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O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Three-month Periods Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

Consolidated Financial Statements

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Independent Auditors' Review Report

O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies), collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements". Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with Standards on Review Engagements of the TWSRE 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that caused us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Report by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Ernst & Young Taiwan

Approved by the competent authority for public issuance of the company's financial statements.

Audit Certification Number: Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-VI-0970038990 of the Financial Supervisory Commission

Audit Certification Number: Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing-1010045851 of the Financial Supervisory Commission

CHEN, CHENG-CHU

Accountant:

LEE, FANG-WEN

May 5, 2026

O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Assets			March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
Code	Accounting Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current Assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	(IV)/(VI).1	$2,505,843	43	$2,367,673	41	$2,784,737	51
1170	Accounts receivable, net	(IV)/(VI).3&12	686,504	12	895,777	16	671,090	12
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	(IV)/(VI).3&12/(VII)	1,987	-	16,797	-	15,014	-
1200	Other receivables		24,252	1	27,362	-	26,430	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	(VII)	1	-	1	-	4	-
1220	Current tax assets		2,196	-	2,123	-	-	-
130x	Inventory	(IV)/(VI).4	697,554	12	709,852	12	601,146	11
1410	Prepayments		119,020	2	102,009	2	64,783	1
1470	Other current assets	(VIII)	964	-	924	-	500	-
11xx	Total current assets		4,038,321	70	4,122,518	71	4,163,704	75
	Non-current assets							
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	(IV)/(VI).2	93,175	2	93,857	2	96,159	2
1600	Property, plant, and equipment	(IV)/(VI).5	1,480,548	25	1,401,304	24	1,099,166	20
1755	Right-of-use assets	(IV)/(VI).13	109,290	2	117,384	2	94,477	2
1780	Intangible assets	(IV)/(VI).6	35,522	1	35,129	1	37,735	1
1840	Deferred tax assets	(IV)	20,974	-	20,186	-	21,339	-
1975	Net defined benefit asset - non-current	(IV)	3,375	-	2,933	-	214	-
1900	Other non-current assets		22,200	-	21,350	-	32,650	-
15xx	Total non-current assets		1,765,084	30	1,692,143	29	1,381,740	25
1xxx	Total assets		$5,803,405	100	$5,814,661	100	$5,545,444	100

Liabilities and Equity			March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
Code	Accounting Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities							
2100	Short-term borrowings	(IV)/(VI).7	$673,615	11	$669,660	11	$350,000	6
2150	Notes payable		41	-	147	-	38	-
2170	Accounts payable		241,097	4	326,403	6	253,432	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	(VII)	17	-	30	-	45	-
2200	Other payables	(VI).8	688,181	12	399,657	7	694,468	13
2230	Current tax liabilities	(IV)	139,186	2	114,633	2	114,262	2
2280	Lease liabilities - current	(IV)/(VI).13	43,482	1	42,281	1	20,263	-
2300	Other current liabilities		24,403	1	21,578	-	2,962	-
21xx	Total current liabilities		1,810,022	31	1,574,389	27	1,435,470	26
	Non-current liabilities							
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	(IV)	22,624	1	40,320	1	101,411	2
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	(IV)/(VI).13	18,305	-	28,676	-	24,830	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities		92	-	90	-	231	-
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		41,021	1	69,086	1	126,472	2
2xxx	Total liabilities		1,851,043	32	1,643,475	28	1,561,942	28
	Equity attributable to owners of parent	(IV)/(VI).10						
3100	Share Capital							
3110	Ordinary share		838,000	14	838,000	15	838,000	15
3200	Capital surplus		101,239	2	101,239	2	101,239	2
3300	Retained earnings							
3310	Legal reserves		1,257,691	22	1,210,360	21	1,210,360	22
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		1,485,117	25	1,888,427	32	1,472,159	26
	Total retained earnings		2,742,808	47	3,098,787	53	2,682,519	48
3400	Other equity		270,315	5	133,160	2	361,744	7
31xx	Total equity attributable to owners of parent		3,952,362	68	4,171,186	72	3,983,502	72
3xxx	Total equity		3,952,362	68	4,171,186	72	3,983,502	72
	Total liabilities and equity		$5,803,405	100	$5,814,661	100	$5,545,444	100

(Please refer to the Notes for the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: LEE, KUNG-WEN Manager: HSU, JUNG-MIN Accounting Supervisor: LEE, CHUNG-MU

O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

Unit:NT$ Thousand

Code	Accounting Items	Notes	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026		For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	(IV)/(VI).11/(VII)	$1,011,224	100	$875,722	100
5000	Operating costs	(IV)/(VI).4&6&9&13&14/(VII)	(894,922)	(88)	(723,106)	(83)
5900	Operating gross profit		116,302	12	152,616	17
6000	Operating expense	(IV)/(VI).6&9&13&14/(VII)				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses		(18,009)	(2)	(16,790)	(2)
6200	Administrative expenses		(63,684)	(6)	(77,097)	(9)
6300	Research and development expense		(5,340)	(1)	(5,905)	-
6450	Expected credit impairment (loss) gain	(IV)/(VI).12	1,049	-	(3,436)	-
	Total operating expense		(85,984)	(9)	(103,228)	(11)
6900	Operating income		30,318	3	49,388	6
7000	Non-operating income and expenses	(IV)/(VI).15/(VII)				
7100	Interest income		21,039	2	30,296	3
7010	Other income		508	-	537	-
7020	Other gains and losses		(35,420)	(3)	1,325	-
7050	Finance costs		(5,289)	(1)	(1,602)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses		(19,162)	(2)	30,556	3
7900	Profit before tax		11,156	1	79,944	9
7950	Income tax expense	(IV)/(VI).17	(6,795)	(1)	(22,903)	(3)
8000	Profit from continuing operations		4,361	-	57,041	6
8200	Current net profit		4,361	-	57,041	6
8300	Other comprehensive income	(VI).16&17				
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations		137,700	14	69,180	8
8367	Unrealized gains or losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(681)	-	292	-
8399	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		136	-	(58)	-
	Other comprehensive income (net income)		137,155	14	69,414	8
8500	Total comprehensive income		$141,516	14	$126,455	14
8600	Net profit attributable to					
8610	owners of parent		$4,361	-	$57,041	6
8700	Total comprehensive income attributable to					
8710	owners of parent		$141,516	14	$126,455	14
	Earnings per share ($)	(VI).18				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$0.05		$0.68	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$0.05		$0.68	

(Please refer to the Notes for the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: LEE, KUNG-WEN Manager: HSU, JUNG-MIN Accounting Supervisor: LEE, CHUNG-MU

O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Item	Equity attributable to owners of parent							Total equity
				Retained earnings		Other equity			
		Ordinary share	Capital surplus	Legal reserves	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	
Code		3100	3200	3310	3350	3410	3420	31XX	3XXX
A1	Balance as January 1, 2025	$838,000	$101,239	$1,162,354	$1,823,464	$338,712	($46,382)	$4,217,387	$4,217,387
	Appropriation and distribution of earnings for 2024								
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	48,006	(48,006)	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	(360,340)	-	-	(360,340)	(360,340)
D1	Net Profit for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	57,041	-	-	57,041	57,041
D3	Other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	69,180	234	69,414	69,414
D5	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	57,041	69,180	234	126,455	126,455
Z1	Balance as March 31, 2025	$838,000	$101,239	$1,210,360	$1,472,159	$407,892	($46,148)	$3,983,502	$3,983,502
A1	Balance as January 1, 2026	$838,000	$101,239	$1,210,360	$1,888,427	$181,150	($47,990)	$4,171,186	$4,171,186
	Appropriation and distribution of earnings for 2025								
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	47,331	(47,331)	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	(360,340)	-	-	(360,340)	(360,340)
D1	Net Profit for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026	-	-	-	4,361	-	-	4,361	4,361
D3	Other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	137,700	(545)	137,155	137,155
D5	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	4,361	137,700	(545)	141,516	141,516
Z1	Balance as March 31, 2026	$838,000	$101,239	$1,257,691	$1,485,117	$318,850	($48,535)	$3,952,362	$3,952,362

(Please refer to the Notes for the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: LEE, KUNG-WEN Manager: HSU, JUNG-MIN Accounting Supervisor: LEE, CHUNG-MU

O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Code	Item	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025
		Amount	Amount
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:		
A10000	Profit before tax	$11,156	$79,944
A20000	Adjustments:		
A20010	Income and expense items:		
A20100	Depreciation expense	45,459	40,603
A20200	Amortization expense	664	679
A20300	Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	(1,049)	3,436
A20900	Interest expense	5,289	1,602
A21200	Interest income	(21,039)	(30,296)
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal and retirement of property, plant, and equipment	(20)	80
A24100	Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(6,200)	(5,988)
A29900	Other adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	(255)	-
A30000	Changes in operating assets/liabilities:		
A31130	Notes receivable	-	50
A31150	Accounts receivable	219,241	4,647
A31160	Accounts receivable - related parties	14,887	(6,316)
A31180	Other receivables	5,789	14,332
A31190	Other receivables - related parties	-	(3)
A31200	Inventory	25,067	(37,236)
A31230	Prepayments	(15,619)	(13,771)
A31240	Other current assets	14	-
A32130	Note payable	(106)	(75)
A32150	Accounts payable	(111,821)	29,013
A32160	Accounts payable - related parties	(13)	(29)
A32180	Other payables	(64,341)	(8,350)
A32230	Other current liabilities	2,824	(689)
A32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	(442)	(412)
A33000	Cash inflows from operations	109,485	71,221
A33100	Interest received	18,799	28,910
A33300	Interest paid	(7,395)	(1,105)
A33500	Income tax paid	(258)	(1,138)
AAAA	Net cash inflow used in operating activities	120,631	97,888
BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(76,178)	(109,801)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant, and equipment	20	32
B06700	Increase in other non-current assets	(11,248)	(11,031)
BBBB	Net cash used in investing activities	(87,406)	(120,800)
CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	170	15,000
C04020	Repayment of lease principal	(11,234)	(13,075)
CCCC	Net cash used in financing activities	(11,064)	1,925
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	116,009	49,991
EEEE	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents of the period	138,170	29,004
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,367,673	2,755,733
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	$2,505,843	$2,784,737

(Please refer to the Notes for the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: LEE, KUNG-WEN Manager: HSU, JUNG-MIN Accounting Supervisor: LEE, CHUNG-MU

(I) Company History

O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (hereafter abbreviated as "the Company") was established in 1988 and primarily engages in the manufacturing, outsourced processing, assembly, and sale of golf club heads and their semi-finished products. The Company's stock was OTC-listed for trading at the Taipei Exchange on February 9, 2000.

(II) Date and Procedures of Approval of Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereafter abbreviated as "the Group") for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were approved for release by the Board of Directors on May 5, 2026.

(III) Application of New, Amended, and Revised Standards and Interpretations

1. Accounting policy amendments arising from the initial adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards:

   The Group has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), and International Financial Reporting Interpretations or explanatory announcements recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC") that are applicable to the accounting year starting after January 1, 2026. The initial application of these amended standards has no material impact on the Group.

2. As of the date of authorization for the issuance of the financial statements, the Group has not yet adopted the following new, revised, and amended standards or interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that approved by FSC:

   Not applicable.

3. As of the date of authorization for the issuance of the financial statements, the Group has not yet adopted the following new, revised, and amended standards or interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that have not yet been approved by FSC:

Items	Newly Issued/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date issued by International Accounting Standards Board
1	Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and	Pending decision by the International Accounting

Items	Newly Issued/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date issued by International Accounting Standards Board
	Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Ventures	Standards Board
2	IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note)
3	Disclosure Initiative—Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
4	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)	January 1, 2027

Note: On September 25, 2025, FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 starting in 2028.

The potential impact on the Group's financial statements from the future adoption of the above standards or interpretations, which have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but have not yet been approved by FSC, as follows:

(1) Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

This plan aims to address the inconsistencies between IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" regarding the loss of control when contributing a subsidiary as an investment in associates or joint ventures. IAS 28 mandates that when non-monetary assets are contributed in exchange for equity in associates or joint ventures, the portion of gains or losses resulting from the transaction should be eliminated based on downstream transactions approach. Conversely, IFRS 10 stipulates that the full amount of gain or loss should be recognized at the time control over a subsidiary is lost. This amendment restricts the aforementioned provision of IAS 28, specifying that when assets that constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3 are sold or contributed, any resulting gains or losses should be recognized in full.

This amendment also modifies IFRS 10 to specify that when a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3 is sold or contributed between an investor and its associates or joint ventures, the gain or loss arising should be recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests.

(2) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

This standard will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”; the major changes are as follows:

A. Enhance the comparability of income statement

The income statement will classify income and expenses into operating, investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations five categories. The first three categories are new classifications intended to improve the structure of the income statement. Additionally, all entities will be required to provide newly defined subtotals (including operating profits or losses). It allows investors to have a consistent starting point for analyzing the financial performance of different companies and makes it easier to compare across entities by enhancing the structure of the income statement and introducing newly defined subtotals.

B. Improve the transparency of managerial performance measures

Require companies to disclose explanations of entity specific metrics (known as managerial performance measures) related to the income statement.

C. Useful aggregation of financial statement information

Provide application guidance to determine whether financial information should be presented in the primary financial statements or in the notes. This change is expected to provide more detailed and useful information. Require companies to provide more transparent information on operating expenses to help investors locate and understand the information they use.

(3) Disclosure Initiative–Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This standard and its amendments simplify the disclosure of non-publicly accountable subsidiaries and allow subsidiaries that meet the definition to voluntarily apply this standard.

(4) Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)

The amendments include:

A. It clarifies that when an entity's functional currency is not that of a hyperinflationary economy, but its financial statements are translated into a presentation currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results of operations and financial position shall be translated using the closing exchange rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

B. Under the aforementioned circumstances, when the presentation currency subsequently ceases to be that of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall not retranslate amounts in prior period financial statements.

C. When both the functional currency and the presentation currency are those of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall apply the relevant accounting treatment in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29.

The Group is currently evaluating the potential impact of the newly issued, revised, and amended standards or interpretations on its financial position and performance. The relevant impact will be disclosed upon completion of the evaluation.

(IV) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Compliance Statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”, as approved and issued by FSC.

2. Basis of Preparation

Apart from financial instruments measured at fair value, the consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis. Unless otherwise indicated, the consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars.

3. Consolidation Overview

Principles of Consolidated Financial Statement Preparation

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its

involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls the investee only when the following three factors of control are present:

(1) Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities)
(2) Exposure or rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee, and
(3) Ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns

When the Company holds directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting rights or similar rights of the investee, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances to assess whether it has power over the investee, including:

(1) Contractual arrangements with other voting rights holders of the investee
(2) Rights arising from other contractual agreements
(3) Voting rights and potential voting rights

When facts and circumstances indicate that one or more of the three factors of control have changed, the Company reassesses whether it still controls the investee.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition (the date on which the Group gains control) until the date lost its control. The accounting periods and policies of the subsidiaries' financial statements are consistent with the parent company. All intragroup account balances, transactions, unrealized gains and losses arising from intragroup transactions, and dividends are completely eliminated.

Changes in the shareholding in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are treated as equity transactions.

The total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners and non-controlling interests of the Company, even if deficit balance arises from the non-controlling interests.

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

(1) Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
(2) Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
(3) Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
(4) Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;

(5) Reclassifies the parent's amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income to current profit or loss, or directly transfer them to retained earnings in accordance with the provisions of other International Financial Reporting Standards;
(6) Recognizes any surplus or deficit in current profit or loss.

Primary entities for the preparation of consolidated financial statements are listed as follows:

Investor Name	Subsidiary	Primary Businesses	Percentage of Ownership		
			March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
The Company	O-TA Golf Group Co.,Ltd.(O-TA BVI.)	Trade and invest-ment in golf club heads	100%	100%	100%
The Company	O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	Production of golf club heads, shafts and golf equipment	100%	100%	100%
O-TA BVI.	Harvest Fair International Limited	Trade in golf club heads and bicycle parts and accessories	100%	100%	100%
O-TA BVI.	Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of golf club heads, shafts, golf equipment, and plumbing parts	100%	100%	100%
O-TA BVI.	VGT Composite Techonology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Production of carbon fiber composites and bicycle parts and accessories	100%	100%	100%
Jiangxi O-TA	Jiangxi Taitian Sports Technology Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and Retail of sporting goods and equipment.	100% (Note)	—	—

Note: Based on the Company's overall operational planning and the expansion of its new sporting goods sales business, the Company resolved to invest CNY 3,000 thousand of Jiangxi O-TA's self-owned funds to establish Jiangxi Taitian Sports Technology Co., Ltd. in Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province, China.

4. Foreign Currency Transactions

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, the functional currency of the Company. Each intragroup entity determines its own functional currency and measures its financial statements in that currency.

Foreign currency transactions of the intragroup entities are translated into their functional currencies using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate of that date; foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values were measured; foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the original transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period that occurred, except as described below:

(1) Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings attributable to acquired qualifying assets are considered an adjustment to interest costs and are capitalized as part of the asset cost.

(2) Foreign currency items that are subject to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” are treated as financial instruments based on the accounting policies.

(3) Exchange differences arising on monetary items that constitute part of the reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are initially recognized in other comprehensive income and are reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon the disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

5. Translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statements

When preparing consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan Dollars using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising from translation are recognized in other comprehensive income

and accumulated under equity as a separate component. Upon disposal of the foreign operation, these accumulated exchange differences previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the disposal gain or loss is recognized. In cases involving partial disposals that result in the loss of control over foreign operations subsidiaries, as well as partial disposals of interests in associates or joint arrangements that include foreign operations, any retained interests that constitute financial assets related to the foreign operation are also treated as disposals.

For partial disposals of subsidiaries, including foreign operations, where control is not lost, the proportional share of cumulative exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to non-controlling interests of the foreign operation and not recognized in profit or loss. For partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements including foreign operations that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, the cumulative exchange differences are proportionally reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, arising from the Group's acquisition of a foreign operation, are considered assets and liabilities of that foreign operation and reported in its functional currency.

6. Classification Standard for Assets and Liabilities Distinction as Current or Non-current

Classified as current assets if they meet any of the following conditions; otherwise, they are classified as non-current assets:

(1) Expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell, or consume within its normal operating cycle.
(2) Holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
(3) Expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
(4) Cash or cash equivalents, excluding restricted asset exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at lease twelve months after the reporting period.

Classified as current liabilities if they meet any of the following conditions; otherwise, they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(1) Expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
(2) Holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
(3) Expects the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
(4) It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at lease twelve months after the reporting period.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

8. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (except those classified as at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

(1) Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets from all regular way purchase or sale by the Group are accounted on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measurement at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering, based on the following two factors:

A. Business model for managing the financial assets
B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost, if both of the following conditions are met and presented as notes receivable, accounts receivable, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on the balance sheet:

A. Business model for managing the financial assets: Hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets: Cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets (excluding those involved in hedging relationships) are subsequently measured at amortized cost [the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial deducted the principal repayments, added to or deducted the cumulative amortization (using the effective interest method) of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance]. The gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when it is derecognized, or through the amortization process, or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losse.

Interest calculated by using the effective interest method (multiplied the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets) or under the following circumstances is recognized in profit or loss:

A. For credit-impaired financial assets that are purchased or originated, multiplied the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset
B. For those not belong to the aforementioned but subsequently become credit-impaired, multiplied the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset

Financial Asset Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, if both of the following conditions are met and reported as such on the balance sheet:

A. Business model for managing the financial assets: collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets
B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets: Cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of related gain or loss on such financial assets are described as below:

A. Prior to derecognition or reclassification, all other gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment and foreign exchange, which are recognized in profit or loss
B. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
C. Interest calculated by using the effective interest method (multiplied the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets) or under the following circumstances is recognized in profit or loss:
   (a) For credit-impaired financial assets that are purchased or originated, multiplied the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial

asset

(b) For those not belong to the aforementioned but subsequently become credit-impaired, multiplied the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset

Besides, for equity instruments within the scope of IFRS 9, that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquire in a business combination under IFRS 3, an election (irrevocable) can be made at initial recognition to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income. Amounts reported in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (upon disposal of such equity instruments, its cumulated amount within other components of equity is transferred directly to retained earnings) and these instruments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investments are recognized in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Except for financial assets that meet specific conditions and were measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, all financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and reported as such on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses arising from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss, which includes any dividends or interest received from these financial assets.

(2) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes and measures an allowance for expected credit losses for investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost. For investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the allowance for credit losses is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

The Group measures expected credit losses in a way that reflects:

A. An unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating all possible outcomes.

B. Time value of money
C. Reasonable and supportable information related to past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions (which can be obtained without undue cost or effort of the balance sheet date)

The loss allowance is measures as follows:

A. Measured based on the expected credit losses amount equal to 12-month: This includes the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date. In addition, this also includes measuring the loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses from a previous reporting period, but determines at the current balance sheet date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
B. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: This includes the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, or financial asset that is credit-impaired at purchase or origination.
C. For trade receivables or contract assets generated from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group adopts the measure of loss allowance amount at life time expected credit losses.
D. For lease receivables generated from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group adopts the measure of loss allowance amount at life time expected credit losses.

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the changes in the risk of default between the balance sheet date and the date of initial recognition. Please refer to Note (XII) for further details on credit risk-related information.

(3) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The financial assets held by the Group are derecognized when one of the following conditions is met:

A. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset have expired.
B. The financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to another party.
C. Neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets, but has transferred control over the assets.

On derecognized of financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying

amount and the consideration received or receivable, including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification between Liabilities or Equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the amount of proceeds obtained, net of directly attributable issuance costs.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

It is classified as held for trading, if one of the following conditions is met:

A. The primary purpose of acquisition is to sell in the short term;
B. At initial recognition, it is part of an identifiable portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
C. Belong to derivative (expect for a derivative that is financial guarantee contracts or designated and effective hedging instruments).

For contracts that contain one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; or

when one of the following factors is met and can provide more relevant information, it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the time of initial recognition:

A. The designation can eliminate or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
B. A group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with documented risk management or investment strategies, and information about the group is provide internally on the basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including any interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and borrowings, etc., which are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition or transaction costs.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

When the Group exchanges a debt instrument with a creditor under substantially different terms, or makes significant modifications to the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not due to financial difficulty), the original liability is derecognized and a new liability is recognized. Upon derecognition of the financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the total consideration paid or payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed), is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and presented net in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there

is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

9. Fair Value Measurement

Fair Value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place in one of the following markets:

(1) In the principal markets for the assets or liabilities, or
(2) If there is no principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible for transactions by the Group.

The fair value of assets or liabilities are measured using assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that the market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of non-financial assets takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits either by using the asset at its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant who would use the asset at its highest and best use.

The Group adopts valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

10. Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Cost refers to the costs incurred in bringing inventories to a condition and location ready for sale or production:

Raw materials - value at the actual purchase cost with weighted average method.

Finished goods and work in process - include cost of direct materials, labor and proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operation capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realisable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated the costs still to be incurred to complete and selling expenses.

Rendering of services is accordance in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventory.

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized based on acquisition cost and are presented net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The aforementioned costs include expenses related to the dismantling, removal, and restoration of the site where the property, plant and equipment are located, as well as necessary interest incurred on construction in progress. 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. When significant components of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group treats such components as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 “Property, plant and equipment”. Major overhaul costs that meet the recognition criteria are treated as replacement costs and are recognized as part of the carrying amount of plant and equipment. Other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method basis over the estimated useful lives of the following assets:

Class of assets	Useful life
Buildings and structures	Primary range 3 ~ 60 years
Machinery and equipment	Primary range 1 ~ 10 years
Transportation equipment	Primary range 1 ~ 6 years
Office equipment	Primary range 2 ~ 6 years
Leasehold improvements	Primary range 2 ~ 10 years
Other equipment	Primary range 2 ~ 40 years

Items of property, plant and equipment or any significant component initially are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the adjustments are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

12. Lease

The Group assesses whether the contract is (or contains) a lease on the inception date of the contract. A contract is (or contains) a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group evaluates whether it has both of the following throughout the period of use:

(1) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
(2) The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For contracts that are (or contains) a lease, the Group treats each lease component within the contract as a separate lease and handles it independently from the non-lease components of the contract. For contracts that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of each lease component and the aggregate standalone prices of the non-lease components. The relative standalone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price that the lessor (or a similar supplier) would charge separately for each component (or similar component). If observable standalone prices are not readily available, the Group maximizes the use of available observable information to estimate these standalone prices.

The Group as a Lessee

Except for leases that qualify and are elect as short-term or low-value asset leases, when the Group is the lessee in a lease contract, it recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases.

At the commencement date, the Group measures lease liabilities at the present value of lease payments that are not paid as of that date. If the implicit interest rate in the lease is readily determinable, the lease payments are discounted using that rate. If the implicit rate is not readily determinable, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liabilities comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are unpaid as of that day:

(1) Fixed payments (including substantially fixed payments), less any lease incentives

receivable;
(2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate (initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement date);
(3) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
(4) The exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised; and
(5) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures lease liabilities on an amortized cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using the effective interest method and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

From the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost, which includes:

(1) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability;
(2) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
(3) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
(4) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is measured the right-of-use by applying the cost model.

If the ownership of the underlying asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, then depreciation is provided from the commencement date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Apart from leases that qualify and are chosen as short-term or low-value asset leases, the Group

reports right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and recognizes the lease-related depreciation charge and interest expense separately in the comprehensive income statements.

For short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

13. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired through business combinations is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets that do not qualify for recognition are not capitalized but are expensed as incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are classified as either finite or indefinite. The Group only holds intangible assets with a limited useful life.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is indication that the asset may be impaired. The amortization period and method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. If changes in the estimated useful life or the estimated pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization method or period, which is treated as a change in accounting estimate.

Gains or losses from the derecognition of an intangible asset are recognized in profit or loss.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Patent rights
Useful life	Finite (6 ~ 20 years)
Amortization method used	Straight-line method
Internally generated or externally acquired	Internally generated or externally acquired

14. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses all assets subject to IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” for indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, or when annual

impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group conducts the test on an individual asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If the results of the impairment test show that the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made by the the Group at the end of each reporting date as to determine whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indications exist, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. Impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increased in the estimated service potential of the asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversed carrying amount must not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset.

Impairment losses and reversals for continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss.

15. Revenue Recognition

The Group's revenue from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods, with accounting treatment detailed as follows:

Sale of Goods

The Group manufactures and sells goods. Sales are recognized revenue when the promised goods are delivered to the customer and the customer gains control (i.e., the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain nearly all of the remaining benefits from the goods). The major products are golf club heads and other related equipment. Revenue is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, adjusted for estimated customer returns, discounts, and other similar allowances.

The credit period for sale of goods by the Group is from 30 to 90 days. For most contracts, accounts receivable are recognized when control of the goods is transferred and there is an unconditional right to consideration. These receivables typically cover short periods and do not constitute a significant financing component. For a minority of contracts, where goods have been transferred to customers but the right to unconditional consideration is not yet established, contract assets are recognized. These contract assets are also subject to impairment allowances measured at expected credit losses over their lifetime in accordance with IFRS 9.

16. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

17. Post-employment Benefit Plans

All full-time employees of the Company are entitled to the retirement plan that is managed by the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervision Committee. Fund assets are deposited under the Committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, it's completely separated from the Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the consolidated financial statements. Retirement plans for employees of overseas subsidiaries are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company makes a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The contributions are recognized as an expense in the current period. Overseas subsidiaries contribute to the plan based on the requirements of the local regulations and the contribution also recognizes expenses as incurred.

Post-employment benefit plans that are defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions at the end of the annual reporting period. Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) includes any changes in the return on plan assets and the effect of the asset ceiling, net of the amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), as well as actuarial gains and losses. Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and immediately recognized in retained earnings as it occurred.

Past service costs are arise from plan amendments or curtailments, change the present value of the defined benefit obligation and are recognized as an expense on the earlier of the following dates:

(1) The plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and
(2) The Group recognizes related restructuring-related costs or termination benefits.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate, both determined at the start of the annual

reporting period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) due to contributions and benefit payments during the period.

Pension costs for the interim period are calculated basis by its actuarially determined rate at the end of the previous year from the start of the year to the end of the current period, adjusting for significant market fluctuations, significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events that occur after the end date and disclosing them accordingly.

18. Income Tax

Income tax expense (income) refers to the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current Tax

Current tax liabilities (assets) related to the current and prior periods are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current taxes related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized separately in other comprehensive income or equity, not in profit or loss.

The portion of income tax levied on unappropriated retained earnings is recognized as income tax expense on the date the earnings distribution is resolved.

Deferred Tax

Deferred taxes is calculated on temporary differences at the end of the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in the following two cases:

(1) Initial recognition of goodwill; or the deferred tax liabilities arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in the transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction affects, neither the accounting profit nor taxable income (loss) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
(2) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized, except:

(1) Deductible temporary differences related to assets or liabilities from transactions that are not business combinations, which at the time of the transaction do not affect accounting profit or taxable income (loss), and do not create corresponding taxable and deductible temporary differences.
(2) Deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes related to items not recognized in profit or loss are also not recognized in profit or loss but are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and recognized if necessary.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset if there is a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority and the same taxable entity.

In accordance with the temporary exceptions specified in the “International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendment to IAS 12)” the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes is prohibited, nor can their related information be disclosed.

The income tax expense for the interim period is accrued and disclosed based on the tax rate applicable to the total expected profit for the fiscal year. This means that the estimated annual average effective tax rate is applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period.

(V) Critical Accounting Judgment, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these significant assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Discussed below:

(1) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including income approach (for example, the discounted cash flow model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note (XII) for more details.

(2) Inventory

Estimated net realizable value of inventory takes into account the potential impairment, obsolescence in whole or in part, or a decline in selling prices, and is based on the most reliable evidence available at the time of estimation regarding the expected realization amount of the inventory. Please refer to Note (VI) for more details.

(3) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The calculation of fair value deduct disposal costs is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, less the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash-generating unit. Use value is calculated based on the discounted cash flow model.

(4) Post-employment Benefit Plans

The cost of post-employment benefit plan and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions, including the change in the discount rate and expected salary level.

(5) Income Tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provision for income tax, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable the taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

(6) Accounts Receivable - Estimated Allowance for Impairment Loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contractual cash flows (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (incorporating forward-looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note (VI) for more details.

(VI) Details of Significant Accounts

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Cash on hand and demand deposit	$792,883	$680,589	$731,229
Time deposits (Note)	1,712,960	1,687,084	2,053,508
Total	$2,505,843	$2,367,673	$2,784,737

Note: Refers to items with original maturities of three months or less, and that are readily convertible into fixed amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2. Financial Asset Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current:			
Corporate bond	$91,375	$92,057	$94,359
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current：			
Unlisted TWSE/TPEx company stocks	1,800	1,800	1,800
Total	$93,175	$93,857	$96,159

The Group's financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were not under pledged.

3. Accounts Receivable and Accounts Receivable - Related Parties

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Accounts receivable	$687,747	$898,044	$677,746
Deduct: Allowance for impairment loss	(1,243)	(2,267)	(6,656)
Subtotal	686,504	895,777	671,090
Accounts receivable - related parties	1,989	16,814	15,029

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Deduct: Allowance for impairment loss	(2)	(17)	(15)
Subtotal	1,987	16,797	15,014
Total	$688,491	$912,574	$686,104

The Group's accounts receivable were not under pledged.

The Group's credit period for customers generally on 30 to 90 day terms. The total carrying amount for March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025, are NT$689,736 thousand, NT$914,858 thousand, and NT$692,775 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note (VI).12 for more details on loss allowance and Note (XII) for details on credit risk for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

4. Inventory

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Raw materials	$119,345	$113,037	$122,253
Materials	75,511	78,019	75,953
Work in progress	301,111	346,100	254,823
Finished goods	199,965	171,728	148,117
Inventories in transit	1,622	968	—
Total	$697,554	$709,852	$601,146

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Group's operating costs recognized as expenses were NT$894,922 thousand and NT$723,106 thousand, respectively. This includes recognized inventory impairment losses of NT$14,919 thousand and NT$2,297 thousand, respectively.

The aforementioned inventory was not under pledged.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Owner-occupied property, plant and equipment	$1,480,548	$1,401,304	$1,099,166

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:									
January 1, 2026	$65,877	$62,847	$998,327	$110,966	$17,053	$344,879	$109,607	$609,385	$2,318,941
Addition	—	—	5,599	110	1,268	7,266	4,805	57,130	76,178
Disposition	—	—	(1,235)	—	(544)	—	(1,304)	—	(3,083)
Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effect of exchange rate changes	—	1	31,207	844	242	11,376	2,966	18,057	64,693
March 31, 2026	$65,877	$62, 848	$1,033,898	$111,920	$18,019	$363,521	$116,074	$684,572	$2,456,729
January 1, 2025	$65,877	$62,803	$869,829	$91,763	$16,529	$314,962	$92,216	$343,376	$1,857,355
Addition	—	—	10,653	985	—	1,683	3,045	93,435	109,801
Disposition	—	—	(6,369)	(20)	—	—	(1,745)	—	(8,134)
Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effect of exchange rate changes	—	—	12,215	326	95	4,510	1,082	5,560	23,788
March 31, 2025	$65,877	$62,803	$886,328	$93,054	$16,624	$321,155	$94,598	$442,371	$1,982,810
Depreciation and Impairment:									
January 1, 2026	$—	($36,814)	($433,793)	($84,106)	($9,775)	($280,568)	($72,581)	$—	($917,637)
Depreciation	—	(363)	(21,015)	(2,052)	(559)	(6,368)	(4,269)	—	(34,626)
Disposition	—	—	1,235	—	544	—	1,304	—	3,083
Effect of exchange rate changes	—	—	(14,587)	(685)	(126)	(9,600)	(2,003)	—	(27,001)
March 31, 2026	$—	($37,177)	($468,160)	($86,843)	($9,916)	($296,536)	($77,549)	$—	($976,181)
January 1, 2025	$—	($35,372)	($389,349)	($82,554)	($9,325)	($268,259)	($68,253)	$—	($853,112)
Depreciation	—	(359)	(18,552)	(1,164)	(521)	(3,816)	(3,700)	—	(28,112)
Disposition	—	—	6,261	16	—	—	1,745	—	8,022
Effect of exchange rate changes	—	—	(5,458)	(274)	(54)	(3,863)	(793)	—	(10,442)
March 31, 2025	$—	($35,731)	($407,098)	($83,976)	($9,900)	($275,938)	($71,001)	$—	($883,644)
Net Carrying Amount:									
March 31, 2026	$65,877	$25,671	$565,738	$25,077	$8,103	$66,985	$38,525	$684,572	$1,480,548
December 31, 2025	$65,877	$26,033	$564,534	$26,860	$7,278	$64,311	$37,026	$609,385	$1,401,304
March 31, 2025	$65,877	$27,072	$479,230	$9,078	$6,724	$45,217	$23,597	$442,371	$1,099,166

The Group's property, plant and equipment were not under pledged or mortgaged.

6. Intangible Assets

	Patent rights
Cost:	
January 1, 2026	$52,134
Addition	—
Derecognise	—
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,523
March 31, 2026	$53,657
January 1, 2025	$52,704
Addition	—
Derecognise	(191)
Effect of exchange rate changes	650
March 31, 2025	$53,163
Amortization and Impairment:	
January 1, 2026	($17,005)
Amortization	(664)
Derecognise	—
Effect of exchange rate changes	(466)
March 31, 2026	($18,135)
January 1, 2025	($14,772)
Amortization	(679)
Derecognise	191
Effect of exchange rate changes	(168)
March 31, 2025	($15,428)
Net Carrying Amount:	
March 31, 2026	$35,522
December 31, 2025	$35,129
March 31, 2025	$37,735

Amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Operating cost	$568	$572
Operating expense	$96	$107

7. Short-term Borrowings

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Unsecured bank loans	$673,615	$669,660	$350,000
Range of interest rate unsecured	1.75%～4.68%	1.75%～5.26%	1.75%～1.81%
Expiry date	2026.04.10~ 2026.09.21	2026.01.12~ 2026.03.30	2025.04.17~ 2025.09.29

As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025, the Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounts to NT$1,135,835 thousand, NT$1,134,140 thousand, and NT$1,120,000 thousand, respectively.

8. Other Payables

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Dividends payable	$360,340	$—	$360,340
Accrued processing fees	126,109	169,574	129,549
Accrued payroll	87,851	105,689	89,390
Accrued employees' and directors' remuneration	55,934	54,298	62,191
Others	57,947	70,096	52,998
Total	$688,181	$399,657	$694,468

9. Post-employment Benefit Plans

Defined Contribution Plan

The Group's expenses recognized for the defined contribution plan for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, amounted to NT$28,679 thousand and NT$19,435 thousand, respectively.

Defined Benefits Plan

The Group's expenses recognized for the defined benefits plan for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, amounted to NT$1 thousand and NT$16 thousand, respectively.

10. Equity

(1) Ordinary Share

As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025, the Company authorized capital and issued capital were NT$1,400,000 thousand and NT$838,000 thousand, respectively. Each share at par of NT$10, divided into 83,800 thousand shares. Each share carries one voting rights and the right to receive dividends.

(2) Capital Surplus

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Issued at premium	$88,865	$88,865	$88,865
Others	12,374	12,374	12,374
Total	$101,239	$101,239	$101,239

In accordance with the regulations, capital reserves shall not be utilized except to offset company losses. When the company incurs no losses, capital reserves generated from the premium over the par value of issued shares and from received donations can be allocated annually to the capital stock up to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital. The aforementioned capital reserves may also be distributed in cash in proportion to the shareholders' existing shares.

(3) Retained Earnings and Dividend Policies

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if there is a profit at the end of the year, it is to be distributed in the following order:

A. Payment of all taxes and dues.
B. Offset losses.
C. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount as legal reserve.
D. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations.
E. The remaining amount shall be added to the unallocated retained earnings from previous years. In accordance with the dividend policy, the Board of Directors shall prepare a profit distribution proposal to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

If the aforementioned shareholder dividends are to be distributed in cash, authorization is granted to the Board of Directors to proceed after achieving a quorum of more than two-thirds of the directors present and the approval of a majority of the attending directors. The decision shall report to the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's dividend distribution policy must consider the current and future investment environment, capital requirements, domestic and international competitive conditions, and capital budgeting, among other factors. It should balance shareholder interests with the dividend policy and the company's long-term financial planning. In accordance with the regulations, the Board of Directors shall draft a distribution proposal annually to report in the shareholders' meeting. The distribution of shareholder dividends shall allocate not less than 50% of the available distributable earnings to shareholder each year. When distributing shareholder dividends, cash dividends shall be prioritized and it may also be issued in the form of share to shareholders. Accordingly, at least 50% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

According to the Company Act, the legal reserve shall set aside until such amounts has reached to the total paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be utilized to offset losses. When the company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital to shareholders in the form of issuing new shares or cash, in proportion to their existing shareholdings.

Details of the year of 2025 and 2024 proposal for appropriation and distribution of earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2026 and resolved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 29, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

	Proposal for appropriation and distribution of retained earnings		Dividend per share (NT$)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Legal reserves (Note)	$47,331	$48,006		
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	$360,340	$360,340	$4.3	$4.3

Note: The amounts of legal reserve for 2025 are subject to approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting as a resolution on May 29, 2026.

Please refer to Note (VI).14 for details on the basis of estimate and the recognized amounts for employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

11. Operating Income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	$1,003,713	$858,498
Other operating revenue	7,511	17,224
Total	$1,011,224	$875,722

The Group related information of revenue from contracts with customers during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

(1) Disaggregation of Revenue

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026

	Golf Equipment Department	Other Department	Total
Sale of goods	$921,399	$82,314	$1,003,713
Others	7,511	—	7,511
Total	$928,910	$82,314	$1,011,224
The timing for revenue recognition:			
at a point in time	$928,910	$82,314	$1,011,224

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025

	Golf Equipment Department	Other Department	Total
Sale of goods	$793,939	$64,559	$858,498
Others	17,224	—	17,224
Total	$811,163	$64,559	$875,722
The timing for revenue recognition:			
at a point in time	$811,163	$64,559	$875,722

(2) The Transaction Price is Allocated to the Remaining Performance Obligations Yet to be Fulfilled

None.

(3) Assets Recognized from the Costs Incurred in Obtaining or Fulfilling Customer Contracts

None.

12. Expected Credit Losses

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Operating expense - expected credit (gains) losses		
Accounts receivable	($1,049)	$3,436

Please refer to Note (XII) for further details on credit risk-related information.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its trade receivables (including notes receivable and accounts receivable) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of loss allowance as of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

March 31, 2026

	Not Yet Due	Days Overdue				
	(Note)	Within 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 - 360 Days	Over 361 Days	Total
Total carrying amount	$688,127	$724	$885	$—	$—	$689,736
Loss ratio	0.10%	40.04%	29.85%	—	—	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(691)	(290)	(264)	—	—	(1,245)
Subtotal	$687,436	$434	$621	$—	$—	$688,491
Carrying amount						$688,491

December 31, 2025

	Not Yet Due	Days Overdue				
	(Note)	Within 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 - 360 Days	Over 361 Days	Total
Total carrying amount	$906,506	$6,600	$1,752	$—	$—	$914,858
Loss ratio	0.10%	12.96%	30.00%	—	—	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(903)	(855)	(526)	—	—	(2,284)
Subtotal	$905,603	$5,745	$1,226	$—	$—	$912,574
Carrying amount						$912,574

March 31, 2025

	Not Yet Due	Days Overdue				
	(Note)	Within 90 Days	91 - 180 Days	181 - 360 Days	Over 361 Days	Total
Total carrying amount	$659,866	$22,066	$10,843	$—	$—	$692,775
Loss ratio	0.10%	12.49%	30.00%	—	—	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(663)	(2,755)	(3,253)	—	—	(6,671)
Subtotal	$659,203	$19,311	$7,590	$—	$—	$686,104
Carrying amount						$686,104

Note: The Group's all notes receivable are not overdue.

The change of the allowances for losses on the Group's notes and accounts receivable for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Notes Receivable	Accounts Receivable
January 1, 2026	$—	$2,284
Reduced amount for the current period	—	(1,049)
Effect of exchange rate changes	—	10
March 31, 2026	$—	$1,245
January 1, 2025	$—	$3,215
Reduced amount for the current period	—	3,436
Effect of exchange rate changes	—	20
March 31, 2025	$—	$6,671

13. Lease

The Group as a Lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate (land, buildings, and structures) and transportation equipment. Each lease terms range from 1 to 50 years.

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

A. Amounts Recognized in the Balance Sheet

(a) Right-of-use Assets

Carrying Amount of Right-of-use Assets

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Land	$50,711	$49,915	$53,527
Buildings and structures	57,486	66,306	39,578
Transportation equipment	1,093	1,163	1,372
Total	$109,290	$117,384	$94,477

The Group added right-of-use assets during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, amounted to NT$1,155 thousand and NT$1,396 thousand, respectively.

(b) Lease Liabilities

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities	$61,787	$70,957	$45,093
Current	$43,482	$42,281	$20,263
Non-current	18,305	28,676	24,830
Total	$61,781	$70,957	$45,093

Please refer to Note (VI).15 “Financial Costs” for the details of interest expenses for the Group's lease liabilities for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025; please refer to Note (XII).5 “Liquidity Risk Management” for the details of the maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

B. Recognized Amount in the Statements of Comprehensive Income

Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Land	$372	$384
Buildings and structures	10,391	12,060
Transportation equipment	70	47
Total	$10,833	$12,491

C. Income and Expense Related to the Lessee's Leasing Activities

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Short-term leases expenses	$1,127	$8
Expense for leases of low-value assets (excluding the expense for short-term leases of low-value assets)	$—	$—

D. Cash Outflows Related to the Lessee's Leasing Activities

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounted to NT$12,361 thousand and NT$13,083 thousand, respectively.

E. Other Information Related to Leasing Activities

Options to Extend and Terminate the Lease

Certain real estate lease agreements within the Group include options to extend the lease. When determining the lease term, the Group considers the non-cancellable period during which it has the right of use the underlying asset, along with the periods covered by options to extend or terminate the lease, depending on whether it is reasonably certain that these options will be exercised. The use of such options can greatly maximize the operational flexibility in managing agreements. The option to extend the lease can only be exercised by the Group. Following the commencement date, if significant events or substantial changes occur that are (within the lessee's control and affect whether the Group can reasonably determine to exercise an option not previously included in the determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included), the Group will reassess the lease term.

14. Summary of Employee Benefits, Depreciation and Amortization Expenses by Function is as Follows:

By function / By nature	For the three-month periods ended March 31,					
	2026			2025		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries expense	$199,947	32,114	$232,061	$187,169	33,550	$220,719
Labor and health insurance	$14,934	2,600	$17,534	$10,298	2,491	$12,789
Pension expense	$26,412	2,268	$28,680	$17,512	1,939	$19,451
Directors' remuneration	$－	1,606	$1,606	$－	2,599	$2,599
Other employee benefits expense	$12,259	5,916	$18,175	$11,260	2,785	$14,045
Depreciation expense	$36,719	8,740	$45,459	$34,182	6,421	$40,603
Amortization expense	$568	96	$664	$572	107	$679

According to the Company's Aarticles of Incorporation that if there is a profit for the year, 6.5% of profit shall be distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 1.5% of profit may be distributable as remuneration to directors. However, if there are accumulated losses, the amount of the indemnity should be reserved in advance. Whether the aforementioned employees' compensation in share or cash, shall be executed by a resolution of the Board of Directors, requiring the attendance and approval of more than two-thirds of the directors and a majority of the attending directors. This decision must also be reported to the shareholders' meeting. Please refer to “Market Observation Post System” on the Taiwan Stock Exchange website for details on the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration approved by the Board of Directors.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, the company allocated 6.5% of its profits for employees' compensation and no higher than 1.5% for directors' remuneration, based on profitability. The amounts recognized for employees' compensation and directors' remuneration amounted to NT$950 thousand and NT$219 thousand, respectively, which were recorded under salary expenses. For the same period in 2025, based on profitability, the Company allocated 6.5% for employees' compensation and no higher than 1.5% for directors' remuneration, with recognized amounts of NT$5,648 thousand and NT$1,303 thousand, respectively, which were also recorded under salary expenses.

The Company's Board of Directors, on March 6, 2026, resolved to pay out the 2025 employees' compensation and directors' remuneration in cash, amounting to NT$41,714 thousand and NT$9,626 thousand, respectively. Such amounts are not significantly different from those recognized in expenses in the 2025 financial statements.

There were no significant differences between the actual distributed amounts by the Company for employees' compensation and directors' remuneration and the amount recorded as expenses in the financial statements for the year 2024.

15. Non-operating Income and Expenses

(1) Interest Income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$21,039	$30,296

(2) Other Income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Other income - others	$508	$537

(3) Other Gains and Losses

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$20	($80)
Net Foreign exchange gains or losses	(35,686)	1,428
Gain or loss from lease modification	255	—
Others	(9)	(23)
Total	($35,420)	$1,325

(4) Finance Costs

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Interest on bank loans	($4,651)	($1,090)
Interest on lease liabilities	(638)	(512)
Total	($5,289)	($1,602)

16. Components of Other Comprehensive Income

Components of other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026 are as follows:

	Arising during the Period	Reclassification during the Period	Other Comprehensive Income	Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	After-tax Amount
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	$ 137,700	$—	$137,700	$—	$137,700
Unrealized gains or losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(681)	—	(681)	136	(545)
Total	$137,019	$—	$137,019	$136	$137,155

Components of other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Arising during the Period	Reclassification during the Period	Other Comprehensive Income	Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	After-tax Amount
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	$69,180	$—	$69,180	$—	$69,180
Unrealized gains or losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	292	—	292	(58)	234
Total	$69,472	$—	$69,472	($58)	$69,414

17. Income Tax

(1) Major components of income tax expense (benefits) are as follows:

Income Tax Recognized in Profit or Loss

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Current tax expense (benefits):		
Current tax payable	$24,810	$38,233
Deferred tax expense (benefits):		
Deferred tax expense (benefit) related to the originated and reversal of temporary differences	(18,015)	(15,330)
Income tax expense	$6,795	$22,903

Income Tax Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Deferred tax expense (benefits):		
Unrealized gains or losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	($136)	$58

(2) Income tax filing and assessment

As of March 31, 2026, the status of income tax filings and assessments for the Company and its subsidiaries was as follows:

	Income Tax Filing and Assessment
The Company	Assessed up to the fiscal year 2024
Subsidiary - O-TA Golf Group Co., Ltd.	Filed in 2024
Subsidiary - O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	(Note 1)
Second-tier subsidiary - Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Filed in 2024
Second-tier subsidiary - Harvest Fair International Limited	Filed in 2024

	Income Tax Filing and Assessment
Second-tier subsidiary - VGT Composite Techonology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Filed in 2024
Second-tier subsidiary - Jiangxi Taitian Sports Technology Co., Ltd.	(Note 2)

Note 1: O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd. was newly established in January 2025.

Note 2: Jiangxi Taitian Sports Technology Co., Ltd. was newly established in December 2025, and Jiangxi O-TA remitted the investment funds to Jiangxi Taitian in January 2026.

18. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company (after adjusting the interest of corporate bond) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
(1) Basic Earnings Per Share		
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company (in thousand NT$)	$4,361	$57,041
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share (in thousand shares)	83,800	83,800
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$0.05	$0.68

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
(2) Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company (in thousand NT$)	$4,361	$57,041
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share (in thousand shares)	83,800	83,800
Dilutive effect:		
Employees' compensation - share (in thousand shares)	14	79
Weighted average number of ordinary shares after dilution (in thousand shares)	83,814	83,879
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$0.05	$0.68

There have been no other transactions involving that would significantly change the number of ordinary shares outstanding or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were approved for issue.

(VII) Transactions with Related Parties

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period is as follows:

Name and Nature of Relationship of the Related Parties

Name of the Related Parties	Nature of Relationship of the Related Parties
TAGA Co.,Ltd. (TAGA)	Other related parties
LEE, KUNG-WEN and other people	Major management personnel of the Group

Significant Transactions with Related Parties

1. Sales

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
TAGA	$25,085	$25,006

The sale price of goods sold by the Group to related parties are based on general sale conditions with a payment term of 60 days.

2. Purchase

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
TAGA	$—	$32

The Group's purchase from related parties are conducted under general procurement conditions with a payment term set at two months after acceptance of the goods.

3. Accounts Receivable - Related Parties

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
TAGA	$1,989	$16,814	$15,029
Deduct: Allowance for impairment loss	(2)	(17)	(15)
Net amount	$1,987	$16,797	$15,014

4. Other Receivables - Related Parties

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
TAGA	$1	$1	$4

5. Accounts Payable - Related Parties

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
TAGA	$17	$30	$45

6. Major Management Personnel Compensation of the Group

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Short-term employee benefits	$5,747	$7,474

7. Others

(1) The freight and other expenses paid to other related parties during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were NT$143 thousand and NT$426 thousand, respectively. These amounts were recorded under manufacturing overheads.

(2) The transportation and similar services income received from other related parties during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were NT$4 thousand and NT$9 thousand, respectively. These amounts were recorded under other income.

(VIII) Pledged Assets

The Group has the following assets under pledged:

Item	Carrying amount			Content of secured debt
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	
Other current assets - other financial assets	$500	$500	$500	Import tariff

(IX) Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025, the information on important contracts signed by the Group for the purchase of equipment and the renovation construction was as follows:

Item	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Contract Amount	Unpaid Amount	Contract Amount	Unpaid Amount	Contract Amount	Unpaid Amount
Equipment procurement	$21,412	$13,993	$35,679	$28,864	$26,132	$9,650
Renovation construction	732,289	47,718	718,501	109,116	708,671	266,300
Total	$753,701	$61,711	$754,180	$137,980	$734,803	$275,950

(X) Significant Losses from Disasters

Not applicable.

(XI) Significant Subsequent Events

Not applicable.

(XII) Others

1. Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$93,175	$93,857	$96,159
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	2,504,441	2,365,797	2,783,882
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	688,491	912,574	686,104
Other receivables (including related parties)	24,253	27,363	26,434
Other financial assets – current	500	500	500
Other non-current assets - refundable deposits	14,781	14,536	16,168
Subtotal	3,232,466	3,320,770	3,513,088
Total	$3,325,641	$3,414,627	$3,609,247

Financial Liabilities

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:			
Short-term borrowings	$673,615	$669,660	$350,000
Payables (including related parties)	929,336	726,237	947,983
Other non-current liabilities- deposits received	92	90	231
Total	$1,603,043	$1,395,987	$1,298,214

2. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activates. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appreciate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage the aforementioned financial risk in accordance with relevant regulations. The Board of Directors and Audit Committee must carry out due approval process based on related protocols and internal control procedures before the significant transactions. During the execution of financial

management activities, the Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

3. Market Risk

Market risk for the group arises from fluctuations in fair value or cash flows of financial instruments due to the changes in market prices. Market risk primarily includes exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and other price risks (such as equity instruments).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable to change in isolation, and the changes in various risk variables are usually correlated. However, the sensitivity analyses disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Exchange Rate Risk

The Group's exchange rate risk primarily relates to operating activities (when the currency used for revenues or expenses differs from the Group's functional currency) and the net investments in foreign operations.

The Group's receivables and payables in foreign currencies sometimes involve the same currency, which creates a natural hedging effect for corresponding positions. For other foreign currency transactions, the Group uses forward exchange contracts to manage exchange rate risk. However, as these methods of natural hedging and the use of forward exchange contracts do not comply with the requirements for hedge accounting, hedge accounting has not been adopted. Furthermore, since net investments in foreign operations are considered strategic investments, the Group does not hedge against these.

The Group's sensitivity analysis of exchange rate risk primarily targets the major foreign currency monetary items at the end of the financial reporting period. The analysis focuses on the impact of appreciation or depreciation of these currencies on the Group's profits and equity. The Group's exchange rate risk is primarily influenced by fluctuations in the USD and EUR exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When the NTD appreciates/depreciates by 1% against the USD, the impact on the Group's profit and loss for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, would be a decrease/increase of NT$7,930 thousand and NT$15,788 thousand, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in market interest rates that affect the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. The Group's interest rate risk primarily originates from investments in floating-rate debt instruments, fixed-rate borrowings, and floating-rate loans.

The Group manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate exposures. However, as this strategy does not comply with the criteria for hedge accounting, hedge accounting has not been applied.

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk primarily targets interest rate exposures at the end of the financial reporting period, including investments and loans with floating interest rates, assuming they are held for one accounting year. If interest rates rise or fall by ten basis points, the impact on the Group's profit and loss for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, would result in an increase/decrease of NT$1,831 thousand and NT$2,434 thousand, respectively.

Equity Price Risk

The Group manages the price risk of equity securities by diversifying investments and setting limits on both individual and overall equity securities investments. Information on the portfolio of equity securities investments must be regularly provided to the senior management of the Group. The Board of Directors is required to review and approve all decisions related to equity securities investments.

4. Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss when a counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations. The Group's credit risk arises primarily from operating activities (mainly accounts receivable and notes receivable) and financial activities (primarily bank deposits and various financial instruments).

Each unit within the Group manages credit risk in accordance with established policies, procedures, and controls related to credit risk. The assessment of credit risk for all counterparties involves a comprehensive consideration of factors such as the financial condition of the counterparty, ratings from credit rating agencies, historical transacttion experience, the current economic environment, and the Group's internal credit rating standards. The Group also employs certain credit enhancement procedures (such as advance payments and insurance) at appropriate times to mitigate credit risk associated with specific counterparties.

As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025, the receivables from the Group's top ten customers accounted for 97%, 97% and 99% of the total receivables, respectively. The credit concentration risk associated with the remaining receivables is relatively insignificant.

The Group's Finance Division manages the credit risk associated with bank deposits and other financial instruments in accordance with the Group policies. Since the Group's counterparties are determined through internal control procedures and consist of well-credited banks, financial institutions, companies, and government agencies with investment-grade ratings, therefore, there is no significant credit risk.

5. Liquidity Risk Management

The Group maintains financial flexibility through cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities, and bank loans. The table below summarizes the maturity of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities based on the earliest possible repayment dates. It is prepared using the undiscounted cash flows, which include agreed-upon interest payments. For interest payments made at floating rates, the undiscounted amounts of interest are derived using the yield curve at the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative Financial Liabilities

	Less than One Year	Two to Three Years	Four to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
March 31, 2026					
Loan	$452,635	—	—	—	$452,635
Payables	$927,230	—	—	—	$927,230
Lease liabilities	$44,982	18,239	265	—	$63,486
December 31, 2025					
Loan	$452,055	—	—	—	$452,055
Payables	$721,387	—	—	—	$721,387
Lease liabilities	$44,193	28,708	337	—	$73,238
March 31, 2025					
Loan	$351,540	—	—	—	$351,540
Payables	$947,894	—	—	—	$947,894
Lease liabilities	$21,705	24,998	554	—	$47,257

6. Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

Reconciliation of Liabilities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026:

	Short-term Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	From Financing Activities Total Liabilities
January 1, 2026	$669,660	$70,957	$740,617
Cash flows	170	(11,234)	(11,064)
Non-cash changes	3,785	2,064	5,849
March 31, 2026	$673,615	$61,787	$735,402

Reconciliation of Liabilities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025:

	Short-term Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	From Financing Activities Total Liabilities
January 1, 2025	$335,000	$55,632	$390,632
Cash flows	15,000	(13,075)	1,925
Non-cash changes	—	2,536	2,536
March 31, 2025	$350,000	$45,093	$395,093

7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(1) The Methods and Assumptions Applied in the Fair Value

Fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The methods and assumptions used by the Group for estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

A. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, and other current liabilities are considered reasonable approximations of their fair values, primarily due to the short maturity of these instruments.

B. For financial assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets with standard terms and conditions, their fair values are determined by referencing market quotations (including listed TWSE/TPEx stocks and bonds, etc.).

C. For equity instruments not traded in active markets (such as privately held company shares), fair value is estimated using the market approach. This involves obtaining the company's internal financial statements and estimating fair value based on prices generated from market transactions of similar or comparable equity instruments and other relevant information (such as liquidity discount factors, price-to-earnings ratios

of similar companies, and price-to-book ratios of similar companies).

D. For debt instrument investments, bank borrowings, and other non-current liabilities that do not have active market quotes, fair value is determined using counterparty quotes or valuation techniques. These techniques are primarily based on discounted cash flow analysis, with interest rates and discount rates assumptions largely drawn from relevant information on similar instruments (such as the yield curves from the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper rates from Reuters, and credit risk considerations).

(2) Fair Value of Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair values.

(3) Fair Value Hierarchy for Financial Instruments

Please refer to Note (XII).8 for fair value hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

8. Fair Value Hierarchy

(1) Define Fair Value Hierarchy

All assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Each level inputs are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized on a recurring basis in the financial statements, their classification is reassessed at the end of each reporting period to determine if transfers between different levels of the fair value hierarchy have occurred.

(2) Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

The Group does not have any non-recurring assets measured at fair value. The fair value hierarchy information for recurring assets and liabilities is as follows:

	March 31, 2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Unlisted TWSE/TPEx company equity investment	$—	—	1,800	$1,800
International corporate bond investment	$91,375	—	—	$91,375

	December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Unlisted TWSE/TPEx company equity investment	$—	—	1,800	$1,800
International corporate bond investment	$92,057	—	—	$92,057

	March 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Unlisted TWSE/TPEx company equity investment	$—	—	1,800	$1,800
International corporate bond investment	$94,359	—	—	$94,359

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of Fair Value Hierarchy

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of fair value hierarchy for the Group's recurring fair value measured assets and liabilities.

Changes in Level 3 of Recurring Fair Value Hierarchy

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Group's recurring fair value measured assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 of fair value hierarchy remained unchanged at NT$1,800 thousand.

9. Significant Impact on Financial Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currencies

Information regarding the significant impact on financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies of the Group is listed below:

Amount Unit: in thousand NT$

	March 31, 2026		
	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$34,371	31.9447	$1,097,984
JPY	$4,947	0.2008	$994
HKD	$1,078	4.0744	$4,394
SGD	$104	24.7712	$2,584
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$9,546	31.9449	$304,954
JPY	$956	0.1985	$190
HKD	$2,068	3.7923	$7,843

	December 31, 2025		
	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$49,443	31.3799	$1,551,505
JPY	$8,662	0.2000	$1,733
HKD	$1,620	4.0314	$6,532
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$10,443	31.3823	$327,716
JPY	$1,546	0.1988	$307
HKD	$2,219	3.7541	$8,331

	March 31, 2025		
	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$50,534	33.1330	$1,674,332
JPY	$5,471	0.2218	$1,213
HKD	$543	4.2581	$2,310
SGD	$104	24.6819	$2,515
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$2,882	33.1389	$95,514
JPY	$945	0.2207	$209
HKD	$1,225	3.5464	$4,569

The aforementioned information is disclosed based on the carrying amounts of foreign currency (after conversion to functional currency).

Due to the diverse range of functional currencies used by the Group's entities, it is not feasible to disclose exchange gain or loss information for monetary financial assets and liabilities by each significantly impacting foreign currency. The Group's foreign exchange gains (losses) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were (NT$35,686 thousand) and NT$1,428 thousand, respectively.

10. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support business operations and maximize shareholder equity. The Group manages its capital structure and make adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. This may achieved by adjusting dividend payments, returning capital, or issuing new shares to maintain and adjust the capital structure as needed.

(XIII) Supplementary Disclosures

1. Related Information of Significant Transactions and Investees

(1) Financing provided to others: Please refer to Table 1.
(2) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.
(3) Status of marketable securities held at the end of the period: Please refer to Table 2.
(4) Total purchases from or sales to related parties with costs exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 3.

(5) Receivables from related parties with costs exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 4.
(6) For those who have significant influence or control over the investee companies either directly or indirectly (excluding investment in China): Please refer to Table 5.
(7) Other: Significant intercompany transactions between the parent with subsidiaries or among subsidiaries: Please refer to Table 7.

2. Information on investments in China: Please refer to Table 6.

(XIV) Department Information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services and has two reportable operating departments as follows:

1. Golf Equipment Department: Responsible for the manufacturing, processing, and sales of golf club heads, shafts, and golf equipment.

2. Other Department: Responsible for the manufacturing and sales of bicycles and plumbing parts.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Department performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss before tax and is measured based on accounting policies of the reportable department is consistent with those in the summary of the Group's significant accounting policies. However, the assets, liabilities, and income taxes in the consolidated financial statements are managed on the Group basis and are not allocated to the operating departments.

The transfer pricing between operating departments is based on the arm's length transactions that are similar to those conducted with external third parties.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026

	Golf Equipment Department	Other Department	Adjustments and Eliminations	Total
Revenue				
Revenues from external customers	$928,910	$82,314	$—	$1,011,224
Inter-segment revenues (Note)	—	78,474	(78,474)	—
Total revenue	$928,910	$160,788	($78,474)	$1,011,224
Segment profit or loss	($1,522)	$5,883	$—	$4,361

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025

	Golf Equipment Department	Other Department	Adjustments and Eliminations	Total
Revenue				
Revenues from external customers	$811,163	$64,559	$—	$875,722
Inter-segment revenues (Note)	—	61,901	(61,901)	—
Total revenue	$811,163	$126,460	($61,901)	$875,722
Segment profit or loss	$53,377	$3,664	$—	$57,041

Note: Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and recorded under the "Adjust-ments and eliminations" column.

Table 1
Financing provided to others:

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party (Yes/No)	Maximum Amount for the Current Period (Note 1)	Ending Balance (Note 2)	Actual Borrowing Amount (Note 3)	Range of Interest Rate	Nature of Financing (Note 4)	Business Transaction Amount	Reasons of the Need for Short-Term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower		Aggregate Financing Limit	
													Name	Value				
0	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	$159,725	$159,725	$159,725	2%	2	$—	Business turnover	$—	—	$—	$1,580,945	(Note 5)	$3,952,362	(Note 5)
1	O-TA Golf Group Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	Other receivables - related parties	Y	$319,450	$319,450	$—	—	2	$—	Business turnover	$—	—	$—	$4,515,371	(Note 6)	$4,515,371	(Note 6)
1	O-TA Golf Group Co., Ltd.	Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	$319,450	$319,450	$292,041	—	2	$—	Business turnover	$—	—	$—	$4,515,371	(Note 6)	$4,515,371	(Note 6)
1	O-TA Golf Group Co., Ltd.	VGT Composite Techonology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	$31,945	$31,945	$—	—	2	$—	Business turnover	$—	—	$—	$4,515,371	(Note 6)	$4,515,371	(Note 6)
2	Harvest Fair International Limited	Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Prepayment for purchases - related parties	Y	$319,450	$319,450	$—	—	2	$—	Business turnover	$—	—	$—	$4,061,038	(Note 6)	$4,061,038	(Note 6)

Note 1: The limit was authorized by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2020.

Note 2: The ending balance for disclosure and reporting purposes is based on the financing limit.

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

Note 4: The need for short-term financing.

Note 5: According to O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.'s “Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others”, the subsidiaries in which the parent company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares may engage in intercompany fund lending, provided that the amount loaned to any single borrower does not exceed 40% of the parent company's net worth. The aggregate amount of such loans shall not exceed the parent company's net worth, and the loan period shall not exceed seven years.

Note 6: According to the “Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others” of the subsidiaries O-TA BVI (dated May 12, 2020) and Harvest Fair (dated May 12, 2020), when there is a necessity for financing between foreign companies that are 100% directly or indirectly owned by the parent company, the total financing amount and the individual lending amount shall not exceed the net worth of O-TA BVI and five times the net worth of Harvest Fair, respectively.

Table 2
Status of marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises, and joint ventures):

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Marketable Securities Issuer	Financial Statement Account	End of the Period				Notes
				Shares (Unit)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Stock - ChiChin Art Ceramics Co., Ltd.	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	174,000 shares	$1,800	6.00%	$1,800	—
O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Bonds - AT&T USD Corporate Bond	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	—	$91,375	—	$91,375	—

Table 3
Total purchases from or sales to related parties with costs exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

Buyer/Seller	Name of Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details				Payment Terms and Reason for Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Sales (Purchases)	Amount	Ratio to Total Sales (Purchases)	Credit Terms	Unit Price	Credit Terms	Balance	Ratio to Total Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	Second-tier subsidiary 100% owned by the Company	Purchase	$700,589	58.98%	1 to 2 months after purchase	Purchases from the second-tier subsidiary are priced based on a fixed percentage of the resale price.	Credit terms are the same	($1,748,132)	41.28%	(Note)
Harvest Fair International Limited	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Parent company of this company	Sales	$700,589	36.95%	1 to 2 months after sales	Selling products at a fixed percentage of the resale price from O-TA.	Credit terms are the same	$1,748,132	39.46%	(Note)

Note: The transactions were written off when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Table 4
Receivables from related parties with costs exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

Companies Recorded as Accounts Receivable	Name of Counterparty	Relationship	Balance of Receivable from Related Parties	Turnover Rate (times)	Overdue Receivables from Related Parties		Amount of Receivables from Related Parties Collected Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Treatment Method		
O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	Second-tier subsidiary 100% owned by the Company	Other receivables $332,042	(Note)	$—	—	$77,328	$—
Harvest Fair International Limited	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Second-tier subsidiary 100% owned by the Company	Accounts receivable $1,748,132	1.55	$—	—	$435,432	$—
Harvest Fair International Limited	Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Affiliated enterprises of the Company	Other receivables $245,356	(Note)	$—	—	$99,212	$—
Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	Affiliated enterprises of the Company	Accounts receivable $1,737,637	1.56	$—	—	$553,056	$—
VGT Composite Techonology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	Affiliated enterprises of the Company	Accounts receivable $197,579	1.64	$—	—	$18,116	$—

Note: These amounts are remain uncollected as of the end of the period, pertain to purchases tooling, raw materials, and operational expenses advanced on behalf of the subsidiary. As these are not sales transactions, turnover rates cannot be calculated.

Table 5

Names, locations and related information of investee companies (excluding investee companies in China)

Name of Investment Company	Name of Investee Company	Location	Primary Business Content	Original Investment Amount		Held at the End of the Period			Current Net Profit or Loss of the Investee Company	Recognized Investment Gain or Loss for the Current Period	Note
				End of the Current Period	End of Last Year	Shares	Ratio	Carrying Amount			
O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	O-TA Golf Group Co., Ltd. (abbreviated as O-TA BVI.)	British Virgin Islands	Engages in the trading and investment in golf club heads	$204,238	$204,238	50,000 shares	100%	$4,513,344	($106,303)	($100,547)	(Notes 1、2、3)
O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Engages in the production of golf club heads, shafts and golf equipment	USD 8,508,403.96	USD 8,508,403.96	—	100%	$276,706 (VND 227,350,525,260)	$10,626 (VND 9,422,566,084)	$10,626 (VND 9,422,566,084)	(Note 3)
O-TA BVI	Harvest Fair International Limited	Hong Kong	Engages in the trading in golf club heads and bicycle parts and accessories	USD 154,211	USD 154,211	10,000 shares	100%	$812,208 (USD 25,425,184)	$17,524 (USD 555,007)	$17,524 (USD 555,007)	(Note 3)

Note 1: Current net profits or losses of its subsidiaries Harvest Fair, Jiangxi O-TA, and VGT have been consolidated.

Note 2: Including unrealized gains and losses among companies.

Note 3: The transactions were written off when preparing the consolidated statements.

Table 6
Details of the investee companies in China are as follows:

Name of Investee Company in China	Primary Business Content	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the beginning of the current period	Current Investment Amount Remitted or Repatriated		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the End of the Current Period	Current Net Profit or Loss of the Investee Company	Ownership Percentage of Direct or Indirect Investment	Current Investment Gain or Loss (Note 2)	Carrying Amount of Investment at the End of the Period (Note 3)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of the End of the Current Period
					Outflow	Inflow						
Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd. (Jiangxi O-TA)	Engages in the production and sales in golf club heads, shafts, golf equipment, and plumbing parts	USD 20,000,000	(2)	$45,383 (USD 1,500,000)	$—	$—	$45,383 (USD 1,500,000)	($128,065) (USD -4,056,034)	100%	($128,065) (USD -4,056,034)	$2,516,387 (USD 78,772,485)	$—
VGT Composite Techonology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd. (VGT)	Engages in the production in carbon fiber composites and bicycle parts and accessories	USD 3,000,000	(2)	$—	$—	$—	$—	$5,063 (USD 160,358)	100%	$5,063 (USD 160,358)	$283,823 (USD 8,884,728)	$—
Jiangxi Taitian Sports Technology Co., Ltd. (Jiangxi Taitian)	Engaged in the wholesale and sales of sporting goods and equipment.	CNY 1,000,000	(3)	$—	$—	$—	$—	($53) (-CNY 11,579)	100%	($53) (-CNY 11,579)	$4,563 (CNY 988,421)	$—

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan to China at the end of the current period (Note 4)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note 5)	Investment Limit for China as Stipulated by the Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs
165,239 (USD 5,300,000)	USD 48,744,250	(Note 6)

Note 1: Three types of investments were as follow:
(1) Investing directly in Mainland China
(2) Investing the companies in Mainland China through third parties
(3) Others

Note 2: Calculations are based on the financial statements of the investee companies that have been audited by the Company's certified public accountant.

Note 3: O-TA BVI. used its own funds to reinvest USD 18,500,000 in Jiangxi O-TA and USD 3,000,000 in VGT.

Note 4: This includes the disposed investment in Qilitian amounting to NT$119,856 thousand (USD 3,800,000).

Note 5: The approved reinvestment amount for indirect investments in China through O-TA BVI. (including funds actually remitted from Taiwan by the Company and O-TA BVI.'s own funds), included USD 20,000,000 for Jiangxi O-TA with a 100% shareholding, USD 3,000,000 for VGT with a 100% shareholding, and the total investment amount of USD 25,744,250 for Qilitian, Santian, and INDA, whose equity has been sold and company deregistration completed. The total approved investment amount was USD 48,744,250.

Note 6: Since the Company obtained a certificate issued by the Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs certifying compliance with the scope of operations of the headquarters, therefore, the investment limit is not subject to the proportional limit set by the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing-letter No. 09704604680 dated August 29, 2008.

Table 7
Significant intercompany transactions between the parent with subsidiaries or among subsidiaries for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026

Number (Note 1)	Name of the Counterparty	Transaction Counterparty	Relationship with the Counterparty (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Transaction Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
0	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	1	Other receivables - related parties	$332,042	The ending receivable amounts for the procurement of tooling, raw materials, and semi-finished products are collected from Harvest Fair at the original price.	5.72%
0	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	1	Accounts payable - related parties	$1,748,132	The outstanding payment for purchases at the end of the period is generally paid within January to February.	30.13%
0	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	1	Purchase	$700,589	According to the contract pricing agreed upon by both parties, Harvest Fair purchases from Jiangxi O-TA and makes the payment to Jiangxi O-TA directly.	69.28%
0	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable - related parties	$38,590	The outstanding payment for purchases at the end of the period is generally paid within January to February.	0.67%
0	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	$87,668	Purchases from O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd. at prices agreed upon by both parties.	8.67%
0	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables - related parties	$160,967	The outstanding receivables for financial loans at the end of the period are collected in full, including principal and interest, upon maturity.	2.77%
1	O-TA BVI.	Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables - related parties	$292,041	The outstanding receivables for financial loans at the end of the period are collected in full, including principal and interest, upon maturity.	5.03%
2	Harvest Fair International Limited	O-TA Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	2	Sales revenue	$14,012	Priced according to the sales contract agreed upon by the Company, Harvest Fair, and Jiangxi O-TA.	1.39%
2	Harvest Fair International Limited	Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables - related parties	$245,356	The ending receivable amounts for the procurement of raw materials and semi-finished products are collected based on the financial condition of Jiangxi O-TA.	4.23%
2	Harvest Fair International Limited	Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts payable - related parties	$1,737,637	The outstanding payments for purchases at the end of the period are made based on the financial condition of Jiangxi O-TA.	29.95%
2	Harvest Fair International Limited	VGT Composite Techonology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts payable - related parties	$197,579	The prepayments for purchases at the end of the period are made based on the financial condition of VGT.	3.41%
2	Harvest Fair International Limited	VGT Composite Techonology (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Purchase	$78,474	Products are purchased from VGT based on 95% of the resale price.	7.76%
2	Harvest Fair International Limited	O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivables - related parties	$19,311	The ending receivable amounts for the procurement of raw materials and semi-finished products are collected based on the financial condition of O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	1.91%
3	Jiangxi O-TA Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	3	Sales revenue	$704,675	Priced according to the sales contract agreed upon by both parties.	69.69%
4	O-TA Precision Industry Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	Harvest Fair International Limited	3	Purchase	$18,098	Products are purchased based at prices agreed upon by both parties.	1.79%

Note 1: Information on business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be noted separately in the Number column, stated as follows:
(1) The parent company: 0.
(2) The subsidiaries: 1 onward.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with the counterparty. Indicate the type only (if it is the same transaction between the parent and subsidiary companies or among the subsidiaries, it does not need to be disclosed repeatedly. For example, if the parent company has disclosed a transaction with a subsidiary, the subsidiary does not need to disclose it again. For transactions between subsidiaries, if one subsidiary has disclosedthe transaction, the other subsidiary does not need to disclose it again.):
(1) The parent company to its subsidiary.
(2) The subsidiary to the parent company.
(3) Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The ratio of transactions relative to consolidated total sales revenue or total assets is calculated as follows. For assets or liabilities, the ratio is based on the ending balance relative to consolidated total assets; and for income or loss, the ratio was calculated based on the midterm accumulated amount of consolidated total sales revenue.