>Non-current assets</b>		<u>117,402,946</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>113,658,096</u>	<u>91</u>
1XXX	<b>Total assets</b>		<u>\$ 126,088,143</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 124,805,534</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS  
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	6(11)	\$ 1,500,000	1	\$ -	-
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(20)	129,224	-	81,937	-
2150	Notes payable		3,734	-	-	-
2170	Accounts payable		836,430	1	985,416	1
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	39,686	-	25,406	-
2200	Other payables	6(13) and 7	1,537,199	1	1,638,179	1
2230	Current tax liabilities	6(27)	277,681	-	475,824	1
2250	Current provisions		17,997	-	-	-
2280	Current lease liabilities	7	23,987	-	32,624	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(14)(15)	5,490,000	5	7,840,000	6
2399	Other current liabilities, others	6(13)	70,951	-	88,706	-
21XX	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<u>9,926,889</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11,168,092</u>	<u>9</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(14)	-	-	4,000,000	3
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(15)	26,580,000	21	17,910,000	15
2560	Current tax liabilities-non current		235,504	-	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(27)	2,045,824	2	1,659,389	1
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	7	39,627	-	50,467	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(6)(16)	279,215	-	212,078	-
25XX	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<u>29,180,170</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23,831,934</u>	<u>19</u>
2XXX	<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>39,107,059</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>35,000,026</u>	<u>28</u>
<b>Equity</b>						
Share capital						
3110	Shares capital - common stock	6(17)	32,414,155	26	32,414,155	26
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus		116,376	-	104,251	-
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserve		18,701,446	15	17,893,214	14
3320	Special reserve		4,182,315	3	6,921,572	6
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		35,674,914	28	36,654,631	29
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest	6(20)	( 4,108,122)	( 3)	( 4,182,315)	( 3)
3XXX	<b>Total equity</b>		<u>86,981,084</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>89,805,508</u>	<u>72</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments						
3X2X	<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<u>\$ 126,088,143</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 124,805,534</u>	<u>100</u>

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

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31				
		2025		2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
4000	Sales revenue	6(21) and 7	\$ 14,059,167	100	\$ 16,781,196	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)	( 10,948,586)	( 78)	( 12,053,337)	( 72)
5900	Net operating margin		3,110,581	22	4,727,859	28
5910	Unrealized loss from sales		205,417	1	63,295	1
5950	Gross profit from operation		3,315,998	23	4,791,154	29
	Operating expenses					
6100	Selling expenses		( 1,368,459)	( 9)	( 1,449,178)	( 9)
6200	General and administrative expenses		( 957,841)	( 7)	( 942,884)	( 6)
6300	Research and development expenses		( 818,936)	( 6)	( 774,004)	( 4)
6000	Total operating expenses		( 3,145,236)	( 22)	( 3,166,066)	( 19)
6900	Operating profit		170,762	1	1,625,088	10
	Non-operating income and losses					
7100	Interest income	6(22) and 7	91,821	1	156,963	1
7010	Other income	6(23) and 7	1,124,686	8	1,123,656	6
7020	Other gains and losses	6(24)	( 124,010)	( 1)	374,996	2
7050	Finance costs	6(25)	( 485,102)	( 3)	( 385,831)	( 2)
7070	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	4,974,093	35	6,193,628	37
7000	Total non-operating income and losses		5,581,488	40	7,463,412	44
7900	<b>Profit before income tax</b>		5,752,250	41	9,088,500	54
7950	Income tax expense	6(27)	( 897,918)	( 7)	( 1,071,384)	( 6)
8200	<b>Profit for the year</b>		\$ 4,854,332	34	\$ 8,017,116	48

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31				
		2025		2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>						
<b>Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>						
8311	Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	6(16)	\$ 17,332	-	\$ 77,355	-
8316	Unrealized gain on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	2,243	-	10,450	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(6)	457	-	3,320	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(27)	(3,466)	-	(15,471)	-
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		16,566	-	75,654	-
<b>Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>						
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(20)	89,937	1	3,411,009	20
8399	Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(20)(27)	(17,987)	-	(682,202)	(4)
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		71,950	1	2,728,807	16
8300	<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		\$ 88,516	1	\$ 2,804,461	16
8500	<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		\$ 4,942,848	35	\$ 10,821,577	64
9750	Basic earnings per share	6(28)	\$ 1.50		\$ 2.47	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	6(28)	\$ 1.50		\$ 2.47	

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

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

	Notes	Capital surplus				Retained earnings			Other equity interest		Total equity
		Share capital - common stock	Treasury stock transactions	Gain on sale of assets	Donated assets received	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
<b>Year ended December 31, 2024</b>											
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 32,414,155	\$ 9,772	\$ 42,804	\$ 17,468	\$ 17,172,449	\$ 5,870,977	\$ 36,826,502	(\$ 6,935,802)	\$ 14,230	\$ 85,432,555
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	8,017,116	-	-	8,017,116
Other comprehensive income for the year	6(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,204	2,728,807	10,450	2,804,461
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	8,082,320	2,728,807	10,450	10,821,577
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings:											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	720,765	-	( 720,765 )	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	1,050,595	( 1,050,595 )	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 6,482,831 )	-	-	( 6,482,831 )
Capital surplus arising from donated assets		-	-	-	36,105	-	-	-	-	-	36,105
Dividends extinguished by prescription claimed by shareholders		-	-	-	( 1,898 )	-	-	-	-	-	( 1,898 )
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 32,414,155	\$ 9,772	\$ 42,804	\$ 51,675	\$ 17,893,214	\$ 6,921,572	\$ 36,654,631	(\$ 4,206,995)	\$ 24,680	\$ 89,805,508
<b>Year ended December 31, 2025</b>											
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 32,414,155	\$ 9,772	\$ 42,804	\$ 51,675	\$ 17,893,214	\$ 6,921,572	\$ 36,654,631	(\$ 4,206,995)	\$ 24,680	\$ 89,805,508
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,854,332	-	-	4,854,332
Other comprehensive income for the year	6(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,323	71,950	2,243	88,516
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,868,655	71,950	2,243	4,942,848
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings:											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	808,232	-	( 808,232 )	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	( 2,739,257 )	2,739,257	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 7,779,397 )	-	-	( 7,779,397 )
Capital surplus arising from donated assets		-	-	-	12,180	-	-	-	-	-	12,180
Dividends extinguished by prescription claimed by shareholders		-	-	-	( 55 )	-	-	-	-	-	( 55 )
Balance at December 31, 2025		\$ 32,414,155	\$ 9,772	\$ 42,804	\$ 63,800	\$ 18,701,446	\$ 4,182,315	\$ 35,674,914	(\$ 4,135,045)	\$ 26,923	\$ 86,981,084

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

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
Profit before tax		\$ 5,752,250	\$ 9,088,500
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Unrealised gain on inter-company transaction		( 183,279 )	( 75,491 )
Depreciation	6(7)(26)	1,276,232	1,288,853
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	6(8)(26)	33,863	36,320
Depreciation on investment property	6(9)(26)	545	545
Amortisation expense	6(10)(26)	41,049	34,309
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(7)(24)	( 23,659 )	( 25,228 )
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	( 4,974,093 )	( 6,193,628 )
Interest income	6(22)	( 91,821 )	( 156,963 )
Dividends income	6(23)	( 462 )	( 324 )
Interest expense	6(25)	485,102	385,831
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		54,595	( 162,452 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		9,013	( 2,984 )
Accounts receivable		122,223	( 180,991 )
Accounts receivable - related parties		271,761	520,972
Inventories		251,257	( 322,096 )
Other current assets		124,418	123,175
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current		47,287	( 8,820 )
Notes payable		3,734	( 20,000 )
Accounts payable		( 148,986 )	( 73,883 )
Accounts payable - related parties		14,280	( 11,462 )
Other payables		( 99,566 )	( 8,202 )
Accrued pension liabilities		( 21,694 )	( 33,019 )
Other current liabilities		( 17,755 )	26,533
Cash inflow generated from operations		2,926,294	4,229,495
Interest received		4,466	16,240
Dividends received		2,109,160	1,437,124
Interest paid		( 493,861 )	( 385,498 )
Income tax paid		( 429,080 )	( 1,565,452 )
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>4,116,979</u>	<u>3,731,909</u>

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		(\$ 598,474 )	\$ -
Proceeds from repayments of financial assets at amortised cost		-	922,433
Decrease (increase) in other receivables - related parties		111,692	( 268,332 )
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		( 1,272,042 )	( 1,288,066 )
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(7)	( 585,085 )	( 560,843 )
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		63,910	74,360
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(10)	( 55,859 )	( 31,156 )
Decrease in refundable deposits		1,045	20,783
Net cash flows used in investing activities		( 2,334,813 )	( 1,130,821 )
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6(11)(30)	-	( 600,000 )
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	6(11)(30)	2,000,000	-
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	6(11)(30)	( 500,000 )	( 300,000 )
Repayments of corporate bonds	6(14)(30)	( 4,000,000 )	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	6(15)(30)	12,200,000	7,900,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	6(15)(30)	( 5,880,000 )	( 4,200,000 )
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	6(30)	897	( 676 )
Repayments of principal portion of lease liabilities	6(8)(30)	( 33,744 )	( 35,897 )
Cash dividends paid	6(19)(30)	( 7,779,397 )	( 6,482,831 )
Capital surplus arising from donated assets		12,180	36,105
Dividends extinguished by prescription claimed by shareholders		( 55 )	( 1,898 )
Net cash flows used in financing activities		( 3,980,119 )	( 3,685,197 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		( 54,595 )	162,452
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		( 2,252,548 )	( 921,657 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	4,477,468	5,399,125
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	<u>\$ 2,224,920</u>	<u>\$ 4,477,468</u>

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

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated on December 1969 and is primarily engaged in: (a) Processing, manufacturing and trading of bicycle tires, electrical vehicle tires, reclaimed rubber, various rubbers and resin and other rubber products. (b) Manufacturing and trading of various rubber products and relevant rubber machinery. The Company has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange starting from December 1987.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These parent company only financial statements have been authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Specific provisions of Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments’	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity’	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, ‘Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information’	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

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

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

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

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

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

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

IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure in financial statements’

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
  - (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
  - (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within ‘other gains and losses’.

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

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

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

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

(5) Cash equivalents

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

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

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

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:
  - (a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
  - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:
  - (a) The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.
  - (b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognised in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

- A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
  - (a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
  - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.
- D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

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

(10) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measured the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component on every balance sheet dates.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries and associates

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- B. Unrealized gains or losses on transactions between the Company and subsidiaries have been eliminated. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- C. The Company's share of subsidiaries' post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, and its share of subsidiaries' post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals to or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company shall recognize the loss proportional to its shares.
- D. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

- E. When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.
- F. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.
- G. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- H. When changes in an associate's equity that are not recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes not affecting the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognizes the Company's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- I. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- J. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.
- K. According to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, net income and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall use the same allotments as the ones that are attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Equity in parent company only financial statements should be equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

(15) Joint operation and investments accounted for using the equity method- joint ventures

The Company accounts for its interest in a joint venture using the equity method. When the transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss, all such losses shall be recognized immediately. When the Company's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture together with any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

(16) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:
  - (a) Buildings: 5 ~ 60 years
  - (b) Machinery and equipment: 5 ~ 30 years
  - (c) Test equipment: 5 ~ 15 years
  - (d) Transportation equipment: 5 ~ 10 years
  - (e) Office equipment: 3 ~ 10 years
  - (f) Other assets: 3~ 20years

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

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

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

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and
- (c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

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

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

(18) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 ~ 40 years.

(19) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2 to 8 years.

(20) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(21) Borrowings

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

(22) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

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

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

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

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

(24) Bonds payable

Ordinary corporate bonds issued by the Company are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortised to profit or loss over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method as an adjustment to 'finance costs'.

(25) Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(26) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(27) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. A financial guarantee contract is initially recognized at its fair value adjusted for transaction costs on the trade date. After initial recognition, the financial guarantee is measured at the higher of the initial fair value less cumulative amortization and the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation on each balance sheet date.

(28) Non-hedging derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(29) Provisions

- A. Provisions (including warranties, decommissioning, restructuring, onerous contracts, and contingent liabilities from business combinations, etc.) are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.
- B. Under the Climate Change Response Act and its regulations in the ROC, carbon fees levied are not applicable under IFRIC 21, 'Levies' but are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. If the estimated annual emissions are probable to exceed the threshold for levying, liabilities in relation to emission fees are estimated and accrued based on the proportion of emissions already incurred to the estimated annual emissions in the interim financial statements.

(30) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.
- ii. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees' and directors' remuneration

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

(31) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(32) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements as liabilities in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders ; stock dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements as stock dividends to be distributed in the period in which they are approved by the Company's Board of Directors and are reclassified to common shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(33) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

A. The Company manufactures and sells various tire and rubber products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. Sales revenue of the Company, which mainly consists of sale of various tires and rubber products, was recognised based on the contract price net of sales discount and price break. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales discounts and allowances and price break, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. A refund liability is recognised for expected sales discounts and allowances and price break payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. The sales are usually made with a credit term of 30 ~90 days. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

C. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

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

The preparation of the parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. There are no critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions uncertainty for the year ended December 31, 2025.

## 6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

### (1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 935	\$ 1,086
Checking deposits	77	31
Demand deposits	339,765	764,733
Foreign currency deposits	1,884,143	2,459,185
Time deposits	-	1,252,433
	<u>\$ 2,224,920</u>	<u>\$ 4,477,468</u>
Interest rate range		
Time deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>1.50%~1.65%</u>

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

### (2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 8,665	\$ 8,665
Valuation adjustment	26,923	24,680
Total	<u>\$ 35,588</u>	<u>\$ 33,345</u>
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	<u>\$ 58,187</u>	<u>\$ 58,197</u>

A. The Company has elected to classify equity instruments investments that are considered to be steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$93,775 thousand and \$91,532 thousand as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

B. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 2,243</u>	<u>\$ 10,450</u>

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

(3) Financial assets at amortised cost

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Current items:	
Time deposits with maturity over twelve months	\$ <u>598,474</u>

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had no financial assets at amortised cost.

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

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>
Interest income	\$ <u>1,196</u>

C. As at December 31, 2025, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company was \$598,474 thousand.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Notes and accounts receivables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Notes receivable	\$ 6,931	\$ 15,944
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	<u>\$ 6,931</u>	<u>\$ 15,944</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 914,466	\$ 1,036,689
Less: Loss allowance	( 11,718)	( 11,718)
	<u>\$ 902,748</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,971</u>

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

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Without past due	\$ 827,685	\$ 6,931	\$ 898,597	\$ 15,944
Up to 30 days	63,490	-	102,347	-
31 -90 days	17,384	-	25,683	-
91 -180 days	44	-	6,292	-
Over 180 days	5,863	-	3,770	-
	<u>\$ 914,466</u>	<u>\$ 6,931</u>	<u>\$ 1,036,689</u>	<u>\$ 15,944</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2024, the balance of accounts receivable and notes receivable from contracts with customers amounted to \$2,788,148 thousand.

C. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes and accounts receivable was \$6,931 thousand and \$15,944 thousand; \$902,748 thousand and \$1,024,971 thousand, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw material	\$ 685,871	\$ -	\$ 685,871
Work in progress	491,441	-	491,441
Finished goods	626,072	( 13,904)	612,168
	<u>\$ 1,803,384</u>	<u>(\$ 13,904)</u>	<u>\$ 1,789,480</u>

  

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 839,479	\$ -	\$ 839,479
Work in progress	533,626	-	533,626
Finished goods	656,889	( 13,904)	642,985
	<u>\$ 2,029,994</u>	<u>(\$ 13,904)</u>	<u>\$ 2,016,090</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the period:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ 10,951,727	\$ 12,061,538
Others	( 3,141)	( 8,201)
	<u>\$ 10,948,586</u>	<u>\$ 12,053,337</u>

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries:		
MAXXIS International Co., Ltd.	\$ 47,128,106	\$ 45,838,228
CST Trading Ltd.	34,253,067	32,713,289
MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	14,895,042	13,956,032
CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	3,829,172	3,690,850
MAXXIS Rubber India Private Limited	1,224,458	465,167
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	-	144,979
CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	943,964	901,974
MAXXIS (Taiwan) Trading CO., LTD	524,896	626,794
MAXXIS Tech Center Europe B.V.	123,801	104,853
PT. MAXXIS TRADING INDONESIA	36,982	40,094
Maxxis Europe B.V.	63,001	55,784
MAXXIS INTERNATIONAL MEXICO S. de R.L. de C.V.	348	373
MAXXIS RUBBER JAPAN CO., LTD.	10,995	10,995
Associates:		
NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED	191,554	178,639
	<u>\$ 103,225,386</u>	<u>\$ 98,728,051</u>

A. As at December 31, 2025, the credit balance of long-term equity investments, shown as ‘other non-current liabilities’, is due to the Company continuously providing financial support, the relevant details are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Subsidiary:	
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	<u>\$ 104,613</u>

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had no credit balance of long-term equity investments transaction.

B. Subsidiary

Details of the Company’s subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) of the Company’s consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

C. The details of profits and losses of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries:		
MAXXIS International Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,736,863	\$ 2,278,086
CST Trading Ltd.	1,879,560	2,670,853
MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	1,622,142	1,565,059
CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	123,220	212,327
MAXXIS Rubber India Private Limited	( 384,923)	( 477,596)
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	( 248,239)	( 477,449)
CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	14,666	84,109
MAXXIS (Taiwan) Trading CO., LTD	203,402	305,283
MAXXIS Tech Center Europe B.V.	9,982	8,529
PT. MAXXIS TRADING INDONESIA	( 617)	( 1,962)
Maxxis Europe B.V.	146	( 4,679)
MAXXIS INTERNATIONAL MEXICO S. de R.L. de C.V.	( 62)	( 66)
MAXXIS RUBBER JAPAN CO., LTD.	496	188
Associates:		
NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED	17,457	946
	<u>\$ 4,974,093</u>	<u>\$ 6,163,628</u>

The recognition of gains on investments accounted for using the equity method was based on financial statements reviewed by independent auditors, except NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED, which were based on financial statements prepared by joint ventures.

D. Joint ventures

The carrying amount of the Company's interests in all individually immaterial joint ventures and the Company's share of the operating results are summarized below:

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amount of the Company's individually immaterial joint ventures amounted to \$191,554 thousand and \$178,639 thousand, respectively.

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Share of profit of joint ventures accounted for using equity method	\$ 17,457	\$ 946
Other comprehensive income - net of tax	457	3,320
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 17,914</u>	<u>\$ 4,266</u>

(7) Property, plant and equipment, net

	Year ended December 31, 2025				
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	Closing balance
Cost					
Land	\$ 3,925,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,925,468
Buildings and structures	7,055,644	80,793	( 6,883)	222,404	7,351,958
Machinery	15,075,478	182,259	( 118,240)	200,692	15,340,189
Testing equipment	835,382	31,550	( 8,580)	321	858,673
Transportation equipment	213,441	5,761	( 2,624)	6,007	222,585
Office equipment	220,246	20,449	( 400)	-	240,295
Other facilities	4,949,160	109,841	( 52,767)	15,192	5,021,426
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	1,262,275	180,429	-	( 451,015)	991,689
	<u>\$ 33,537,094</u>	<u>\$ 611,082</u>	<u>(\$ 189,494)</u>	<u>(\$ 6,399)</u>	<u>\$ 33,952,283</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	(\$ 3,273,109)	(\$ 197,667)	\$ 2,851	\$ -	(\$ 3,467,925)
Machinery	( 10,701,275)	( 910,659)	105,373	-	( 11,506,561)
Testing equipment	( 813,005)	( 15,716)	7,802	323	( 820,596)
Transportation equipment	( 190,029)	( 7,031)	2,624	( 323)	( 194,759)
Office equipment	( 202,220)	( 6,753)	400	-	( 208,573)
Other facilities	( 4,685,050)	( 138,407)	48,584	-	( 4,774,873)
	<u>(\$ 19,864,688)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,276,233)</u>	<u>\$ 167,634</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 20,973,287)</u>
	<u>\$ 13,672,406</u>				<u>\$ 12,978,996</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
Cost					
Land	\$ 3,925,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,925,468
Buildings and structures	6,982,991	43,015	-	29,638	7,055,644
Machinery	14,991,418	140,218	( 140,725)	84,567	15,075,478
Testing equipment	843,810	7,750	( 15,120)	( 1,058)	835,382
Transportation equipment	207,039	10,501	( 6,499)	2,400	213,441
Office equipment	204,718	15,528	-	-	220,246
Other facilities	4,922,244	100,133	( 79,184)	5,967	4,949,160
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	1,181,106	203,991	-	( 122,822)	1,262,275
	<u>\$ 33,258,794</u>	<u>\$ 521,136</u>	<u>(\$ 241,528)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,308)</u>	<u>\$ 33,537,094</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	(\$ 3,076,686)	(\$ 196,423)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 3,273,109)
Machinery	( 9,947,248)	( 870,978)	119,791	( 2,840)	( 10,701,275)
Testing equipment	( 809,326)	( 18,799)	15,120	-	( 813,005)
Transportation equipment	( 184,925)	( 11,603)	6,499	-	( 190,029)
Office equipment	( 195,872)	( 6,348)	-	-	( 202,220)
Other facilities	( 4,570,900)	( 184,702)	70,552	-	( 4,685,050)
	<u>(\$ 18,784,957)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,288,853)</u>	<u>\$ 211,962</u>	<u>(\$ 2,840)</u>	<u>(\$ 19,864,688)</u>
	<u>\$ 14,473,837</u>				<u>\$ 13,672,406</u>

Note: The aforementioned property, plant and equipment are all for own use.

(8) Leasing arrangements — lessee

- A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings, business vehicles, and multifunction printers. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets of land may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- B. Short-term leases comprise forklift trucks and stacking machines. Low-value assets comprise of defibrillators.
- C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation expense are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Book value</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Land	\$ 40,683	\$ 54,281
Buildings and structures	1,862	3,980
Transportation equipment	8,423	19,331
Office equipment	896	903
Other equipment	10,937	3,902
	<u>\$ 62,801</u>	<u>\$ 82,397</u>
	<u>Year ended December</u>	<u>Year ended December</u>
	<u>31, 2025</u>	<u>31, 2024</u>
	<u>Depreciation expense</u>	<u>Depreciation expense</u>
Land	\$ 13,598	\$ 13,598
Buildings and structures	2,118	1,511
Transportation equipment	13,744	16,003
Office equipment	830	1,205
Other equipment	3,573	4,003
	<u>\$ 33,863</u>	<u>\$ 36,320</u>

- D. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets amounted to \$14,835 thousand and \$81,384 thousand, respectively.
- E. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>	<u>Year ended December</u>	<u>Year ended December</u>
	<u>31, 2025</u>	<u>31, 2024</u>
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,309
Expense on short-term lease contracts	2,096	2,843
Expense on leases of low-value assets	152	80
Expense on variable lease payments	3,650	4,226
	<u>\$ 6,939</u>	<u>\$ 8,458</u>

- F. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases amounted to \$40,683 thousand and \$44,355 thousand, respectively.

G. Variable lease payments

(a) Some of the Company's lease contracts contain variable lease payment terms that are linked to the stored amount of tires. For the aforementioned lease contracts, up to 8.95% and 9.44% of lease payments are on the basis of variable payment terms and are accrued based on the stored amount of tires for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Variable payment terms are used for a variety of reasons. Various lease payments that depend on the stored amount of tires are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

(b) A 1% increase in the stored amount of tires with such variable lease contracts would increase total lease payments by approximately \$37 thousand and \$42 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(9) Investment property, net

	Year ended December 31, 2025			
	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
Cost				
Land	\$ 336,421	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 336,421
Buildings and structures	27,766	-	-	27,766
	<u>\$ 364,187</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 364,187</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and structures	(\$ 25,903)	(\$ 545)	\$ -	(\$ 26,448)
Accumulated impairment				
Land	(\$ 51,038)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 51,038)
	<u>\$ 287,246</u>			<u>\$ 286,701</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2024			
	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
Cost				
Land	\$ 336,421	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 336,421
Buildings and structures	27,766	-	-	27,766
	<u>\$ 364,187</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 364,187</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and structures	(\$ 25,358)	(\$ 545)	\$ -	(\$ 25,903)
Accumulated impairment				
Land	(\$ 51,038)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 51,038)
	<u>\$ 287,791</u>			<u>\$ 287,246</u>

A. Rental income from investment property is shown below:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Rental income from investment property	\$ 10,052	\$ 10,052
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	\$ 545	\$ 545

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were both \$780,156 thousand, which were valued by independent appraisers. Valuations were made using the comparison method which is categorized within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

C. The Company acquired the land in Shangmei Section, Dacun Township, Changhua County which is farming and pasturable land. The land will be registered under the Company after the classification of the land is changed. Currently, the land is under the name of related party, Mr. /Ms. Chiu. The Company plans to use the land for operational expansion. The Company holds the original ownership certificate of such land and signed a land trust agreement, which requires the nominal holder not to transfer the ownership of the land to others.

(10) Intangible assets

	Year ended December 31, 2025				
	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
Cost					
Software	\$ 160,443	\$ 55,859	(\$ 27,659)	\$ -	\$ 188,643
Accumulated amortisation					
Software	(\$ 133,890)	(\$ 41,049)	\$ 27,659	\$ -	(\$ 147,280)
	<u>\$ 26,553</u>				<u>\$ 41,363</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>
Cost					
Software	\$ 157,663	\$ 31,156	(\$ 28,376)	\$ -	\$ 160,443
Accumulated amortisation					
Software	(\$ 127,957)	(\$ 34,309)	\$ 28,376	\$ -	(\$ 133,890)
	<u>\$ 29,706</u>				<u>\$ 26,553</u>

Details of amortization on intangible assets are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Operating costs	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,196
Selling expenses	62	-
Administrative expenses	22,114	21,852
Research and development expenses	17,443	11,261
	<u>\$ 41,049</u>	<u>\$ 34,309</u>

(11) Short-term notes and bills payable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Short-term notes and bills payable	\$ 1,500,000
Interest rate range	<u>1.58%~1.66%</u>

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had no short-term notes and bills payable.

(12) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Wages and salaries payable	\$ 549,266	\$ 581,055
Employee compensation payable	307,434	378,019
Compensation due to directors	89,413	134,104
Payable on machinery and equipment	57,246	31,249
Others	533,840	513,752
	<u>\$ 1,537,199</u>	<u>\$ 1,638,179</u>

(13) Other current liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Receipts under custody	\$ 70,951	\$ 59,806
Others	-	28,900
	<u>\$ 70,951</u>	<u>\$ 88,706</u>

(14) Bonds payable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Bonds payable - issued in 2021	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 8,000,000
Less: Current portion	( 4,000,000)	( 4,000,000)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,000,000</u>

In order to fulfil its capital and repay long-term and short-term loans, the Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to issue domestic unsecured bonds (“the bonds”). The bond issuance has been approved by FSC on July 27, 2021 and completed on August 5, 2021. The bonds were fully issued and total issuance amount was \$8 billion with a coupon rate of 0.60%. The issuance period of the bonds was 5 years, which is from August 5, 2021 to August 5, 2026. The terms are as follows:

(a) Interest accrued/ paid:

The interest is accrued/ paid at a single rate annually from the issue date.

(b) Redemption:

The principal of the corporate bond will be redeemed at 50% of the total amount after four and five years from the issue date.

(15) Long-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>Borrowing period and repayment term</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Installment-repayment borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	Principal is repayable in installment until July, 2030.	1.38%~1.80%	None	\$ 28,070,000
Less: Current portion				( 1,490,000)
				<u>\$ 26,580,000</u>

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>Borrowing period and repayment term</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Installment-repayment borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	Principal is repayable in installment until November, 2029.	1.38%~1.89%	None	\$ 21,750,000
Less: Current portion				( 3,840,000)
				<u>\$ 17,910,000</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's unutilized bank borrowing facilities were \$9,900,000 thousand and \$7,600,000 thousand, respectively.

(16) Pensions

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

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

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 920,766	\$ 935,309
Fair value of plan assets	( 751,994)	( 728,165)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 168,772</u>	<u>\$ 207,144</u>

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

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
Balance at January 1	\$ 935,309	(\$ 728,165)	\$ 207,144
Current service cost	5,801	-	5,801
Interest expense (income)	<u>14,965</u>	<u>( 11,651)</u>	<u>3,314</u>
	<u>956,075</u>	<u>( 739,816)</u>	<u>216,259</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	19,250	-	19,250
Experience adjustments	13,733	-	13,733
Return on plan asset (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	<u>-</u>	<u>( 50,315)</u>	<u>( 50,315)</u>
	<u>32,983</u>	<u>( 50,315)</u>	<u>( 17,332)</u>
Pension fund contribution	( 11,267)	( 18,888)	( 30,155)
Paid pension	<u>( 57,025)</u>	<u>57,025</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 920,766</u>	<u>( \$ 751,994)</u>	<u>\$ 168,772</u>

Year ended December 31, 2024

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	\$ 966,996	(\$ 649,325)	\$ 317,671
Current service cost	6,787	-	6,787
Interest expense (income)	11,604	( 7,792)	3,812
	<u>985,387</u>	<u>( 657,117)</u>	<u>328,270</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	( 27,597)	-	( 27,597)
Experience adjustments	9,358	-	9,358
Return on plan asset (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	( 59,116)	( 59,116)
	<u>( 18,239)</u>	<u>( 59,116)</u>	<u>( 77,355)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	( 43,771)	( 43,771)
Paid pension	( 31,839)	31,839	-
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 935,309</u>	<u>(\$ 728,165)</u>	<u>\$ 207,144</u>

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

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the actual return on plan assets was \$61,966 thousand and \$66,908 thousand, respectively.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.30%	1.60%
Future salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on the 6<sup>th</sup> empirical life table estimation in Taiwan life insurance industry.

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 16,090)	\$ 16,585	\$ 14,133	(\$ 13,800)
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 16,585)	\$ 17,091	\$ 14,634	(\$ 14,293)

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

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to \$7,827 thousand.

(g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 8 years. The analysis of timing of the weighted average duration of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	151,128
2-5 years		281,682
Over 6 years		271,798
	\$	<u>704,608</u>

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

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$120,640 thousand and \$122,532 thousand, respectively.

(17) Share capital

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized capital and paid-in capital were both \$32,414,155 thousand, and all proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

(18) Capital surplus

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

(19) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The appropriation of the remaining amount along with the unappropriated earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders. According to the appropriation of earnings proposed by the Board of Directors, at least 10% ~ 80% of the Company's accumulated distributable earnings shall be appropriated as dividends, and cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed.

B. Where the Company accrues annual net income, no less than 2% of which shall be appropriated as employees' compensation and no higher than 3% of which shall be appropriated as directors' and supervisors' remuneration after offsetting accumulated deficit. The employees' compensation can be appropriated in the form of shares or cash whereas the directors' and supervisors' remuneration can only be appropriated in the form of cash. The appropriations require attendance of at least two thirds of the Board of Directors and approval of over one half of the attendees. The resolution of the Board of Directors shall be reported at the shareholders' meeting. The recipients of aforementioned employees' compensation include eligible employees of subordinate companies who meet the requirements set out by the Board of Directors.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

(b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1090150022, dated March 31, 2021, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.

E. The Company recognised dividends distributed to shareholders amounting to \$7,779,397 thousand (\$2.4 (in dollars) per share) and \$6,482,831 thousand (\$2 (in dollars) per share) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. On March 11, 2026, the Board of Directors proposed that total dividends for the distribution of earnings for the year of 2025 was \$5,834,548 thousand at \$1.8 (in dollars) per share, the remaining items in the appropriation of earnings have not yet been resolved by the shareholders.

(20) Other equity items

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Currency translation	Unrealized gain on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
At January 1	(\$ 4,206,995)	\$ 24,680	(\$ 4,182,315)
Valuation adjustment – Company	-	2,243	2,243
Currency translation differences:			
– Subsidiaries and associates	89,937	-	89,937
– Tax on subsidiaries and associates	( 17,987)	-	( 17,987)
At December 31	(\$ 4,135,045)	\$ 26,923	(\$ 4,108,122)

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Currency translation	Unrealized gain on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
At January 1	(\$ 6,935,802)	\$ 14,230	(\$ 6,921,572)
Valuation adjustment – Company	-	10,450	10,450
Currency translation differences:			
– Subsidiaries and associates	3,411,009	-	3,411,009
– Tax on subsidiaries and associates	( 682,202)	-	( 682,202)
At December 31	(\$ 4,206,995)	\$ 24,680	(\$ 4,182,315)

(21) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 14,059,167	\$ 16,781,196

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point in time in the following and geographical regions:

Year ended December 31, 2025					
Sale of tires based on location					
	Taiwan	China	US	Others	Total
Revenue from external contracts	\$ 1,333,778	\$ 307,192	\$ 494,419	\$ 5,416,505	\$ 7,551,894
Inter-segment revenue	<u>3,141,174</u>	<u>54,355</u>	<u>2,660,561</u>	<u>651,183</u>	<u>6,507,273</u>
Total segment revenue	<u>\$ 4,474,952</u>	<u>\$ 361,547</u>	<u>\$ 3,154,980</u>	<u>\$ 6,067,688</u>	<u>\$ 14,059,167</u>
Year ended December 31, 2024					
Sale of tires based on location					
	Taiwan	China	US	Others	Total
Revenue from external contracts	\$ 1,542,551	\$ 391,267	\$ 739,946	\$ 6,019,910	\$ 8,693,674
Inter-segment revenue	<u>3,294,212</u>	<u>27,838</u>	<u>4,109,863</u>	<u>655,609</u>	<u>8,087,522</u>
Total segment revenue	<u>\$ 4,836,763</u>	<u>\$ 419,105</u>	<u>\$ 4,849,809</u>	<u>\$ 6,675,519</u>	<u>\$ 16,781,196</u>

B. Contract liabilities

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract liabilities:			
Advance sales receipts	\$ <u>129,224</u>	\$ <u>81,937</u>	\$ <u>90,757</u>
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:			
	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024	
Advance sales receipts	\$ <u>53,781</u>	\$ <u>53,138</u>	

(22) Interest income

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 45,319	\$ 84,178
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,196	-
Interest income from endorsements/guarantees	5,345	8,340
Interest income from loans to others	39,961	64,445
	<u>\$ 91,821</u>	<u>\$ 156,963</u>

(23) Other income

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Revenue from patent royalties	\$ 435,831	\$ 445,317
Revenue from trademark royalties	346,100	352,759
Revenue from commission	222,175	207,888
Revenue from dividend	462	324
Revenue from per diem	21,799	18,981
Others	98,319	98,387
	<u>\$ 1,124,686</u>	<u>\$ 1,123,656</u>

(24) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Net currency exchange (loss) gain	(\$ 116,069)	\$ 366,462
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	23,659	25,228
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	28,993	-
Miscellaneous disbursements	(60,593)	(16,694)
	<u>(\$ 124,010)</u>	<u>\$ 374,996</u>

(25) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	\$ 445,858	\$ 336,522
Corporate bonds	38,203	48,000
Lease liability-interest expense	1,041	1,309
	<u>\$ 485,102</u>	<u>\$ 385,831</u>

(26) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	<u>Operating costs</u>	<u>Operating expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employee benefits costs			
Wages and salaries	\$ 1,967,461	\$ 1,112,820	\$ 3,080,281
Labour and health insurance fees	196,379	107,870	304,249
Pension costs	81,231	48,524	129,755
Directors' remuneration	-	100,233	100,233
Other personnel expenses	67,102	15,538	82,640
	<u>\$ 2,312,173</u>	<u>\$ 1,384,985</u>	<u>\$ 3,697,158</u>
Raw materials and supplies used	<u>\$ 5,736,069</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,736,069</u>
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 1,173,566</u>	<u>\$ 102,666</u>	<u>\$ 1,276,232</u>
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 11,009</u>	<u>\$ 22,854</u>	<u>\$ 33,863</u>
Depreciation expense on investment property	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>
Amortisation expense on intangible assets	<u>\$ 1,430</u>	<u>\$ 39,619</u>	<u>\$ 41,049</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	<u>Operating costs</u>	<u>Operating expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employee benefits costs			
Wages and salaries	\$ 2,015,956	\$ 1,181,984	\$ 3,197,940
Labour and health insurance fees	201,256	107,070	308,326
Pension costs	85,089	48,042	133,131
Directors' remuneration	-	137,434	137,434
Other personnel expenses	73,443	19,266	92,709
	<u>\$ 2,375,744</u>	<u>\$ 1,493,796</u>	<u>\$ 3,869,540</u>
Raw materials and supplies used	<u>\$ 6,679,613</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,679,613</u>
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 1,198,403</u>	<u>\$ 90,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,288,853</u>
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 12,527</u>	<u>\$ 23,793</u>	<u>\$ 36,320</u>
Depreciation expense on investment property	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>
Amortisation expense on intangible assets	<u>\$ 1,196</u>	<u>\$ 33,113</u>	<u>\$ 34,309</u>

Note: As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 4,194 and 4,324 employees, respectively, of which 9 directors were not the Company's employee.

- A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 2% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' remuneration.

- B. Average employee benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$859 thousand ((Total employee benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2025 – Total directors’ remuneration for the year ended December 31, 2025) / (Number of employees for the year ended December 31, 2025 – Number of non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2025)). Average employee benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$860 thousand ((Total employee benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2024 – Total directors’ remuneration for the year ended December 31, 2024) / (Number of employees for the year ended December 31, 2024 – Number of non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2024)).
- C. Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$736 thousand (Total employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2025 / (Number of employees for the year ended December 31, 2025 – Number of non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2025)). Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$736 thousand (Total employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2024 / (Number of employees for the year ended December 31, 2024 – Number of non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2024)).
- D. Changes of average employee wages and salaries was 0.00% ((Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2025 - Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2024) / Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2024).

(a) The Company has set up an audit committee, so there are no supervisors.

(b) The compensation policy and payment were determined by the Remuneration Committee of the Company in accordance with the market average of each position, and the duties and responsibilities of such position, as well as personal contribution to the Company’s operation target. Besides taking overall operating performance of the Company into consideration, personal achievements and contributions made to business operations are also evaluated during the remuneration determination process. The Board of Directors would then approve the remuneration that is fair and reasonable.

The Company’s independent director remuneration is delegated to the Board to decide and will be decided according to their participation procedure and contribution to the Company’s operation and the common standard in the industry. The independent directors receive a fixed amount of remuneration and the traveling expenses of attending meetings. They do not receive other forms of remuneration and may not participate in the distribution of the Company’s director remuneration.

The employees’ emolument of the Company mainly includes salary, bonus, employee compensation, etc. The payment standard is set according to the industry salary standard, the Company’s operating conditions, employees’ personal performance, the position held and the responsibility assumed as well as in compliance with the laws and regulations. The employees’ compensation is distributed according to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation and distributable profit of the year. The employees’ emolument do not vary according to age, gender, race, religion, political affiliation, marital status and union membership.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation was accrued at \$119,218 thousand and \$188,216 thousand, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$89,413 thousand and \$134,104 thousand, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 2% and 1.5%; 2% and 1.425% of distributable profit of current year for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Employees' compensation for 2024 amounting to \$188,216 thousand as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2024 financial statements. Directors' remuneration for 2024, including the difference of \$7,058 thousand between the amount of \$141,162 thousand (based on a rate of 1.5%) resolved at the Board meeting and the amount of \$134,104 thousand (provided at a rate of 1.425%) recognised in the 2024 financial statements, which mainly resulted from the adjustment of the accrual for directors' remuneration, has been adjusted in the profit or loss of 2025. The employees' compensation for 2024 will be distributed in the form of cash. As of March 11, 2026, the employees' compensation for 2025 has not been distributed.

Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(27) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 401,628	\$ 768,927
Prior year income tax over estimation	( 33,086)	( 95,590)
Additional 5% tax on undistributed earnings	111,697	-
Total current tax	480,239	673,337
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	417,679	398,047
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 897,918</u>	<u>\$ 1,071,384</u>

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

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Generated during the period:		
Currency translation differences	(\$ 17,987)	(\$ 682,202)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	( 3,466)	( 15,471)
Income tax from other comprehensive income	(\$ 21,453)	(\$ 697,673)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 1,150,450	\$ 1,817,700
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	38,364	52,152
Income from investing overseas subsidiaries not recognized as deferred tax liabilities	( 558,569)	( 736,083)
Temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets	352,165	229,903
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	( 44,172)	( 61,246)
Change in assessment of realisation of defferred tax liabilities	( 118,931)	( 135,452)
Prior year income tax over estimation	( 33,086)	( 95,590)
Additional 5% tax on undistributed earnings	111,697	-
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 897,918</u>	<u>\$ 1,071,384</u>

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

	Year ended December 31, 2025			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred tax assets:				
Unrealized gain on inter-affiliated accounts	\$ 120,175	(\$ 32,978)	\$ -	\$ 87,197
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	102,154	-	( 3,466)	98,688
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	530,431	-	( 17,987)	512,444
Unrealised exchange loss	-	2,394	-	2,394
Others	46,377	( 660)	-	45,717
Subtotal	<u>\$ 799,137</u>	<u>(\$ 31,244)</u>	<u>(\$ 21,453)</u>	<u>\$ 746,440</u>
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
Gain on foreign long-term investments	(\$ 1,135,027)	(\$ 396,064)	\$ -	(\$ 1,531,091)
Adjustment of land value increment tax	( 514,733)	-	-	( 514,733)
Unrealised exchange gain	( 9,629)	9,629	-	-
Subtotal	<u>(\$ 1,659,389)</u>	<u>(\$ 386,435)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 2,045,824)</u>
Total	<u>(\$ 860,252)</u>	<u>(\$ 417,679)</u>	<u>(\$ 21,453)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,299,384)</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2024			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred tax assets:				
Unrealized gain on inter-affiliated accounts	\$ 131,360	(\$ 11,185)	\$ -	\$ 120,175
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	117,625	-	( 15,471)	102,154
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	1,212,633	-	( 682,202)	530,431
Unrealised exchange loss	36,469	( 36,469)	-	-
Others	42,481	3,896	-	46,377
Subtotal	<u>\$ 1,540,568</u>	<u>(\$ 43,758)</u>	<u>(\$ 697,673)</u>	<u>\$ 799,137</u>
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
Gain on foreign long-term investments	(\$ 790,367)	(\$ 344,660)	\$ -	(\$ 1,135,027)
Adjustment of land value increment tax	( 514,733)	-	-	( 514,733)
Unrealised exchange gain	-	( 9,629)	-	( 9,629)
Subtotal	<u>(\$ 1,305,100)</u>	<u>(\$ 354,289)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 1,659,389)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 235,468</u>	<u>(\$ 398,047)</u>	<u>(\$ 697,673)</u>	<u>(\$ 860,252)</u>

D. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 13,477,174</u>	<u>\$ 13,792,344</u>

E. The Company accrued deferred tax liabilities, taking into account operating result, degree of expansion and dividend policy of each overseas subsidiary. Based on the assessment, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$68,423,109 thousand and \$64,191,378 thousand, respectively.

F. The Company's income tax returns through 2022 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

G. The Company has applied the exceptions relating to recognizing and disclosure information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related Pillar Two income taxes.

H. The Group recognised current income tax expense of NT\$65,454 thousand in 2025 in relation to Pillar Two income taxes in the Hong Kong jurisdiction.

I. For the years 2025 and 2024, the Group's overseas subsidiaries subject to enacted Pillar Two legislation, except for those in the Hong Kong jurisdiction, were assessed to have no material impact; therefore, no current income tax expense was recognised.

- J. For a discussion of the Group's significant exposures to Pillar Two income taxes arising from the Pillar Two legislation, please refer to Note 6(28) to the consolidated financial statements for the year 2025. The Group has engaged tax specialists to assist in the ongoing assessment of matters related to the application of the Pillar Two legislation.
- K. The Company, applying the provisions of Article 26, Paragraph 1 of the Tax Collection Act and Decree No.11404554260 issued by the Ministry of Finance, R.O.C on April 17, 2025, has applied for installment payment for the provisional filing of the profit-seeking enterprise income tax for the year 114 and has obtained approval. As of December 31, 2025, the current tax liabilities and non-current tax liabilities are as follows:

Year	The declared payable amount of profit-seeking enterprise income tax	December 31, 2025 Current tax liabilities	
		Current	Non-current
Year ended December 31, 2025	\$ 403,720	\$ 134,573	\$ 235,504

(28) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit for the year	\$ 4,854,332	3,241,416	\$ 1.50
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit for the year	4,854,332	3,241,416	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	5,006	
Profit for the year plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 4,854,332	3,246,422	\$ 1.50

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit for the year	\$ 8,017,116	3,241,416	\$ 2.47
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit for the year	8,017,116	3,241,416	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	4,859	
Profit for the year plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 8,017,116	3,246,275	\$ 2.47

(29) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 611,082	\$ 521,136
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	31,249	70,956
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(57,246)	(31,249)
Cash paid during the period	\$ 585,085	\$ 560,843

(30) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Year ended December 31, 2025						
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Bonds payable	Dividends payable	Lease liability	Guarantee deposits	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	\$ -	\$ 21,750,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ -	\$ 83,091	\$ 4,933	\$ 29,838,024
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	1,500,000	6,320,000	(4,000,000)	(7,779,397)	(33,744)	897	(3,992,244)
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	(1,041)	-	(1,041)
Additions	-	-	-	7,779,397	15,307	-	7,794,704
Changes in non- cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of interest expense	-	-	-	-	1,041	-	1,041
At December 31	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 28,070,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ 64,654	\$ 5,830	\$ 33,640,484

Year ended December 31, 2024

	Year ended December 31, 2024							Liabilities
	Short-term borrowings	Short-term notes and bills payable	Long-term borrowings	Bonds payable	Dividends payable	Lease liability	Guarantee deposits	from financing activities-gross
At January 1	\$ 600,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 18,050,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ -	\$ 37,604	\$ 5,609	\$ 26,993,213
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	( 600,000)	( 300,000)	3,700,000	-	( 6,482,831)	( 35,897)	( 676)	( 3,719,404)
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	6,482,831	( 1,309)	-	6,481,522
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	81,384	-	81,384
Changes in non-cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	1,309	-	1,309
At December 31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,750,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ -	\$ 83,091	\$ 4,933	\$ 29,838,024

## 7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### (1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Toyo Tire & Rubber Co., Ltd.	Associate which invests in subsidiary by using the equity method
New Pacific IND. CD., LTD.	Investee accounted for using the equity method
MERIDA INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	The Company's director is the company's chairman
Maxxis (XiaMen) Trading CO., LTD.	The Company's president is the company's representative
Jye Luo Memory Co Ltd.	The Company's vice chairman is the company's representative
Jiu Shun Investment Corporation	The Company's chairman within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
KE LI SI INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	The Company's chairman within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
JI CHENG Co., Ltd.	The Company's chairman within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
WAN LI SI INVESTMENT LTD.	The Company's chairman within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
ZERO COUNTER RACING CO.,LTD.	The Company's chairman within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
Hornng Yih Investment Corporation	The Company's chairman is the company's representative
Hsieh Shuen Investment Co., Ltd.	The Company's president within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
Po Teng Co., Ltd.	The Company's president within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
Bai Xu Co., Ltd.	The Company's president within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
Cheng En Co., Ltd.	The Company's president within first degree of relationship is the company's representative
Chin Cheng Investment Co., Ltd.	The Company's director is the company's representative

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Min Hsing Investment Co., Ltd.	The Company's director is the company's representative
Jun Cheng Co., Ltd.	The Company's director is the company's representative
Lo, Ming-Ling	Spouse of the Company's president
Lo, Ming-I	Spouse of the Company's chairman
Lo, Tsai-Jen	The Company's vice chairman
Luo, Yuan-Yo	Relative of the Company's vice chairman within first degree of relationship
Lo, Yuan-Long	The Company's director
Chen, Po-Chia	Relative of the Company's president within first degree of relationship
Chen, Ping-Hao	Relative of the Company's chairman within first degree of relationship
Chen, Li-Zhen	Relative of the Company's chairman within first degree of relationship
Wu, Xuan-Miao	The Company's director

Except for the related parties shown above, other are investee companies. Information on investee companies and indirect investments in Mainland China are described in Notes 13(2) and 13(3).

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Sales of goods:		
– Subsidiaries		
MAXXIS (Taiwan) Trading CO., LTD.	\$ 3,110,747	\$ 3,294,274
CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	2,691,805	4,109,863
Others	674,164	691,190
– Other related parties	46,189	93,104
	<u>\$ 6,522,905</u>	<u>\$ 8,188,431</u>

The Company's sales price to related parties was approximately the same as third parties. Credit term for exporting sales amount was the same as third parties, which was collected after 60 days to 90 days.

B. Purchases

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Sales of goods:		
Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 417,535</u>	<u>\$ 432,219</u>

The credit term for purchases from related parties is the same with third parties. Except for Maxxis

(Thailand) which is paid 30 days after the purchase, other payments are the same with third parties, which are 90 days after the purchase.

C. Property transactions

(a) Proceeds from sales of property and gain (loss) on disposal:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>		<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Sales amount</u>	<u>Gain on disposal</u>	<u>Sales amount</u>	<u>Gain on disposal</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 63,263	\$ 46,412	\$ 74,361	\$ 51,422

(b) Ending balance of receivables from sales of property:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 13,588	\$ -

Abovementioned receipt from sales of fixed assets to related parties are collected 60~90 days after the sales of equipment.

D. Acquisition of financial assets

<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Line Items</u>	<u>Trading Volume</u>	<u>Trading Securities</u>	<u>Year ended</u>
				<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Using the equity method	335,997 thousand shares	Common Stock	\$ <u>1,242,072</u>

<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Line Items</u>	<u>Trading Volume</u>	<u>Trading Securities</u>	<u>Year ended</u>
				<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Using the equity method	335,997 thousand shares	Common Stock	\$ <u>1,288,066</u>

E. Revenue from patent royalties (listed other income) and other receivables

(a) Revenue from patent royalties:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 435,831	\$ 445,317

(b) Ending balance of royalty receivables from technology:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 116,276	\$ 133,375

Abovementioned royalty revenue for technology was calculated by applying the agreed upon ratio to net sales amounts, and payment was originally collected yearly and was changed to quarterly since 2014.

F. Interest income-endorsements/guarantees (listed other income) and other receivables

(a) Interest income-endorsements/guarantees:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 5,345	\$ 8,340

(b) Ending balance of interest receivables from endorsements and guarantees:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 4,409	\$ 7,126

Abovementioned interest income from endorsements and guarantees was calculated by applying the agreed ratio to the amount guaranteed and payment was originally collected yearly but was changed to quarterly since 2014.

G. Interest income-loans to others (listed other income) and other receivables

Loans to related party:

(a) Interest revenue:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 39,961	\$ 64,445

(b) Ending balance of receivables from loans to others:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 1,576,931	\$ 1,645,410

Abovementioned interest income from loans to others was calculated by applying the agreed ratio to the amount guaranteed and payment was originally collected yearly but was changed to quarterly since 2023.

H. Revenue from commission (listed other income) and other receivables

(a) Revenue from commission:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 222,175	\$ 207,888

(b) Ending balance of receivables from commission:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 42,538	\$ 52,324

Abovementioned commission revenue was determined at certain rate of sales amounts and payment was originally collected yearly but was changed to quarterly since 2014.

I. Revenue from trademark royalties (listed other income) and other receivables

(a) Revenue from trademark royalties:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ <u>346,100</u>	\$ <u>352,759</u>

(b) Ending balance of receivables from trademark royalties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ <u>73,820</u>	\$ <u>90,103</u>

Abovementioned revenue from trademark royalties was determined at certain rate of sales and was originally collected yearly but was changed to quarterly since 2014.

J. Revenue from per diem (listed other income) and other receivables

(a) Revenue from per diem:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ <u>21,799</u>	\$ <u>18,981</u>

(b) Ending balance of receivables from per diem:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ <u>6,930</u>	\$ <u>7,403</u>

The aforementioned per diem income is based on agreed per diem rate multiplied by traveling days. Collection terms have been revised from yearly to quarterly since year 2014.

K. Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable		
–Subsidiaries		
CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	\$ 676,922	\$ 891,544
MAXXIS (Taiwan) Trading CO., LTD.	305,676	295,108
CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	86,911	142,945
Others	58,015	53,464
–Other related parties	10,951	27,175
	<u>\$ 1,138,475</u>	<u>\$ 1,410,236</u>

L. Other receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries	\$ <u>4,657</u>	\$ <u>38,982</u>

Other receivables mainly arose from supplies and packaging material sold to related parties and payment on behalf of related parties.

M. Accounts receivables of payment on behalf of others

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 38,144	\$ 17,711

Accounts receivable of payment on behalf of others arose from related expense from the operations which the Company pays on behalf of related parties.

N. Accounts payable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 39,686	\$ 25,406

O. Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 134,130	\$ 118,245

Abovementioned payments are advertisement expense and sponsorship to racing drivers paid by related parties on behalf of the Company.

P. Lease transactions – lessee

(a) The Company leases lands from Lo, Ming-Ling, Lo, Ming-I, Lo, Tsai-Jen, Luo, Yuan-Yo, Lo, Yuan-Long, Chen, Po-Chia and Chen, Ping-Hao. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 4 to 5 years. Rents are prepaid at the beginning of the year.

(b) Lease liabilities

i. Outstanding balance

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Key management personnel	\$ 41,720	\$ 54,596

ii. Interest expense

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>
Key management personnel	\$ 650	\$ 860

P. Information about guarantees

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company and the financial institutions agreed that the Company's subsidiaries may apply for loans within the following credit lines as stated in the letter of credit with a local branch of the aforementioned financial institutions. The Company will be responsible for the guarantee. Details are as follows:

<u>Obligee</u>	<u>Guaranteed line of credit</u>	<u>Used amounts as of December 31, 2025</u>
Subsidiaries	USD 223,500 thousand	USD 133,700 thousand
	INR 2,600,000 thousand	INR 2,593 thousand

<u>Obligee</u>	<u>Guaranteed line of credit</u>	<u>Used amounts as of December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries	USD 254,501 thousand	USD 222,086 thousand
	INR 2,600,000 thousand	INR 2,593 thousand

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's endorsements/guarantees have not exceeded the limit.

(3) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 242,967	\$ 278,967
Post-employment benefits	2,365	1,952
	<u>\$ 245,332</u>	<u>\$ 280,919</u>

8. PLEGGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 58,295</u>	<u>\$ 135,986</u>

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENT AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's strategy was unchanged from 2024. The company maintained the gearing ratios below 200%. The gearing ratios at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 39,107,059</u>	<u>\$ 3,500,026</u>
Total equity	<u>\$ 86,981,084</u>	<u>\$ 89,805,508</u>
Less : Intangible assets	<u>( 41,363)</u>	<u>( 26,553)</u>
Tangible equity	<u>\$ 86,939,721</u>	<u>\$ 89,778,955</u>
Debt-equity ratio	<u>45%</u>	<u>39%</u>

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ 93,775	\$ 91,532
<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,224,920	\$ 4,477,468
Notes receivable, net	6,931	15,944
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	2,041,223	2,435,207
Other accounts receivable (including related parties)	1,899,043	2,024,222
Guarantee deposits paid	3,040	4,084
	<u>\$ 6,268,932</u>	<u>\$ 9,048,457</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</u>		
Short-term notes and bills payable	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -
Notes payable	3,734	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	876,116	1,010,822
Other accounts payable	1,537,199	1,638,179
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	4,000,000	8,000,000
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	28,070,000	21,750,000
Guarantee deposits received	5,830	4,933
	<u>\$ 35,992,879</u>	<u>\$ 32,403,934</u>
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	<u>\$ 63,614</u>	<u>\$ 83,091</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programmer focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the board of directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The material financing activities are reviewed by the Board of Directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations and internal control system. During the implementation of financing plans, the Board of Directors is assisted in its oversight role by the internal audit department. Internal audit undertakes both regular and exceptional reviews of risk management controls and procedures, and reports the results to the Board of Directors.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency. Primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities.
- ii. The Company hedges foreign exchange rate by using forward exchange contracts. However, the Company does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
- iii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: TWD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB, THB, VND, CAD, IDR, EUR, INR, JPY and USD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Foreign currency amount (thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (TWD in thousands)	Sensitivity analysis		
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<b>(Foreign currency: functional currency)</b>						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD : TWD	\$ 134,818	31.430	\$ 4,237,339	1%	\$ 42,373	\$ -
EUR : TWD	10,360	36.900	382,282	1%	3,823	-
JPY : TWD	1,684,016	0.201	338,150	1%	3,382	-
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
USD : TWD	\$ 183,707	31.430	\$ 5,773,925	1%	\$ -	\$ 57,739
RMB : TWD	590,778	4.496	2,656,137	1%	-	26,561
CAD : TWD	41,149	22.940	943,958	1%	-	9,440
EUR : TWD	25,260	36.900	932,081	1%	-	9,321
JPY : TWD	2,102,474	0.201	422,177	1%	-	4,222
INR : TWD	3,501,454	0.350	1,224,458	1%	-	12,245
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD : TWD	\$ 17,649	31.430	\$ 554,718	1%	\$ 5,547	\$ -

December 31, 2024

	Foreign currency amount (thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (TWD in thousands)	Sensitivity analysis		
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<b>(Foreign currency: functional currency)</b>						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD : TWD	\$ 126,985	32.785	\$ 4,163,203	1%	\$ 41,632	\$ -
EUR : TWD	20,170	34.140	688,604	1%	6,886	-
JPY : TWD	252,192	0.210	52,960	1%	530	-
RMB : TWD	1,181,186	4.478	5,289,351	1%	52,894	-
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
USD : TWD	\$ 112,577	32.785	\$ 3,690,837	1%	\$ -	\$ 36,908
CAD : TWD	39,526	22.820	901,983	1%	-	9,020
EUR : TWD	3,210	34.140	109,589	1%	-	1,096
JPY : TWD	84,395	0.210	17,723	1%	-	177
IDR : TWD	91,168,775	0.002	182,338	1%	-	1,823
INR : TWD	1,214,219	0.383	465,046	1%	-	4,650
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD : TWD	\$ 12,847	32.785	\$ 421,189	1%	\$ 4,212	\$ -

- iv. The exchange (loss) gain including realized and unrealized arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to (\$116,069) thousand and \$366,462 thousand, respectively.

#### Price risk

- i. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company diversifies its portfolio to manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities.
- ii. Shares issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and gain or loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased/decreased by \$938 thousand and \$915 thousand, respectively.

#### Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the TWD.
- ii. The Company's borrowings are measured at amortised cost. The rate of borrowings are referred market interest rates and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.
- iii. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, if interest rates on TWD denominated borrowings at that date had been 0.1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have been \$25,656 thousand and \$20,600 thousand higher/lower, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

#### (b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- ii. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard receiving and payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.
- iii. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 30 days.
- iv. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition: If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

- v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:
- (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;
  - (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
  - (iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
  - (iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.
- vi. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has no written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures.
- vii. The Company used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the provision matrix is as follows:

<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Expected loss rate</u>	<u>Total book value</u>	<u>Loss allowance</u>
Without past due	0.01% ~ 0.79%	\$ 827,685	\$ 5,714
Up to 30 days	0.01% ~ 1.13%	63,490	992
31 to 90 days	0.01% ~ 4.72%	17,384	876
91 to 180 days	0.01% ~ 3.78%	44	1
Over 180 days	0.02% ~100.00%	5,863	4,135
		<u>\$ 914,466</u>	<u>\$ 11,718</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Expected loss rate</u>	<u>Total book value</u>	<u>Loss allowance</u>
Without past due	0.01% ~ 0.82%	\$ 898,597	\$ 6,913
Up to 30 days	0.01% ~ 1.11%	102,347	1,136
31 to 90 days	0.01% ~ 4.57%	25,683	1,174
91 to 180 days	0.01% ~ 9.02%	6,292	610
Over 180 days	0.02% ~100.00%	3,770	1,885
		<u>\$ 1,036,689</u>	<u>\$ 11,718</u>

- viii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2025		
	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1 and December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,718</u>	<u>\$ 11,718</u>

	2024		
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Total
At January 1 and December 31	\$ -	\$ 11,718	\$ 11,718

- ix. For investments in debt instruments at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, the credit rating levels are presented below:

	December 31, 2025			
		Lifetime		
	12 months	Significant increase in credit risk	Impairment of credit	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost	\$ 598,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 598,474

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had no financial assets at amortized cost.

Based on the assessment, the default possibility of the Company's financial assets at amortised cost is remote, and thus loss allowances as of December 31, 2025 was immaterial.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets and, if applicable external regulatory or legal requirements.
- ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Company treasury. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the abovementioned forecasts.
- iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2025

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 90 days	Between 91 and 180 days	Between 181 and 365 days	Over 1 year	Total
Notes payables	\$ 3,734	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,734
Accounts payable (including related parties)	876,116	-	-	-	876,116
Other payables	1,318,771	-	99,210	119,218	1,537,199
Lease liabilities	18,282	2,900	3,503	40,136	64,821
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	5,830	5,830
Long-term borrowings	121,647	470,845	1,367,435	27,156,620	29,116,547

December 31, 2024

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 90 days	Between 91 and 180 days	Between 181 and 365 days	Over 1 year	Total
Accounts payable (including related parties)	\$ 1,010,822	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,010,822
Other payables	1,296,264	-	153,699	188,216	1,638,179
Lease liabilities	20,012	5,652	9,724	52,300	87,688
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	4,933	4,933
Long-term borrowings	2,038,296	85,768	2,053,040	18,265,493	22,442,597
Bonds payable	-	-	4,048,000	4,024,000	8,072,000

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not engage in any transactions involving derivative financial liabilities.

(3) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks, beneficiary certificates, is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in most derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

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

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(9).

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(a) Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, financial assets at amortised cost, guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, other payables, long-term borrowings (including current portion) and guarantee deposits received are approximate to their fair values.

		December 31, 2025		
		Fair value		
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:				
Bonds payable	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ 4,008,758	\$ -

		December 31, 2024		
		Fair value		
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:				
Bonds payable	\$ 8,000,000	\$ -	\$ 8,017,517	\$ -

(b) The methods and assumptions of fair value estimate are as follows:

Bonds payable: They are measured at present value, which is calculated based on the cash flow expected to be paid and discounted using a market rate prevailing at balance sheet date, the interest rate of par value was equivalent to market interest rate.

D. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of assets and liabilities is as follows:

		December 31, 2025			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Equity securities					
		\$ 35,588	\$ -	\$ 58,187	\$ 93,775

		December 31, 2024			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Equity securities					
		\$ 33,345	\$ -	\$ 58,187	\$ 91,532

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

i. For Level 1, the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values according to the characteristics of instruments. Listed shares and balanced mutual fund use closing price as their fair values.

- ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes.
- iii. Level 2: When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. There was no movement in Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

### 13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

#### (1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: please refer to table 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: please refer to table 2.

C. Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Based on the Group's assessment, the individual securities held at the end of the reporting period were not material; therefore, no separate disclosure has been made. For information regarding the fair values of investments in equity instruments, please refer to Note 6(2).

D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: please refer to table 3.

E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: please refer to table 4.

F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: please refer to table 5.

#### (2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China) : please refer to table 6.

#### (3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: please refer to table 7.

B. Ceiling on investments in Mainland China: please refer to table 7.

C. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area:

Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area for the year ended December 31, 2025: please refer to tables 3, 4 and 5.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2025	Balance at December 31, 2025 (Note 9)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 2, 3, 4)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 5, 6, 7)	Footnote
													Item	Value			
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 1,660,250	\$ 1,571,500	\$ 1,571,500	2.55467%	Note 8	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	None	\$ -	\$ 8,698,108	\$ 34,792,434	Note 10
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN (XIAMEN) INTL AUTOMOBILE CULTURE CENTER CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	914,600	899,200	814,450	2.11%	Note 8	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	16,687,305	27,812,175	Note 10
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Other receivables	Yes	130,384	130,384	130,384	3.00%	Note 8	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	16,687,305	27,812,175	Note 10
2	CHENG SHIN TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN (XIAMEN) INTL AUTOMOBILE CULTURE CENTER CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	914,600	-	-	-	Note 8	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	6,819,043	11,365,071	Note 10
3	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Other receivables	Yes	4,400,200	4,400,200	3,583,020	1.88503%-2.08661%	Note 8	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	10,230,100	10,230,100	Note 10

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

(1) The Company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Limit on loans granted by CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD. and CHENG SHIN TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD. to a single party is 60% of above Companies' net assets.

Note 3: Limit on loans granted by MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd. to a single party is 100% of above Companies' net assets.

Note 4: Limit on loans granted by the Company to a single party is 10% of its net assets.

Note 5: Limit on loans granted by CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD. and CHENG SHIN TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD. to others is 100% of above Companies' net assets.

Note 6: Limit on loans granted by MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd. to others is 100% of above Companies' net assets.

Note 7: Limit on loans granted by the Company to others is 40% of its net assets.

Note 8: Fill in purpose of loan when nature of loan is for short-term financing.

Note 9: The amount of ending balance was equal to the limit on loans as approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 10: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2025	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2025	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company (%)	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor											
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Subsidiary	\$ 43,490,542	\$ 4,921,162	\$ 3,951,644	\$ 2,138,147	\$ -	4.54	\$ 60,886,759	Y	N	N	Note 2, 3
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Subsidiary	43,490,542	4,539,124	3,982,181	2,064,951	-	4.58	\$ 60,886,759	Y	N	N	Note 2, 3

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

(1) The Company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Ceiling on the Company's total endorsements/guarantees to others is 70% of the Company's current net assets.

\$ 60,886,759

Limit on the Company's endorsements/guarantees to a single party is 20% of the Company's net assets.

\$ 17,396,217

Limit on the Company's endorsements/guarantees to a foreign single affiliate company is 50% of the Company's net assets.

\$ 43,490,542

Note 3: Outstanding endorsement/guarantee amount and draw down amount are translated at the spot exchange rates prevailing at December 31, 2025.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction		Percentage of total purchases (sales) (%)	Credit term	Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote
			Purchases (sales)	Amount			Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable) (%)	
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Subsidiary	(sales)	\$ 2,691,804	( 19.15)	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	\$ 676,922	32.86	Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	Subsidiary	(sales)	( 458,810)	( 3.26)	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	86,911	4.22	Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	Subsidiary	(sales)	( 3,110,747)	( 22.13)	Collect within 30 days	Same	Same	305,676	14.84	Note 3
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 512,958)	( 3.64)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	94,024	5.00	Note 3
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 873,840)	( 6.19)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	203,184	10.81	Note 3
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 594,354)	( 22.10)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	105,316	27.24	Note 3
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 178,719)	( 6.65)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	37,869	9.80	Note 3
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 154,843)	( 5.76)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	29,141	7.54	Note 3
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 661,757)	( 5.38)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	110,338	7.93	Note 3
CHENG SHIN LOGISTIC (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 151,647)	( 26.51)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	1,328	5.18	Note 3
CHENG SHIN LOGISTIC (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 172,671)	( 30.19)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	-	-	Note 3
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Maxxis Europe B.V.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 464,128)	( 2.82)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	325,159	8.11	Note 3
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 213,402)	( 7.38)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	36,618	7.49	Note 3
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN MAXXIS TIRE CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 129,128)	( 4.47)	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	48,692	9.96	Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 198,821)	( 3.10)	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	59,045	11.63	Note 3
MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 1,979,265)	( 19.54)	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	444,666	23.22	Note 3
MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 289,223)	( 2.85)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	301,347	15.74	Note 3
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Parent company	(sales)	( 149,147)	( 4.18)	Advance collection	Same	Same	5,267	1.20	Note 2, 3
Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 561,525)	( 24.03)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	138,557	39.43	Note 3
MAXXIS Tech Center Europe B.V.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	( 119,871)	( 71.52)	Collect within 60-90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	49,588	74.56	Note 3

Note 1: If terms of related-party transactions are different from third-party transactions, explain the differences and reasons in the 'Unit price' and 'Credit term' columns.

Note 2: The transaction terms are to be determined through negotiation between both parties.

Note 3: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more  
December 31, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2025	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date (Note 1)	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Subsidiary (Note 4)	\$ 677,723	Note 3	\$ -	-	\$ 412,578	\$ -
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	Subsidiary (Note 4)	310,377	Note 3	-	-	304,162	-
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent (Note 4)	298,344	Note 3	-	-	245,343	-
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent (Note 4)	105,371	Note 3	-	-	92,973	-
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent (Note 4)	110,706	Note 3	-	-	96,331	-
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Maxxis Europe B.V.	Same ultimate parent (Note 4)	325,159	1.69	-	-	64,519	-
MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Same ultimate parent (Note 4)	444,666	4.46	-	-	278,009	-
MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Same ultimate parent (Note 4)	301,347	1.17	-	-	48,291	-
Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent (Note 4)	138,781	Note 3	-	-	128,928	-

Note 1: Subsequent collection is the amount collected as of March 4, 2026.

Note 2: The amount comprises accounts receivable, commission receivable, endorsements/guarantees receivable, patent royalties receivable, royalties receivable for trademark and other receivables and thus, the turnover rate is not calculated.

Note 3: The amount comprises accounts receivable and other receivables and thus, the turnover rate is not calculated.

Note 4: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets(%) (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount (Note 4)	Transaction terms	
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	1	Sales	\$ 2,691,804	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	2.97
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	1	Accounts receivable	676,922	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	0.47
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	1	Sales	458,810	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	0.54
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	1	Sales	3,110,747	The term is 30 days after monthly billing	3.43
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	1	Accounts receivable	305,676	The term is 30 days after monthly billing	0.21
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	1	Other receivables	1,571,500	Pay interest quarterly	1.10
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	3	Sales	512,958	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.57
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	3	Sales	873,840	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.96
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	3	Accounts receivable	203,184	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.14
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN (XIAMEN) INTL AUTOMOBILE CULTURE CENTER CO., LTD.	3	Other receivables	814,450	Pay interest quarterly	0.57
2	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	3	Sales	594,354	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.65
3	CHENG SHIN TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	3	Sales	661,757	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.73
4	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Maxxis Europe B.V.	3	Sales	464,128	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.51
4	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Maxxis Europe B.V.	3	Accounts receivable	325,159	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.23
5	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	3	Sales	213,402	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.24

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets(%) (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount (Note 4)	Transaction terms	
6	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	3	Sales	1,979,265	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	2.18
6	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	3	Accounts receivable	444,666	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	0.31
6	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	3	Other receivables	3,583,020	Pay interest quarterly	2.51
6	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	3	Sales	289,223	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.32
8	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	3	Accounts receivable	301,347	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.21
7	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	561,525	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.62

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

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

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the year to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: Transaction amounts account for at least NT\$200 million.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Information on investees  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the Year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the Year ended December 31, 2024 (Note 1)	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS International Co., Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Holding company	\$ 912,218	\$ 912,218	35,050,000	100.00	\$ 47,128,106	\$ 1,732,482	\$ 1,736,863	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CST Trading Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	2,103,073	2,103,073	72,900,000	100.00	34,253,067	1,886,982	1,879,560	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	7,669,780	7,669,780	237,811,720	100.00	14,895,042	1,639,921	1,622,142	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	U.S.A	Import and export of tires	551,820	551,820	1,800,000	100.00	3,829,172	123,220	123,220	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	Canada	Import and export of tires	32,950	32,950	1,000,000	100.00	943,964	14,666	14,666	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED	Taiwan	Processing and sales of various anti-vibration rubber and hardware	50,001	50,001	5,000,000	50.00	191,554	34,915	17,457	Note 2
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS Tech Center Europe B.V.	Netherlands	Technical centre	41,260	41,260	1,000,000	100.00	123,801	9,982	9,982	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Indonesia	Production and sales of various types of tires	6,103,279	6,103,279	199,992,500	100.00	- (	248,239) (	248,239)	Subsidiary Note 3, Note 5
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	India	Production and sales of various types of tires	9,615,495	8,343,453	2,358,980,883	100.00	1,224,458 (	384,909) (	384,923)	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	Taiwan	Wholesale and retail of tires	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	100.00	524,896	203,402	203,402	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT. MAXXIS TRADING INDONESIA	Indonesia	Large-amount trading of vehicles parts and accessories	30,235	30,235	9,990	100.00	36,982 (	617) (	617)	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Europe B.V.	Netherlands	Import and export of tires	66,110	66,110	2,000,000	100.00	63,001	146	146	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS RUBBER JAPAN CO., LTD.	Japan	Import and export of tires	13,820	13,820	5,000	100.00	10,995	496	496	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS INTERNATIONAL MEXICO S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Import and export of tires	593	593	-	20.00	348 (	308) (	62)	Note 3, Note 4

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Information on investees  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the Year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the Year ended December 31, 2024 (Note 1)	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
				\$	\$						
MAXXIS International Co., Ltd	MAXXIS International (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Holding company	\$ -	\$ -	226,801,983	100.00	\$ 39,723,158	\$ 1,731,947	\$ 1,731,947	Sub-subsidiary Note 3
CST Trading Ltd.	Cheng Shin International (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Holding company	-	-	246,767,840	100.00	34,103,936	1,893,825	1,893,825	Sub-subsidiary Note 3
MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	MAXXIS Holdings (BVI) Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	7,669,780	7,669,780	237,811,720	100.00	15,267,290	1,640,161	1,640,161	Sub-subsidiary Note 3
MAXXIS Holdings (BVI) Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Production and sales of truck and automobile tires	5,724,372	5,724,372	65,000,000	100.00	10,230,100	682,522	652,546	Sub-subsidiary Note 3
MAXXIS Holdings (BVI) Co., Ltd.	Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Production and sales of various types of tires	1,945,408	1,945,408	62,000,000	100.00	5,034,150	957,750	969,947	Sub-subsidiary Note 3
CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	MAXXIS INTERNATIONAL MEXICO S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Import and export of tires	2,514	2,623	-	80.00	1,392 (	308) (	246)	Note 3, Note 4

Note 1: Including investment income (loss) used to offset against sidestream and upstream transactions.

Note 2: Joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method.

Note 3: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Note 4: The Group collectively holds 100% of share ownership in the investee, of which 20% is directly held and 80% is indirectly held through CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.

Note 5: The Company continuously provides financial support the investee accounted for using the equity method, and transferred the credit balance fo long-term investments to 'other non-current liabilities.'

The transaction was eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
Information on investments in Mainland China  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital (Note 6)	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the Year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the Year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	A. Cover and tubes of tires and cover and tubes of bicycle tires B. Reclaimed rubber, adhesive, tape and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	\$ 5,500,250	2	\$ 910,834	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 910,834	\$ 1,165,918	100.00	\$ 1,169,069	\$ 27,812,175	\$ 21,195,341	(Note 3,5,7)
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	A. Cover and tubes of tires and cover and tubes of bicycle tires B. Reclaimed rubber, adhesive, tape and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	7,071,750	2	2,385,506	-	-	2,385,506	2,002,643	100.00	1,996,905	31,974,769	26,209,585	(Note 4,7)
CHENG SHIN TOYO (KUNSHAN) MACHINERY CO., LTD.	Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	267,155	2	68,602	-	-	68,602	( 34,170)	50.00	( 17,085)	309,065	478,714	(Note 7)
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	A. Cover and tubes of tires and cover and tubes of bicycle tires B. Reclaimed rubber, adhesive, tape and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	3,143,000	2	-	-	-	-	( 10,223)	100.00	( 11,907)	6,113,337	1,548,045	(Note 4,7)
KUNSHAN MAXXIS TIRE CO., LTD	Retail of accessories for rubber tires	22,480	2	-	-	-	-	3,910	100.00	3,910	63,055	-	(Note 7)
TIANJIN TAFENG RUBBER IND CO., LTD.	Warehouse logistics and after-sales service centre	565,740	2	-	-	-	-	( 8,608)	100.00	( 8,608)	593,109	757,407	
CHENG SHIN TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	A. Radial tire and other various tire products B. Reclaimed rubber and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	4,085,900	2	-	-	-	-	23,062	100.00	22,890	11,376,666	4,245,663	(Note 3,7)
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	A. Radial tire and other various tire products B. Reclaimed rubber and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	1,414,350	2	-	-	-	-	425,228	100.00	426,630	9,366,377	7,259,056	(Note 7)

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
Information on investments in Mainland China  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital (Note 6)	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the Year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the Year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
CHENG SHIN (XIAMEN) INTL AUTOMOBILE CULTURE CENTER CO., LTD.	A. Research, development and testing of tires and automobiles accessory products and display of related products B. Management of racing tracks	\$ 628,600	2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 83,215)	100.00	(\$ 83,215)	\$ -	\$ -	-
CHIN CHOU CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Distribution of rubber and components of tires	202,320	2	-	-	-	-	7,416	95.00	7,045	92,988	-	(Note 7)
CHENG SHIN LOGISTIC (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	International container transportation business	64,795	2	-	-	-	-	( 4,173)	49.00	( 2,045)	128,377	-	(Note 7)
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	A. Tires and tubes B. Reclaimed rubber, adhesive, tape and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	4,271,200	2	-	-	-	-	1,298,469	100.00	1,298,469	11,677,429	1,028,510	(Note 5, 7)
XIAMEN ESATE CO., LTD.	Construction and trading of employees' housing	1,708,480	2	-	-	-	-	( 231,926)	100.00	( 231,926)	1,905,986	-	(Note 7)

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
- (2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Others

Note 2: Including investment income (loss) used to offset against sidestream and upstream transactions.

Note 3: The Company and Cheng Shin Rubber (Xiamen) Ind., Ltd. directly and indirectly holds 60% and 40% of the share ownership in Cheng Shin Tire (Xiamen) Co., Ltd., respectively.

Note 4: The Company and Cheng Shin Tire & Rubber (China) Co., Ltd. directly and indirectly holds 30% and 70% of share ownership in Cheng Shin Tire & Rubber (Chongqing) Co., Ltd., respectively.

Note 5: Cheng Shin Rubber (Xiamen) Ind., Ltd. and MAXXIS International (HK) Ltd. directly and indirectly holds 75% and 25% of share ownership in Cheng Shin Rubber (Zhangzhou) Ind Co., Ltd, respectively.

Note 6: Paid-in capital was converted at the exchange rate of NTD30.445: USD 1 and NTD 4.271: RMB 1 prevailing on September 30, 2025.

Note 7: Investment income (loss) was recognised based on the financial statements that are reviewed and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
Ceiling on investments in Mainland China  
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 1)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 2)
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,862,747	\$ 21,149,247	\$ -

Note 1: Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 was USD\$122,900 thousand and the total investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA, was USD\$672,900 thousand.

Note 2: According to 'Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland Area', the Company acquired the operations headquarters certification issued by the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. and thus, the investments amount in Mainland China is unlimited.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 1

Item	Description			Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash				\$ 935
Bank deposits				
Check deposits				77
Demand deposits				339,765
Foreign currency deposits	USD	43,914 thousand	Exchange rate 31.430	1,884,143
	EUR	1,669 thousand	Exchange rate 36.900	
	JPY	1,609,734 thousand	Exchange rate 0.201	
	GBP	1,900 thousand	Exchange rate 42.330	
	RMB	8,608 thousand	Exchange rate 4.496	
				<u>\$ 2,224,920</u>

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 2

Name of Customer	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A		\$ 184,536	
Company B		74,386	
Company C		60,716	
			None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than 5% of this account balance.
Others		<u>594,828</u>	
		914,466	
Less: Allowance for bad debts		<u>( 11,718)</u>	
		<u>\$ 902,748</u>	

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 3

Item	Description	Amount		Remark
		Cost	Net realizable value	Method for determining net realizable value
Raw materials		\$ 685,871	\$ 674,221	Note
Work in process		491,441	481,350	Note
Finished goods		<u>626,072</u>	<u>684,102</u>	Note
		1,803,384	<u>\$ 1,839,673</u>	
Less: Allowance for valuation loss		( <u>13,904</u> )		
		<u>\$ 1,789,480</u>		

Note: Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on an item-by-item basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion.

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
MOVEMENT SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER EQUITY METHOD  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 4

Investee	As of January 1, 2025		Addition		Deductions		As of December 31, 2025		Market price or net in equity		Guarantee or pledge as collaterals	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	Unit price	Total		
MAXXIS International Co., Ltd.	35,050,000	\$ 45,838,227	-	\$ 1,905,745	-	(\$ 615,866)	Note 1	35,050,000	\$ 47,128,106	\$ 1,345	\$ 47,128,106	None
CST Trading Ltd.	72,900,000	32,713,289	-	2,030,098	-	( 490,320)	Note 1	72,900,000	34,253,067	470	34,253,067	None
MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	237,811,720	13,956,032	-	1,631,223	-	( 692,213)	Note 1	237,811,720	14,895,042	63	14,895,042	None
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	199,992,500	144,979	-	( 249,592)	-	-		199,992,500	( 104,613)	Note 2 ( 1)	( 104,613)	None
Cheng Shin Rubber USA, Inc.	1,800,000	3,690,850	-	138,322	-	-		1,800,000	3,829,172	2,127	3,829,172	None
MAXXIS Rubber India Private Limited	2,022,983,605	465,167	335,997,278	759,291	-	-		2,358,980,883	1,224,458	1	1,224,458	None
PT.MAXXIS TRADING INDONESIA	9,990	40,094	-	( 3,112)	-	-		9,990	36,982	3,702	36,982	
Cheng Shin Rubber Canada, Inc.	1,000,000	901,974	-	41,990	-	-		1,000,000	943,964	944	943,964	None
NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED	5,000,000	178,639	-	17,457	-	( 4,542)	Note 1	5,000,000	191,554	38	191,554	None
MAXXIS Tech Center Europe B.V.	1,000,000	104,853	-	18,948	-	-		1,000,000	123,801	124	123,801	None
Maxxis Europe B.V.	2,000,000	55,784	-	7,217	-	-		2,000,000	63,001	32	63,001	None
Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	10,000,000	626,794	-	203,401	-	( 305,299)	Note 1	10,000,000	524,896	52	524,896	None
MAXXIS INTERNATIONAL MEXICO S. de R.L. de C.V.	-	373	-	( 25)	-	-		-	348	-	348	None
MAXXIS RUBBER JAPAN CO., LTD.	5,000	10,995	-	-	-	-		5,000	10,995	2,199	10,995	None
		<u>\$ 98,728,050</u>		<u>\$ 6,500,963</u>		<u>(\$ 2,108,240)</u>			<u>\$ 103,120,773</u>		<u>\$ 103,120,773</u>	

Note1: The deduction amount is the amount of cash dividends distributed for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Note 2: Credit balance of long-term equity investments, shown as 'other non-current liabilities', is due to the Company continuously providing financial support to investee company accounted for using equity method.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, NET  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 5

Name of Customer	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A		\$ 127,896	
Company B		155,588	
Company C		74,605	
Company D		61,663	
			None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than 5% of this account
Others		<u>416,678</u>	balance.
		<u>\$ 836,430</u>	

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 6

Creditor	Amount of borrowings	Contract period	Interest Rate	Pledges or collaterals	Remark
FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD.	\$ 9,750,000	2023.04.12~ 2029.01.23	Note	None	
HUA NAN COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.	700,000	2025.03.21~ 2028.08.29	Note	None	
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,420,000	2023.04.12~ 2030.07.14	Note	None	
MEGA BANK	3,900,000	2024.07.08~ 2027.05.16	Note	None	
TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK	3,200,000	2024.07.08~ 2028.07.14	Note	None	
BANK OF TAIWAN	3,900,000	2022.10.24~ 2029.11.29	Note	None	
CATHAY UNITED BANK	700,000	2025.08.01~ 2028.07.02	Note	None	
YUANTA CIMMERCIAL BANK	1,000,000	2025.08.01~ 2028.06.19	Note	None	
CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.	2,000,000	2025.07.14~ 2028.07.14	Note	None	
CTBC BANK CO., LTD.	1,500,000	2025.03.21~ 2028.07.31	Note	None	
	<u>28,070,000</u>				
Less: maturity at one year	( 1,490,000)				
	<u>\$ 26,580,000</u>				

Note: For the year ended December 31, 2025, interest rate of borrowing ranged between 1.38%~1.80%.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF SALES REVENUE, NET  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 7

Item	Quantity (in thousands of tires)	Amount	Remark
Radial cover tires for passenger cars	3,704	\$ 6,087,078	
Cover tires for motorcycles	3,555	2,803,243	
Cover tires for bicycles	3,795	1,740,204	
Cover tires for automobiles	2,181	1,984,493	
Radial ply truck tyres	181	997,016	
Cover tires for industrial use	424	280,744	
Tubes for bicycles	734	44,537	
Others	5,078	202,552	None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than NT\$100 million.
		14,139,867	
Less: Sales returns and discounts		( 80,700)	
		<u>\$ 14,059,167</u>	

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF COST OF GOODS SOLD  
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 8

Item	Amount
Direct material	
Opening balance of materials	\$ 839,479
Add: Purchases in the period	5,582,440
Gain on physical inventory for raw materials	5
Less: Materials sold	( 68,103)
Transfer to expenses	( 98,113)
Scrapping of raw material	( 139)
Ending balance of raw materials	( 685,871)
Materials used during the period	5,569,698
Direct labour	1,111,325
Manufacturing overhead	4,040,317
Manufacturing costs	10,721,340
Add: Opening balance of work in process	533,626
Work in process purchased	184,700
Less: Work in process sold	( 11,489)
Transferred to expenses	( 100,291)
Amortisation of difference	( 14,363)
Ending balance of work in progress	( 491,441)
Cost of finished goods	10,822,082
Add: Opening balance of finished goods	656,889
Finished goods purchased	242,944
Gain on physical inventory for finished goods	551
Amortisation of difference	2,101
Less: Transferred to expenses	( 229,440)
Scrapping of finished goods	( 9,176)
Ending balance of finished goods	( 626,072)
Cost of manufacturing and sales of goods for the period	10,859,879
Cost of materials sold	68,103
Cost of work in process sold	11,489
Cost of production and sales of goods	10,939,471
Add: Scrapping of inventory	9,315
Cost variation	12,262
Less: Revenue from sale of scraps	( 11,906)
Gain on physical inventory	( 556)
Total cost of sales	\$ 10,948,586

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING OVERHEAD  
DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 9

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		\$ 1,062,807	
Repair and maintenance expense		229,536	
Depreciation		1,184,576	
Utilities expense		557,285	
Fuel expense		250,069	
Other expenses		756,044	None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than 5% of this account balance.
		<u>\$ 4,040,317</u>	

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.  
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES  
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Table 10

Item	Description	Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	Research expenses	Remark
Taxes		\$ 340,589	\$ -	\$ -	
Advertisement expense		359,055	-	-	
Wages and salaries		272,416	604,862	384,299	
Import/export expense		84,748	-	-	
Depreciation		-	54,879	-	
Commissioned research		-	-	263,588	
Other expenses		<u>311,651</u>	<u>298,100</u>	<u>171,049</u>	None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than 5% of this account balance.
		<u>\$ 1,368,459</u>	<u>\$ 957,841</u>	<u>\$ 818,936</u>	

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