Stock No.: 3611

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Handbook
For
2026 Annual General Shareholder's Meeting

Notice to readers

This English-version Handbook is a summary translation of the Chinese version and is not an official document for the shareholders' meeting. If there is any discrepancy between the English and Chinese versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Type of Meeting: Physical Meeting
Time: 9:00 a.m., June 16, 2026
Address: No. 35, Sec. 2, Ligong 1st Road, Chengxing Village, Wujie Township Yilan County

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I. Meeting Procedures

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Procedures of the 2026 Annual General Shareholder's Meeting

1. Meeting started
2. Chairperson's Address
3. Report Items
4. Matters for Ratification Proposals
5. Discussion Items
6. Extemporary Motions
7. Adjournment

II. Meeting Agenda

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Agenda of the 2026 Annual General Shareholder's Meeting

Time: 9:00 a.m., June 16, 2026 (Tuesday)

Location: No. 35, Sec. 2, Ligong 1st Rd., Chengxing Village, Wujie Township, Yilan County (Yilan Factory)

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Chairperson's Address
3. Report Items
   (1) 2025 Business Report
   (2) 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report
   (3) 2025 Employees' remuneration and Directors' remuneration
4. Matters for Ratification Proposals
   (1) 2025 Business Report and Financial Statements
   (2) 2025 Earnings Distribution
5. Discussion Items
   (1) Amendment to the「Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties」
6. Extemporary Motions
7. Adjournment

1. Report Items

(1) Please review 2025 Business Report.

Description: Business Report for 2025, please refer to Appendix 1 (Pages 6 - 10) of this Handbook.

(2) Please review 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report.

Description: Please refer to Appendix 2 (Page 11) of this Handbook for the Audit Committee's Review Report.

(3) Please review 2025 Employees' remuneration and Directors' remuneration.

Description:
1. In accordance with Article 25 of the Incorporation’s Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall allocate at least 2% to 10% of the profits as employees’ remuneration, with at least 1% allocated to the grassroots employees and allocate up to 5% of the profits as directors’ remuneration.
2. For fiscal year 2025, the Company proposes to allocate 5% of the net profit, totaling NT$62,811,224, as Employee remuneration, with 35% allocated to the grassroots employees, totaling NT$21,983,928, and allocate 2.5% of the net profit, totaling NT$31,405,612, as Directors’ remuneration. The above amount will be distributed in cash.

2. Matters for Ratification Proposals

Proposal 1 **(Proposed by the Board of Directors)**

Proposal: 2025 Business Report and Financial Statements

Description:
1. The 2025 Business Report has been prepared by the Board of Directors. Please refer to Appendix 1 (Pages 6 - 10) of this Handbook.
2. For fiscal year 2025, the Standalone Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors and audited by CPA Guo Yan Glun and Xiao Pei Ru of KPMG. Please refer to the Appendix 3 (Pages 12 - 30) of CPA's Audit Report and The Standalone Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Please review and ratify.

Resolution:

Proposal 2 **(Proposed by the Board of Directors)**

Proposal: 2025 Earnings Distribution

Description:

1. The Company's undistributed earnings at the beginning of 2025 are NT$2,183,595,115, the 2025 net income is NT$932,651,130, and the distributable earnings are NT$3,007,223,618. The proposed shareholder cash dividend for distribution according to the Articles of Incorporation was NT$475,546,340, (estimated distribution of NT$10 per share) and for the proposed earnings distribution table. Please refer to Appendix 4 of this Handbook (Page 31).
2. It is proposed that the Board of Directors be authorized with full power and authority to adjust distribution percentage if the number of outstanding shares is affected by the change in the number of shares outstanding prior to the dividend record date.
3. It is proposed that upon the approval of the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors be authorized to determine the ex-dividend date and other related matters.
4. The cash dividend distribution will be calculated to the nearest NT dollar. Fractional dividend less than NT$1 shall be combined into other income of the Company.
5. Please review and ratify.

Resolution:

3. Discussion Items

Proposal 1 **(Proposed by the Board of Directors)**

Reason: Amendment to the 「Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties」

Description:
1. In accordance with the requirements of the competent authorities and to meet the company's operational needs. The Company proposes to revise certain provisions of its「Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties」, Please refer to Appendix 5 (Pages 32 - 33) of this Handbook for the comparison table of the revised provisions.
2. Please discuss and resolve.

Resolution:

4. Extemporary Motions

5. Adjournment

III. Appendix

Appendix 1

2025 Business Report

In 2025, as the impact of industry inventory adjustments came to an end, demand for label printers in Europe, the Americas, and Northeast Asia recovered. Total annual revenue increased by 5% year over year excluding Bluebird, and by 31% year over year including Bluebird. The Company continues to integrate Bluebird's resources to enrich the Group's overall product lines and actively enhance the brand's position and product sales market share globally. Please refer to the following report of the Company's 2025 business results, a summary of the 2026 business plan, and descriptions of the Company's development strategy, external competitive environment, regulatory environment, and the macroeconomic environment:

I. 2025 business report (based on the data shown in consolidated financial statements):

(I) Results of the 2025 business plan:

Unit: NT$ thousand

Project name	2025	2024	Increase (Decrease) %
Net operating revenues	11,529,034	8,798,132	31%
Gross profits	3,720,319	2,735,160	36%
Operating profits	1,137,741	916,666	24%
Profits before tax	1,117,832	934,411	20%
Net income for the period	936,563	672,216	39%
Total comprehensive income for the period	821,804	127,248	546%
Basic EPS (NT$)	19.63	14.19	38%

(II) 2025 budget execution: The Company did not produce a financial forecast; consequently, it is not required to disclose the budget execution.

(III) Revenues, expenses, and profitability analysis:

Unit: NT$ thousand

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Year
Item</th><th>2025</th><th>2024</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Financial Income and Expenditure</td><td colspan="2">Operating profits</td><td>1,137,741</td><td>916,666</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Net non-operating income (expense)</td><td>(19,909)</td><td>17,745</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Profits before tax</td><td>1,117,832</td><td>934,411</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Net income</td><td>936,563</td><td>672,216</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total comprehensive income for the period</td><td>821,804</td><td>127,248</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Profitability</td><td colspan="2">Return on assets (%)</td><td>8</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Return on shareholders’ equity (%)</td><td>18</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">As a percentage of paid-in capital (%)</td><td>Operating profit</td><td>239</td><td>193</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pre-tax profit</td><td>235</td><td>197</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Net profit margin (%)</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Earnings per share (NT$)</td><td>19.63</td><td>14.19</td></tr>
</table>

(IV) Research and development:

With the growing global adoption of automatic identification applications, the Company invested a total of NT$604,239 thousand in R&D expenditures in 2025, representing 5.2% of its annual operating revenue, and it will continue to drive innovation and product upgrades in enterprise mobile computers, label printers, and RFID readers. Through comprehensive technological enhancements, the Company actively invests in R&D for hardware and system technologies related to the AI, IoT, and automated identification industries. In addition, it develops cloud solutions, integrated hardware–software products, and system integration services, collaborating with partners to build a unified cloud platform ecosystem. These efforts aim to meet diverse enterprise needs in AIDC applications while ensuring that products offer scalability and flexible configurations to adapt to future developments. At the same time, the Company will continue to uphold its environmental sustainability values by investing in eco-friendly materials, low-carbon printing solutions, and energy-efficient products, aiming to develop products that are energy-saving, recyclable, and have low carbon emissions. By positioning ESG as a core competitive advantage, the Company aims to attract more procurement from international end customers.

II. Summary of the 2026 business plan

(I) Operational guidelines

The Group will center its strategy around the “One Brand” initiative and global marketing platform, integrating product lines and regional market resources to build a unified marketing ecosystem. It will also adopt data-driven marketing to enhance promotional precision and accelerate synergies across product lines and markets. Additionally, the Company will continue to strengthen its global distribution ecosystem, enhancing its market cultivation capabilities through standardized cooperation systems, long-term empowerment, and solution tools. Facing trends such as IoT, AI, and smart logistics, TSC will expand its strategic role in key application scenarios, driving technology adoption and enhancing brand influence. Through global brand development, an integrated marketing ecosystem, and a resilient distribution network, TSC will continue to expand its market share, strengthen the long-term growth momentum of its corporate value, and steadily advance toward its goal of becoming an international leading brand. In response to the growing global emphasis on ESG and sustainable development, the Company continues to invest in environmentally friendly materials, low-carbon printing solutions, and energy-efficient products, with the aim of developing products that are energy-saving, recyclable, and low in carbon emissions.

(II) Sales forecast and key production/sales policies

The Company’s principal sources of revenue are sales and services of automatic identification label printers, sales of label paper consumables, and enterprise mobile computers. Sales volume projections are prepared reasonably based on the Company’s annual sales targets, market demand conditions and development trends, customers’ operating conditions, and the Company’s current order intake, with reference to the Company’s operating scale. The Company expects its business performance to maintain a stable growth trend, which will have a positive impact on its financial and operating conditions.

The Company’s production and sales policies, based on the aforementioned forecast, will be focusing on the key points below:

1. Ensuring the availability and quality of supplies from suppliers, and maintaining an adequate inventory level and turnover rate.
2. Continue to expand our business scale worldwide and strengthen the core competitiveness in our business fundamentals.
3. Provide a comprehensive and quality service to build sustainable management capacity.

III. Future development strategies

We continue to insist on the customer-first policy and continue to integrate brand, product, marketing, and customer service to provide customers with all-in-one service and experiences in order to strengthen our market image and enhance our competitive advantage. We are aware of the changes in the applications from different industries and customers around the world, and work closely with our upstream and downstream partners. With a new business mindset, we seek new customers, new solutions, innovative service models, and new product development to create win-win opportunities and grow.

IV. Impacts of the external competitive environment, regulatory environment, and the overall business environment

(I) Impacts of the external competitive environment

The main competitions and development trends are as follows:

1、Intensifying competition in vertical integration and cross-product bundling
Major brands continue to expand their product and service boundaries through acquisitions and platform-based strategies. For example, Zebra has gradually evolved from a hardware supplier into a comprehensive solutions provider. Through acquisitions, it has strengthened its capabilities in self-service devices, touch systems, software, cloud management, and payment solutions, enhancing its upstream integration in the retail and logistics sectors.

2、RFID and the demand for IoT applications are expanding rapidly
As RFID adoption increases, new demand has emerged for high-density, multi-antenna, and fixed-position readers, including bookshelf, gates, and vehicle-mounted types. The focus of competition is gradually shifting from “hardware performance” to the ability to integrate “hardware + middleware + IoT platforms,” requiring manufacturers to have more comprehensive data connectivity and equipment management capabilities.

3、Software and service platforms as key differentiators
Competition across product lines is no longer limited to hardware specifications; instead, it centers on which company can deliver more comprehensive solutions, including:

- Remote device management (MDM / FMS)
- Fleet/asset management
- Predictive maintenance
- Consumables and label management
- Cloud application integration capability

- These software and service offerings are increasingly becoming critical factors in enterprises' brand selection decisions.

4、 Sustainable trends and cost pressure driving innovation

Linerless labels, carbon reduction, and consumables optimization have become key growth drivers for label printers. At the same time, fluctuations in global supply chain costs, raw material prices, and transportation expenses have created pricing and margin pressures for manufacturers. This has prompted brands to invest in higher-efficiency product designs with lower TCO (Total Cost of Ownership)

In sum, market competition is shifting from a focus on "hardware versus hardware" to a broader competition encompassing "Total solutions, Ecosystems, and Digital services. Companies must leverage technological innovation, hardware-software integration, and collaboration across the industry ecosystem to meet the accelerating digital transformation demands of various industries.

(II) Impacts of the regulatory environment and macroeconomic environment

There has been no change in key domestic or foreign policies or laws that significantly affected the Company's operations in the last year, and the Company remains compliant with all changes in the regulatory environment.

In the future, the Company expects to further expand its product integration to take advantage of the growing demand, as well as application of auto-ID. Driven by innovation, professionalism, and utmost respect for the business, we look forward to improving business performance and profitability for the mutual benefit of our shareholders, customers, and employees.

Chairman:	General Manager:	Chief Accounting Officer:
Wang Hsing Lei	Chen Ming Yi	Lan Yi Hsuan

Appendix 2

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Audit Committee's Review Report

We have reviewed the Company's 2025 Business report, Standalone Financial Statements, Consolidated Financial Statements, and Earnings Appropriation proposal prepared by the Board of Directors. The Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements have been audited by CPAs Guo Yan Glun and Xiao Pei Ru of KPMG, to which they issued an independent auditor's report. The Audit Committee found no misstatement in the above Business report, Standalone Financial Statements, Consolidated Financial Statements, or Earnings Appropriation proposal. We hereby issue this report in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Company Act.

For

2026 Annual General meeting of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Audit Committee convener: Ma Chia Ying

March 13, 2026

Appendix 3

2025 Independent Audit's Report and Standalone & Consolidated Financial Statements

Auditor's Audit Report

To the Board of Directors of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.:

Audit opinions

We have audited the standalone balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024; the standalone income statements for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and from January 1 to December 31, 2024; the standalone statements of changes in equity; and the standalone statements of cash flows for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and from January 1 to December 31, 2024, of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd., along with the notes to the standalone financial statements (including the summary of major accounting policies).

Based on our audit and the audits of other auditors (please refer to "Other Matters"), all material disclosures in the standalone financial statements mentioned above were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and provide fair representation of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.'s standalone financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, standalone financial performance from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, and standalone cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing principles. Our responsibilities as auditor for the standalone financial statements under the abovementioned standards are explained in the Responsibilities paragraph. All relevant personnel of the accounting firm have followed the Norm of Professional Ethics for CPA and maintained independence from TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. when performing their duties. We believe that the evidence obtained from our audit and the audit results of other auditors provide an adequate and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Other Matters

Of the investments accounted for using the equity method included in the Company's financial statements, the financial statements of certain investee subsidiaries were not audited by us, but by other independent CPAs. Therefore, the opinions expressed in the aforementioned financial statements regarding the book value of equity-accounted subsidiaries and the share of gains or losses were based on the figures recognized in audit reports prepared by other CPAs. As of December 31, 2025, the abovementioned equity-accounted investees represented 15.76% of the total assets; for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, the share of profits of subsidiaries recognized under the equity method accounted for 5.11% of profit before tax.

The standalone financial statements of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. for the year ended 2024 were audited by other auditors, who issued an unqualified audit report and included additional disclosures in the Other Matters paragraph.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are matters that we considered to be the most important, based on professional judgment, when auditing the 2025 standalone financial statements of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. These issues have already been addressed when we audited and formed our opinions on the standalone financial statements. Therefore, we do not provide opinions separately for individual issues. The key audit matters that, in our professional judgment, should be communicated in the audit report are as follows:

I. Revenue recognition

For the accounting policy on revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4 (13) “Revenue Recognition” to the standalone financial statements; for details of revenue, please refer to Note 6 (17) “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” to the standalone financial statements.

Description of Key Audit Matters

The principal business activities of the Company are the manufacturing and provision of global automatic identification system products. Sales revenue is a key indicator used by investors and management to assess the Company’s performance; therefore, the reasonableness of revenue recognition is one of the key matters considered by us in the audit of the Company’s financial statements.

Audit procedures in response:

Our primary audit procedures regarding the above Key Audit Matters included testing the relevant controls over the sales and collection cycle to assess the reliability of revenue recording; checking and reconciling sales system data with general ledger entries; evaluating the consistency between sales terms and the accounting policy for revenue recognition; performing trend analysis on the top ten customers to assess whether any significant anomalies exist; and using system-based tools to perform sample testing of sales transactions before and after the year-end to assess the accuracy of the timing and amounts of revenue recognition.

II. Impairment assessment of investments accounted for using the equity method

For the accounting policy on impairment of investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 4 (12) “Impairment of non-financial assets” to the standalone financial statements; for the accounting estimates and uncertainties relating to the impairment assessment of investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 5 (3) “Impairment assessment of investments accounted for using the equity method” to the standalone financial statements; and for details of investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 6 (6) “Investments accounted for using the equity method” to the standalone financial statements.

Description of Key Audit Matters

Among the Company's investments accounted for using the equity method, goodwill is recognized in the consolidated financial statements when a business and control are obtained through business combinations, and such amounts are significant to the financial statements. In addition, the assessment of whether goodwill is impaired depends on the estimation of future cash flows of cash-generating units in order to determine the recoverable amount; the estimation of future cash flows involves projections of industry conditions and future operating results, and any changes in these assumptions may affect the recoverable amount and result in impairment. As these investments accounted for using the equity method represent significant investees of the Company, and the carrying amounts thereof are material to the standalone financial statements, we consider the Company's impairment assessment of such investments accounted for using the equity method to be one of the Key Audit Matters for the current year.

Audit procedures in response:

Our primary audit procedures regarding the above Key Audit Matters included: obtaining a goodwill impairment assessment report issued by a professional appraiser commissioned by management, as well as management's self-assessment of goodwill impairment testing; understanding and assessing the rationality of the recoverable amount calculated using the valuation model; and evaluating the overall rationality of the aforementioned goodwill impairment assessment after considering the assumptions used in the valuation model, such as sales growth, profit margin, and weighted-average funding cost (including the risk-free rate and risk premium), the state of the Company's operations, the condition of the industry, and the future outlook.

Responsibilities of the management and governing body of the standalone financial statements

Responsibilities of management include preparing and ensuring the fair presentation of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and exercising proper internal control practices relevant to the preparation of the standalone financial statements, so that they are free of material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error.

The management's responsibilities when preparing the standalone financial statements also included assessing the ability of TSC Auto ID Technology Company to operate, disclose information and account for transactions as a going concern unless the management intends to liquidate TSC Auto ID Technology Company or cease business operations or is compelled to do so with no alternative solution.

The governing body of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. (including the Audit Committee) is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the auditor when auditing standalone financial statements

The purposes of our audit were to obtain reasonable assurance of whether the standalone financial statements were prone to material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of our audit opinions. We consider assurance to be reasonable only if it is highly credible. However, audit tasks conducted in accordance with auditing principles do not necessarily guarantee detection of all material misstatements within the standalone financial statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if the individual amount or aggregate total is reasonably expected to affect economic decisions of users of the standalone financial statement.

When conducting audits in accordance with the auditing principles, we exercised judgments and raised doubts as deemed professionally appropriate. We also performed the following tasks as auditor:

1. Identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement within the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; designing and executing appropriate response measures for the identified risks; and obtaining adequate and appropriate audit evidence to support audit opinions. Because fraud may involve conspiracy, forgery, intentional omission, untruthful declaration, or breach of internal control, the risk of not detecting material misstatements arising from fraud is greater than that of misstatements arising from error.
2. Developing the required level of understanding on relevant internal controls and designing audit procedures that are appropriate under the prevailing circumstances, but without providing opinions on the effectiveness of the internal control system of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.
3. Assessing the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted by the management, and the rationality of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
4. Forming conclusions regarding the appropriateness of management's decision to account for the business as a going concern, and whether there are doubts or uncertainties about the ability of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. to operate as a going concern, based on the audit evidence obtained. We are obliged to remind users of the standalone financial statements and make related disclosures if uncertainties exist in regards to the abovementioned events or circumstances, and amend audit opinions when the disclosures are no longer appropriate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of audit report. However, future events or changes of circumstances may still render TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. no longer capable of operating as a going concern.
5. Assessing the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the standalone financial statements (including related footnotes), and whether certain transactions and events are presented appropriately in the standalone financial statements.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investee companies accounted for using the equity method in order to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. Our responsibilities as auditor are to instruct, supervise and execute audits and form audit opinions on TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

We have communicated with the governing body about the scope, timing, and significant findings (including significant defects identified in the internal control) of our audit.

We have also provided the governing body with a declaration of independence stating that all relevant personnel of the accounting firm have complied with the Norm of Professional Ethics for CPAs, and communicated with the governing body on all matters that may affect the auditor's independence (including protection measures).

We have identified the Key Audit Matters after communicating with the governing body regarding the 2025 standalone financial statements of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. These issues have been addressed in our audit report except for topics that are prohibited by law from being disclosed to the public, or, under extreme circumstances, topics that we decided not to communicate in the audit report because of greater negative impacts they may cause than the benefits they bring to public interest.

KPMG Taiwan

CPA:

Guo Yan Glun

Xiao Pei Ru

Approval document number of the competent securities authority	:	Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1120333238 Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1040003949

March 13, 2026

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Standalone Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

Code	Asset	2025.12.31 Amount	%	2024.12.31 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6 (1))	$ 298,184	3	573,609	5
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－current (Note 6 (2))	376	-	43	-
1151	Notes receivable (Note 6 (4))	69	-	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note (4))	236,479	3	275,517	3
1180	Accounts receivable – affiliated parties, net (Note 7)	1,245,554	11	1,080,271	10
1200	Other receivables	7,052	-	14,576	-
1210	Other receivables – affiliated parties (Note 7)	237,913	2	242,097	2
130X	Inventory (Note 6 (5))	348,797	3	438,300	4
1470	Other current assets	13,891	-	4,858	-
		2,388,315	22	2,629,271	24
	Non-current assets:				
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes – non-current (Note 6 (3))	823,536	8	849,072	8
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 11)	7,099,283	65	6,700,325	62
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6 (7))	465,921	4	438,027	4
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6 (8))	11,307	-	16,010	-
1821	Intangible assets (Note 6 (9))	31,295	-	33,186	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 6 (14))	86,508	1	96,290	1
1990	Other non-current assets	7,003	-	27,340	1
		8,524,853	78	8,160,250	76
	Total assets	**$ 10,913,168**	**100**	**10,789,521**	**100**

Code	Liabilities and equity	2025.12.31 Amount	%	2024.12.31 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term loans (Note 6 (10))	$ 1,118,942	10	1,835,419	17
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss－current (Note 6 (2))	-	-	330	-
2170	Accounts payable	189,850	2	222,424	2
2181	Accounts payable – affiliated parties (Note 7)	462,303	4	316,688	3
2200	Other payables	214,416	2	189,686	2
2220	Other payables – affiliated parties (Note 7)	213,663	2	88,589	1
2230	Income tax liability during the period	62,191	1	27,077	-
2280	Lease liability－current (Note 6 (12))	5,251	-	12,289	-
2322	Long-term loans maturing within one year (Note 6 (11))	275,000	3	200,000	2
2399	Other current liabilities (Note 6 (17))	63,453	1	79,274	-
		2,605,069	25	2,971,776	27
	Non-current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term loans (Note 6 (11))	2,418,826	22	2,332,203	22
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 6 (14))	443,293	4	372,660	3
2580	Lease liability－non-current (Note 6 (12))	6,263	-	4,117	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability－non-current (Note 6 (13))	17,613	-	15,431	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities (Note 6 (6))	33,179	-	67,541	1
	Total liabilities	5,524,243	51	5,763,728	53
	Equity (Note 6 (15))				
3110	Ordinary share capital	475,546	4	473,791	5
3200	Capital surplus	755,141	7	722,280	7
3300	Retained earnings	4,036,199	37	3,595,538	33
3400	Other equity	122,039	1	234,184	2
	Total equity	5,388,925	49	5,025,793	47
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 10,913,168**	**100**	**10,789,521**	**100**

(Please refer to the accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements.)

Chairman: Wang Hsing Lei **General Manager: Chen Ming-Yi** **Chief Accounting Officer: Lan Yi Hsuan**

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Standalone Comprehensive Income Statement

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating incomes (Notes 6 (17) and 7)	$ 3,428,851	100	3,105,800	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 6 (5) and 7)	2,215,832	65	2,031,786	65
	Gross profits	1,213,019	35	1,074,014	35
5910	Unrealized (realized) profit on sales	83,634	3	74,135	2
	Gross profits	1,296,653	38	1,148,149	37
6000	Operating expenses (Notes 6 (13), 6 (16) and 7):				
6100	Sales & marketing expenses	102,232	3	86,852	3
6200	Administrative expenses	241,029	7	245,715	8
6300	R&D expenses	256,390	7	248,687	8
6450	Expected credit losses (reversal gains) (Note 6 (4))	2,642	-	(824)	-
		602,293	17	580,430	19
	Other net incomes, gains, expenses, and losses:				
	Operating profits	694,360	21	567,719	18
	Non-operating incomes and expenses (Notes 6 (19) and 7):				
7100	Interest income	17,086	-	11,770	1
7190	Other incomes	35,357	1	37,110	1
7020	Other gains and losses	38,752	1	28,145	1
7050	Financial cost	(105,415)	(3)	(61,703)	(2)
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method (Note 6 (6))	481,868	14	250,017	8
		467,648	13	265,339	9
	Profits before tax	1,162,008	34	833,058	27
7950	Less: income tax expense (Note 6 (14))	229,357	7	163,101	6
	Net income for the period	932,651	27	669,957	21
8300	**Other comprehensive income**				
8310	**Items that are not to be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan (Note 6 (14))	(2,091)	-	1,487	-
8316	Unrealized gains/losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes	(25,536)	(1)	(598,962)	(19)
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method – items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(452)	-	(12,637)	-
8349	Less: income tax components that will not be reclassified	-	-	-	-
		(28,079)	(1)	(610,112)	(19)
8360	**Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(106,027)	(3)	86,096	3
8399	Less: income tax components that may be reclassified	(19,418)	(1)	17,219	1
	Total tems that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	(86,609)	(2)	68,877	2
8300	**Other comprehensive income for the period**	(114,688)	(3)	(541,235)	(17)
	Total comprehensive income for the period	**$ 817,963**	**24**	**128,722**	**4**
	Basic Earnings per Share (NT$) (Note 6 (21))	**$ 19.63**		**14.19**	
	Diluted Earnings per Share (NT$) (Note 6 (21))	**$ 19.48**		**14.05**	

(Please refer to the accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements.)

Chairman: Wang Hsing Lei General Manager: Chen Ming-Yi Chief Accounting Officer: Lan Yi Hsuan

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Standalone Statements of Changes in equity

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

			Retained earnings				Other equity			
	Ordinary share capital	**Capital surplus**	**Legal reserve**	**Special reserve**	**Unappropriated earnings**	**Total**	**Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations**	**Unrealized gain (loss) of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes**	**Total**	**Total equity**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 471,406	676,011	770,477	8,597	2,770,511	3,549,585	(83,887)	848,156	764,269	5,461,271
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	669,957	669,957	-	-	-	669,957
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(11,150)	(11,150)	68,877	(598,962)	(530,085)	(541,235)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	658,807	658,807	68,877	(598,962)	(530,085)	128,722
Exercise of employee stock options	2,385	28,803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,188
Appropriation and distribution of earnings										
Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	92,507	-	(92,507)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	(612,854)	(612,854)	-	-	-	(612,854)
Share-based payment transactions	-	17,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,466
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**473,791**	**722,280**	**862,984**	**8,597**	**2,723,957**	**3,595,538**	**(15,010)**	**249,194**	**234,184**	**5,025,793**
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	932,651	932,651	-	-	-	932,651
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,543)	(2,543)	(86,609)	(25,536)	(112,145)	(114,688)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	930,108	930,108	(86,609)	(25,536)	(112,145)	817,963
Exercise of employee stock options	1,755	21,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,222
Appropriation and distribution of earnings										
Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	65,880	-	(65,880)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	(474,481)	(474,481)	-	-	-	(474,481)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	(1,984)	-	-	(14,966)	(14,966)	-	-	-	(16,950)
Share-based payment transactions	-	13,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,378
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 475,546**	**755,141**	**928,864**	**8,597**	**3,098,738**	**4,036,199**	**(101,619)**	**223,658**	**122,039**	**5,388,925**

(Please refer to the accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements.)

Chairman: Wang Hsing Lei **General Manager: Chen Ming-Yi** **Chief Accounting Officer: Lan Yi Hsuan**

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.
Standalone Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 1,162,008	833,058
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	35,347	41,667
Amortization expenses	24,509	17,779
Expected credit loss (reversal of impairment loss)	2,642	(824)
Interest expense	105,415	61,703
Interest income	(17,086)	(11,770)
Dividend income	(32,288)	(31,920)
Shares-based payment cost	13,378	17,466
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(481,868)	(250,017)
Loss (gain) on disposal and scrapping of property, plant, and equipment	(93)	41
Inventory devaluation loss	10,176	12,558
Realized profit on sales	(83,634)	(74,135)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	-	970
Loss on lease modification	2,051	-
Total incomes, gains, expenses and losses	(421,451)	(216,482)
Changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities:		
Decrease (increase) in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(333)	4,500
Decrease in notes and accounts receivable	36,327	33,603
Increase in accounts receivable – affiliated parties	(165,283)	(50,397)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	45,024	(5,795)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables – affiliated parties	(603)	2,112
Decrease in inventories	79,327	20,061
Increase in other current assets	(10,215)	(7,044)
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(330)	330
Decrease in accounts payable	(32,574)	(110,932)
Increase in accounts payable – affiliated parties	145,615	156,047
Increase (decrease) in other payables	27,553	(56,105)
Increase (decrease) in other payables – affiliated parties	(1,053)	1,109
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	(15,821)	48,949
Increase in net defined benefit liability	91	76
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liabilities	(1,844)	17,091
Total adjustments	(315,570)	(162,877)
Cash inflows from operating activities	846,438	670,181
Interest received	11,874	11,827
Income tax paid	(94,410)	(176,055)
Net cash flows from operating activities	763,902	505,953
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes	-	(93,834)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	(90,433)	(2,771,997)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(33,430)	(13,052)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,126	-
Increase in refundable deposits	(598)	-
Decrease (increase) in other receivables - affiliated parties	6,694	(230,207)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(21,436)	(20,472)
Increase (decrease) in equipment prepayments	(2,517)	(15,580)
Dividends received	101,030	120,424
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(38,564)	(3,024,718)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	(721,491)	1,162,149
Borrowing of long-term loans	1,061,623	2,232,203
Repayment of long-term loans	(900,000)	(300,000)
Decrease in deposits received	-	(20)
Increase in other payables – affiliated parties	123,935	64,005
Repayment of lease principal	(10,632)	(12,519)
Cash dividends paid	(474,481)	(612,854)
Exercise of employee stock options	23,222	31,188
Interest paid	(108,238)	(58,063)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(1,006,062)	2,506,089
Currency impact on cash and cash equivalents	5,299	7,679
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(275,425)	(4,997)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	573,609	578,606
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**$ 298,184**	**573,609**

(Please refer to the accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements.)

Chairman: **Wang Hsing Lei** | **General Manager:** **Chen Ming Yi** | **Chief Accounting Officer:** **Lan Yi Hsuan**

Declaration Statement

Affiliated enterprises subject to the preparation of consolidated financial statements under the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” were identical to the affiliated companies subject to the preparation of consolidated financial statements under International Accounting Standards No. 10 for the financial year 2025 (from January 1 to December 31, 2025). All mandatory disclosures of the consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises have been included; therefore, no separate consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises were prepared.

This declaration is solemnly made by

Company: TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Wang Hsing Lei

Date: March 13, 2026

Auditor’s Audit Report

To the Board of Directors of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd.:

Audit opinions

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025; the consolidated income statement from January 1 to December 31, 2025; the consolidated statements of changes in equity; and the consolidated statements of cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2025 of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the Group), as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements (including the summary of major accounting policies).

Based on our audit and the audits of other auditors (please refer to “Other Matters”), all material disclosures in the consolidated financial statements mentioned above were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and interpretations thereof approved and promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission. These disclosures provide a fair representation of TSC Auto ID Technology Group’s consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2025, consolidated financial performance from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and consolidated cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing principles. Our responsibilities as auditor for the consolidated financial statements under the abovementioned standards are explained in the Responsibilities paragraph. All relevant personnel of the accounting firm have followed the Norm of Professional Ethics for CPA and maintained independence from TSC Auto ID Technology Group when performing their duties. We believe that the evidence obtained from our audit and the audit results of other auditors provide an adequate and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Other Matters

Among the subsidiaries consolidated in TSC Auto ID Technology Group’s financial statements, the financial statements of certain subsidiaries were not audited by us but by other auditors. Therefore, the opinions expressed in the aforementioned consolidated financial statements regarding the amounts related to those subsidiaries were based on audit reports prepared by other CPAs. The total assets of those subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 accounted for 19.53% of the consolidated total assets, and their net operating revenue for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025 accounted for 32.40% of the consolidated net operating revenue.

The consolidated financial statements of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. for the year ended 2024 were audited by other auditors, who issued an unqualified audit report and made additional disclosures in the Other Matters paragraph.

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. has prepared standalone financial statements for 2025 and 2024, to which we and other CPAs have issued an independent auditor's report with unqualified opinion and made additional disclosures in the Other Matters paragraph.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are matters that we considered to be the most important, based on professional judgment, when auditing the 2025 consolidated financial statements of TSC Auto ID Technology Group. These issues were already addressed when we audited and formed our opinions on the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, we do not provide opinions separately for individual issues. The key audit matters that, in our professional judgment, should be communicated in the audit report are as follows:

I. Revenue recognition

For the accounting policy on revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4 (14) "Revenue Recognition" to the consolidated financial statements; for details of revenue, please refer to Note 6 (18) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" to the consolidated financial statements.

Description of Key Audit Matters

The principal business activities of the Company are the manufacturing and provision of global automatic identification system products. Sales revenue is a key indicator used by investors and management to assess the Company's performance; therefore, the reasonableness of revenue recognition is one of the key matters considered by us in the audit of the financial statements.

Audit procedures in response:

Our primary audit procedures regarding the above Key Audit Matters included testing the relevant controls over the sales and collection cycle to assess the reliability of revenue recording; checking and reconciling sales system data with general ledger entries; evaluating the consistency between sales terms and the accounting policy for revenue recognition; performing trend analysis on the top ten customers to identify any significant anomalies; and using system-based tools to perform sample testing of sales transactions before and after the year-end to assess the accuracy of the timing and amounts of revenue recognition.

II. Impairment assessment for goodwill

For the accounting policy on impairment of goodwill, please refer to Note 4 (12) "Impairment of non-financial assets" to the consolidated financial statements; for the accounting estimates and uncertainties relating to the impairment assessment of goodwill, please refer to Note 5 (3) "Impairment assessment of goodwill" to the consolidated financial statements; and for details of goodwill, please refer to Note 6 (8) "Goodwill" to the consolidated financial statements.

Description of Key Audit Matters

The Group recognized goodwill in the consolidated financial statements upon the acquisition of businesses and control, and such amounts are material to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, the assessment of whether goodwill is impaired depends on the estimation of future cash flows of cash-generating units in order to determine the recoverable amount; the estimation of future cash flows involves projections of industry conditions and future operating results, and any changes in these assumptions may affect the recoverable amount and result in impairment.

Audit procedures in response:

Our primary audit procedures in respect of the above Key Audit Matters include: obtaining a goodwill impairment assessment report issued by a professional appraiser that the management had commissioned and management's self-assessment of goodwill impairment testing; understanding and assessing the rationality of the recoverable amount calculated from the valuation model; and evaluating the overall rationality of the aforementioned goodwill impairment assessment after taking into consideration the assumptions used in the valuation model, such as sales growth, profit margin, and weighted-average funding cost (including the risk-free rate and risk premium), the state of the Company's operations, the state of the industry, and future outlook.

Responsibilities of the management and governing body of the consolidated financial statements

Responsibilities of management include preparing and ensuring the fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and interpretations thereof approved and promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission. They are also responsible for exercising proper internal control practices relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements to ensure that these statements are free of material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error.

The management's responsibilities when preparing the consolidated financial statements also included assessing the ability of TSC Auto ID Technology Company and its subsidiaries to operate, disclose information and account for transactions as a going concern unless the management intends to liquidate TSC Auto ID Technology Company and its subsidiaries or cease business operations or is compelled to do so with no alternative solution.

The governing body of TSC Auto ID Technology Co. and its subsidiaries, Ltd. (including the Audit Committee) is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the auditor when auditing consolidated financial statements

The purposes of our audit were to obtain reasonable assurance of whether the consolidated financial statements were prone to material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of our audit opinions. We consider assurance to be reasonable only if it is highly credible. However, audit tasks conducted in accordance with auditing principles do not necessarily guarantee detection of all material misstatements within the consolidated financial statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if the individual amount or aggregate total is reasonably expected to affect economic decisions of users of the consolidated financial statements.When conducting audits in accordance with the auditing principles, we exercised judgments and raised doubts as deemed professionally appropriate. We also performed the following tasks as auditor:

1. Identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement within the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; designing and executing appropriate response measures for the identified risks; and obtaining adequate and appropriate audit evidence to support audit opinions. Because fraud may involve conspiracy, forgery, intentional omission, untruthful declaration, or breach of internal control, the risk of not detecting material misstatements arising from fraud is greater than that of misstatements arising from error.
2. Developing the required level of understanding on relevant internal controls and designing audit procedures that are appropriate under the prevailing circumstances, but without providing opinions on the effectiveness of the internal control system of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.
3. Assessing the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted by the management, and the rationality of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
4. Forming conclusions regarding the appropriateness of management’s decision to account for the business as a going concern, and whether there are doubts or uncertainties about the ability of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to operate as a going concern, based on the audit evidence obtained. We are obliged to remind users of the consolidated financial statements and make related disclosures if uncertainties exist in regard to the abovementioned events or circumstances, and amend audit opinions when the disclosures are no longer appropriate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of audit report. However, future events or changes in circumstances may still render TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries no longer capable of operating as a going concern.
5. Assessing the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the consolidated financial statements (including related footnotes), and whether certain transactions and events are presented appropriately in the consolidated financial statements.
6. Obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information of individual entities within the group, and expressing opinions on the consolidated financial statements. Our responsibilities as auditor are to instruct, supervise and execute audits and form audit opinions on the group.

We have communicated with the governing body about the scope, timing, and significant findings (including significant defects identified in the internal control) of our audit.

We have also provided the governing body with a declaration of independence stating that all relevant personnel of the accounting firm have complied with the Norm of Professional Ethics for CPAs, and communicated with the governing body on all matters that may affect the auditor's independence (including protection measures).

We have identified the Key Audit Matters after communicating with the governing body regarding the 2021 consolidated financial statements of TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. These issues have been addressed in our audit report except for topics that are prohibited by law from being disclosed to the public, or, under extreme circumstances, topics that we decided not to communicate in the audit report because of greater negative impacts they may cause than the benefits they bring to public interest.

KPMG Taiwan

CPA:

Guo Yan Glun

Xiao Pei Ru

Approval document number of the competent securities authority	：	Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1120333238 Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1040003949

March 13, 2026

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

Code	Asset	2025.12.31 Amount	%	2024.12.31 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6 (1))	$ 1,543,385	12	1,822,879	14
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – current (Note 6 (2))	376	-	43	-
1151	Notes receivable (Note 6 (4))	69	-	-	-
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (Notes 6 (4) and 7)	1,792,281	14	1,788,945	14
1200	Other receivables (Note 7)	57,800	-	57,166	-
130X	Inventory (Note 6 (5))	2,287,386	18	2,010,639	16
1410	Prepayments	196,057	2	196,718	2
1470	Other current assets	22,681	-	72,109	1
		5,900,035	46	5,948,499	47
	Non-current assets:				
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes – non-current (Note 6 (3))	823,536	7	849,072	7
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6 (6))	1,583,470	13	1,442,391	11
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6 (7))	656,437	5	678,641	5
1805	Goodwill(Note 6 (8))	1,907,986	15	1,945,645	15
1821	Other intangible assets, net (Note 6 (9))	947,491	7	1,073,007	9
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 6 (15))	754,450	6	668,750	5
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 6 (14))	76,466	1	99,858	1
		6,749,836	54	6,757,364	53
	Total assets	**$ 12,649,871**	**100**	**12,705,863**	**100**

Code	Liabilities and equity	2025.12.31 Amount	%	2024.12.31 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term loans (Note 6 (10))	$ 1,131,513	9	1,841,636	14
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – current (Note 6 (2))	67,420	1	69,261	-
2170	Accounts payable (Note 7)	904,427	7	709,006	6
2200	Other payables (Note (12) and 7)	497,130	4	482,293	4
2230	Income tax liability during the period	99,058	1	91,505	1
2280	Lease liability – current (Note 6 (13))	140,361	1	120,939	1
2322	Long-term loans maturing within one year (Note 6 (11))	276,921	2	207,442	2
2399	Other current liabilities (Note 6 (18))	287,551	2	312,106	2
		3,404,381	27	3,834,188	30
	Non-current liabilities:				
2500	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – non-current (Note 6 (2))	-	-	26,784	-
2540	Long-term loans (Note 6 (11))	2,420,774	19	2,335,770	18
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 6 (15))	791,342	6	762,850	6
2580	Lease liability – current (Note 6 (13))	550,879	4	567,344	5
2640	Net defined benefit liability – non-current (Note 6 (14))	17,613	-	15,431	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities	70,135	1	62,217	1
		3,850,743	30	3,770,396	30
	Total liabilities	7,255,124	57	7,604,584	60
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company: (Note 6 (16))				
3110	Ordinary share capital	475,546	4	473,791	4
3200	Capital surplus	755,141	6	722,280	5
3300	Retained earnings	4,036,199	32	3,595,538	28
3400	Other equity	122,039	1	234,184	2
	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company	5,388,925	43	5,025,793	39
36XX	Non-controlling interest	5,822	-	75,486	1
	Total equity	5,394,747	43	5,101,279	40
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 12,649,871**	**100**	**12,705,863**	**100**

(Please refer to the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.)

Chairman: Wang Hsing Lei **General Manager: Chen Ming-Yi** **Chief Accounting Officer: Lan Yi Hsuan**

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

		2025		2024	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	Operating incomes (Notes 6 (18) and 7)	$ 11,529,034	100	8,798,132	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 6 (5) and 7)	7,808,715	68	6,062,972	69
	Gross profits	3,720,319	32	2,735,160	31
6000	Operating expenses: (Notes 6 (14) (17) and 7):				
6100	Sales & marketing expenses	1,336,713	12	973,830	11
6200	Administrative expenses	624,847	5	549,074	6
6300	R&D expenses	604,239	5	304,582	3
6450	Expected credit losses (reversal gains) (Note 6 (4))	16,779	-	(8,992)	-
		2,582,578	22	1,818,494	20
	Operating profits	1,137,741	10	916,666	11
	Non-operating incomes and expenses: (Notes 6 (20) and 7):				
7100	Interest income	22,477	-	16,983	-
7190	Other incomes	57,939	1	62,874	1
7020	Other gains and losses	45,311	-	31,607	-
7050	Financial cost	(145,636)	(1)	(93,719)	(1)
		(19,909)	-	17,745	-
	Profits before tax	1,117,832	10	934,411	11
7950	Less: income tax expense (Note 6 (15))	181,269	2	262,195	3
	Net income for the period	936,563	8	672,216	8
8300	Other comprehensive incomes: (Notes 6 (15) and (16)):				
8310	**Items that are not to be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(2,543)	-	(11,603)	-
8316	Unrealized gains/losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes	(25,536)	-	(598,962)	(7)
8349	Income tax components that will not be reclassified	-	-	-	-
		(28,079)	-	(610,565)	(7)
8360	**Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(106,098)	(1)	82,816	1
8399	Income tax components that may be reclassified	19,418	-	(17,219)	-
		(86,680)	(1)	65,597	1
8300	**Other comprehensive income for the period**	(114,759)	(1)	(544,968)	(6)
	Total comprehensive income for the period	$ 821,804	7	127,248	2
	Net income for the period attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the parent company	$ 932,651	8	669,957	8
8620	Non-controlling interest	3,912	-	2,259	-
		$ 936,563	8	672,216	8
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
	Owners of the parent company	$ 817,963	7	128,722	2
	Non-controlling interest	3,841	-	(1,474)	-
		$ 821,804	7	127,248	2
	Basic Earnings per Share (NT$) (Note 6 (21))	$	19.63		14.19
	Diluted Earnings per Share (NT$) (Note 6 (21))	$	19.48		14.05

(Please refer to the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.)

Chairman: Wang Hsing Lei General Manager: Chen Ming-Yi Chief Accounting Officer: Lan Yi Hsuan

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in equity

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company											
			Retained earnings				Other equity					
	Ordinary share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Total	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes	Total	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 471,406	676,011	770,477	8,597	2,770,511	3,549,585	(83,887)	848,156	764,269	5,461,271	-	5,461,271
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	669,957	669,957	-	-	-	669,957	2,259	672,216
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(11,150)	(11,150)	68,877	(598,962)	(530,085)	(541,235)	(3,733)	(544,968)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	658,807	658,807	68,877	(598,962)	(530,085)	128,722	(1,474)	127,248
Exercise of employee stock options	2,385	28,803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,188	-	31,188
Appropriation and distribution of earnings												
Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	92,507	-	(92,507)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	(612,854)	(612,854)	-	-	-	(612,854)	-	(612,854)
Non-controlling interests arising from business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,960	76,960
Share-based compensation – employee stock options	-	17,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,466	-	17,466
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**473,791**	**722,280**	**862,984**	**8,597**	**2,723,957**	**3,595,538**	**(15,010)**	**249,194**	**234,184**	**5,025,793**	**75,486**	**5,101,279**
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	932,651	932,651	-	-	-	932,651	3,912	936,563
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,543)	(2,543)	(86,609)	(25,536)	(112,145)	(114,688)	(71)	(114,759)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	930,108	930,108	(86,609)	(25,536)	(112,145)	817,963	3,841	821,804
Exercise of employee stock options	1,755	21,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,222	-	23,222
Appropriation and distribution of earnings												
Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	65,880	-	(65,880)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	(474,481)	(474,481)	-	-	-	(474,481)	-	(474,481)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	(1,984)	-	-	(14,966)	(14,966)	-	-	-	(16,950)	(73,505)	(90,455)
Share-based compensation – employee stock options	-	13,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,378	-	13,378
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**$ 475,546**	**755,141**	**928,864**	**8,597**	**3,098,738**	**4,036,199**	**(101,619)**	**223,658**	**122,039**	**5,388,925**	**5,822**	**5,394,747**

(Please refer to the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.)

Chairman: Wang Hsing Lei **General Manager: Chen Ming-Yi** **Chief Accounting Officer: Lan Yi Hsuan**

TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

		2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	1,117,832	934,411
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense		323,230	270,417
Amortization expenses		182,986	76,379
Expected credit loss (reversal of impairment loss)		16,779	(8,992)
Interest expense		145,636	93,719
Interest income		(22,477)	(16,983)
Dividend income		(32,288)	(31,920)
Shares-based payment cost		13,378	17,466
Loss on disposal and scrapping of property, plant, and equipment		243	1,500
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		-	20
Inventory devaluation loss		12,148	28,807
Unrealized foreign exchange losses		5,614	534
Loss on lease modification		2,051	7
Total incomes, gains, expenses and losses		647,300	430,954
Changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities:			
Decrease (increase) in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(333)	4,500
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable		(69)	25
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable		(89,374)	2,028
Decrease (increase) in other receivables		(3,974)	13,278
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(288,895)	229,448
Increase in prepayments		(2,559)	(89,879)
Decrease in other current assets		3,837	8,683
Increase in net defined benefit assets		(6,957)	(18,978)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		(7)	4,000
Increase (Decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(35,682)	21,689
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		208,468	(142,162)
Increase (decrease) in other payables		22,352	(90,017)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities		(22,111)	45,978
Decrease in net defined benefit liabilities		(361)	(491)
Increase in other non-current liabilities		9,424	9,465
Total adjustments		441,059	428,521
Cash inflows from operating activities		1,558,891	1,362,932
Interest received		24,984	17,040
Income tax paid		(121,654)	(247,580)
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,462,221	1,132,392
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes		-	(93,834)
Acquisition of subsidiaries		(90,433)	(2,370,265)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(225,126)	(105,167)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		5,650	857
Increase in refundable deposits		(6,004)	(892)
Decrease in refundable deposits		-	3,070
Acquisition of intangible assets		(55,249)	(24,333)
Increase in equipment prepayments		(33,787)	(133,019)
Dividends received		32,288	31,920
Net cash outflows from investing activities		(372,661)	(2,691,663)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans		(715,737)	1,168,160
Borrowing of long-term loans		1,261,623	2,232,203
Repayment of long-term loans		(1,108,105)	(308,899)
Increase in deposits received		-	(89)
Repayment of lease principal		(174,680)	(104,302)
Cash dividends paid		(474,481)	(612,854)
Exercise of employee stock options		23,222	31,188
Interest paid		(102,255)	(89,052)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(1,290,413)	2,316,355
Currency impact on cash and cash equivalents		(78,641)	245
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period		(279,494)	757,329
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1,822,879	1,065,550
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**$**	**1,543,385**	**1,822,879**

(Please refer to the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.)

Chairman:	General Manager:	Chief Accounting Officer:
Wang Hsing Lei	Chen Ming Yi	Lan Yi Hsuan

Appendix 4

2025 Earnings Distribution Table

Unit: NT$

Item	Amount	
Unappropriated retained earnings for previous year		2,183,595,115
2025 net income	932,651,130	
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan recognized in retained earnings	(2,090,441)	
The share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures recognized using the equity method is recognized in retained earnings.	(451,606)	
Changes in Ownership Interests of Subsidiaries	(14,966,302)	
Adjusted unappropriated retained earnings after net income plus other items calculated into for the period		915,142,781
10% legal reserve		(91,514,278)
Earnings available for distribution for the period		3,007,223,618
Less: Distribution Items:		
Bonus to shareholders - cash dividends (NT$10 per share)	(475,546,340)	
Unappropriated retained earnings at the end of the period		2,531,677,278

Note 1: The shareholders' bonus is distributed from the retained earnings of 2025.

Note 2: The cash dividend distribution will be calculated to the nearest NT dollar. Fractional dividend less than NT$1 shall be combined into other income of the Company.

Note 3: The number of shares for cash dividends was calculated based on the total number of 47,554,634 shares outstanding as of March 5, 2026.

Chairman:	General Manager:	Chief Accounting Officer:
Wang Hsing Lei	Chen Ming Yi	Lan Yi Hsuan

Appendix 5

Comparison Table of Amendments to the「Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties」

Articles	After Revision	Existing Provision	Explanation
4	The total amount of loans and the maximum amount for each borrower The limit of loans by the Company to others shall be no more than 40% of the Company's net worth. The maximum amount for each borrower is specified as following: (1) For those that have business transactions with the Company, the individual loan amount is limited to 100% of the sales or purchase value throughout the year. (2) For those with short-term financing needs, the individual loan amount shall be no more than 20% of the Company's net worth. The lending of funds between overseas companies that hold, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting shares in the Company, or the lending of funds between the Company and an overseas company in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting shares, may be free from the restrictions referred to in the preceding paragraph, provided that the total limit, individual counterparty limit and duration of the loans to others may be determined as following:	The total amount of loans and the maximum amount for each borrower The limit of loans by the Company to others shall be no more than 40% of the Company's net worth. The maximum amount for each borrower is specified as following: (1) For those that have business transactions with the Company, the individual loan amount is limited to 100% of the sales or purchase value throughout the year. (2) For those with short-term financing needs, the individual loan amount shall be no more than 20% of the Company's net worth. The lending of funds between overseas companies that hold, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting shares in the Company, or the lending of funds between the Company and an overseas company in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting shares, may be free from the restrictions referred to in the preceding paragraph, provided that the total limit, individual counterparty limit and duration of the loans to others may be determined as following:	The limit of loans is based on the net value of the lending company and the loan amount of loan will be revised to meet the company's operational needs.

Articles	After Revision	Existing Provision	Explanation
4	(1) The total limit shall be no more than **<u>60%</u>** of the **<u>lending</u>** Company's net worth. (2) The limit of individual counterparty shall be no more than **<u>40%</u>** of the **<u>lending</u>** Company's net worth (3) The time limit shall be no more than 5 years. The net worth referred to herein shall mean the most recent balance sheet equity attributable to the owners of the parent company according to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.	(1) The total limit shall be no more than **<u>40%</u>** of the Company's net worth. (2) The limit of individual counterparty shall be no more than **<u>20%</u>** of the Company's net worth. (3) The time limit shall be no more than 5 years. The net worth referred to herein shall mean the most recent balance sheet equity attributable to the owners of the parent company according to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.	

Appendix 6

Shareholder Meeting Conference Rules

1. The rules of procedures for the Company's shareholders meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the Articles of Incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.
2. The Company shall furnish the attending shareholders with an attendance book to sign, or attending shareholders may hand in a sign-in card in lieu of signing in.

   The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the attendance book and sign-in cards handed in, plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronically.
3. Attendance and voting at shareholders meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares.
4. The venue for a shareholders meeting shall be the premises of the Company, or a place easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders meeting. The meeting may begin no earlier than 9 a.m. and no later than 3 p.m. Full consideration shall be given to the opinions of the Independent Directors with respect to the place and time of the meeting.
5. If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the Chairman. When the Chairman is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the Chairman, the vice chairman shall act in place of the Chairman; if there is no vice chairman or the vice chairman also is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the vice chairman, the chairman shall appoint one of the managing directors to act as chair, or, if there are no managing directors, one of the directors shall be appointed to act as chair. Where the chairperson does not make such a designation, the managing directors or the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

   If a shareholders meeting is convened by a party with power to convene but other than the board of directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves.
6. The Company may appoint its attorneys, certified public accountants, or related persons retained by it to attend a shareholders meeting in a non-voting capacity.

   Staff handling administrative affairs of a shareholders meeting shall wear identification cards or arm bands.
7. The shareholders meeting shall be documented by audio or video and shall be retained for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.
8. The chair shall call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time. However, when the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may announce a postponement, provided that no more than two such postponements, for a combined total of no more than one hour, may be made. If the quorum is not met after two postponements and the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the total number of issued shares, the chair shall declare the meeting adjourned.

f the quorum is not met after two postponements as referred to in the preceding paragraph, but the attending shareholders represent one third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to Article 175, paragraph 1 of the Company Act; all shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution and another shareholders meeting shall be convened within one month.

When, prior to conclusion of the meeting, the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may resubmit the tentative resolution for a vote by the shareholders meeting pursuant to Article 174 of the Company Act.

9. If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the board of directors. Votes shall be cast on each separate proposal in the agenda (including extraordinary motions and amendments to the original proposals set out in the agenda). The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda, which may not be changed without a resolution of the shareholders meeting.

   The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to a shareholders meeting convened by a party with the power to convene that is not the board of directors.

   The chair may not declare the meeting adjourned prior to completion of deliberation on the meeting agenda of the preceding two paragraphs (including extraordinary motions), except by a resolution of the shareholders meeting. If the chair declares the meeting adjourned in violation of the rules of procedure, a new chair shall be elected, by agreement of a majority of the votes represented by the attending shareholders, and then continue the meeting.

   After close of the said meeting, shareholders shall not elect another chairperson to hold another meeting at the same place or at any other place.

10. Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, his/her shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name. The order in which shareholders speak will be set by the chair.

    A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech does not correspond to the subject given on the speaker’s slip, the spoken content shall prevail.

    When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or interrupt unless they have sought and obtained the consent of the chair and the shareholder that has the floor; the chair shall stop any violation.

11. Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed 5 minutes.

    If the shareholder’s speech violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda item, the chair may terminate the speech.

12. When a juristic person is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to represent it in the meeting.

    When a juristic person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders meeting, only one of the representatives so appointed may speak on the same proposal.

13. After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chair may respond in person or direct relevant personnel to respond.
14. The chair shall allow ample opportunity during the meeting for explanation and discussion of proposals and of amendments or extraordinary motions put forward by the shareholders; when the chair is of the opinion that a proposal has been discussed sufficiently to put it to a vote, the chair may announce the discussion closed, call for a vote, and schedule sufficient time for voting.
15. Vote monitoring and counting personnel for the voting on a proposal shall be appointed by the chair, provided that all monitoring personnel shall be shareholders of the Company.

    Vote counting for shareholders meeting proposals or elections shall be conducted in public at the place of the shareholders meeting. Immediately after vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting, including the statistical tallies of the numbers of votes, shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and a record made of the vote.
16. When a meeting is in progress, the chair may announce a break based on time considerations. If a force majeure event occurs, the chair may rule the meeting temporarily suspended and announce a time when, in view of the circumstances, the meeting will be resumed.

    If the meeting venue is no longer available for continued use and not all of the items (including extraordinary motions) on the meeting agenda have been addressed, the shareholders meeting may adopt a resolution to resume the meeting at another venue. A resolution may be adopted at a shareholders meeting to defer or resume the meeting within five days in accordance with Article 182 of the Company Act.
17. A shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, except when the shares are restricted shares or are deemed non-voting shares under Article 177, paragraph 2 of the Company Act.

    When the Company holds a shareholder meeting, it shall adopt exercise of voting rights by electronic means and may adopt exercise of voting rights by correspondence. When voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders meeting notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting; it is therefore advisable that the Company avoid the submission of extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals.

    A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means under the preceding paragraph shall deliver a written declaration of intent to the Company before two days before the date of the shareholders meeting. When duplicate declarations of intent are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail, except when a declaration is made to cancel the earlier declaration of intent.

After a shareholder has exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, in the event the shareholder intends to attend the shareholders meeting in person, a written declaration of intent to retract the voting rights already exercised under the preceding paragraph shall be made known to the Company, by the same means by which the voting rights were exercised, before two business days before the date of the shareholders meeting. If the notice of retraction is submitted after that time, the voting rights already exercised by correspondence or electronic means shall prevail. When a shareholder has exercised voting rights both by correspondence or electronic means and by appointing a proxy to attend a shareholders meeting, the voting rights exercised by the proxy in the meeting shall prevail.

Except as otherwise provided in the Company Act and in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders.

At the time of a vote, for each proposal, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall first announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders, followed by a poll of the shareholders. After the conclusion of the meeting, on the same day it is held, the results for each proposal, based on the numbers of votes for and against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered into the MOPS.

18. When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any one among them is passed, the other proposals will then be deemed rejected, and no further voting shall be required.

19. The chair may direct the proctors or security personnel to help maintain order at the meeting place. When proctors or security personnel help maintain order at the meeting place, they shall wear an identification card or armband bearing the word "Proctor."

    At the place of a shareholders meeting, if a shareholder attempts to speak through any device other than the public address equipment set up by the Company, the chair may prevent the shareholder from so doing.

    When a shareholder violates the rules of procedure and defies the chair's correction, obstructing the proceedings and refusing to heed calls to stop, the chair may direct the proctors or security personnel to escort the shareholder from the meeting.

20. These Rules shall take effect after having been submitted to and approved by a shareholders meeting. Subsequent amendments thereto shall be effected in the same manner.

These Rules was established on August 9, 2007.
The first amendment was made on June 8, 2017.
The second amendment was made on July 23, 2021.

Appendix 7

Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1: The Company shall be incorporated, as a company limited by shares, under the Company Act of the Republic of China, and its name shall be 鼎翰科技股份有限公司 in the Chinese language, and TSC Auto ID Technology Co., Ltd. in the English language.

Article 2: The scope of business of the Company shall be as follows:

1. CC01080 Manufacture of Electronic Parts and Components
2. CB01020 Office Machines Manufacturing
3. CC01110 Computers and Computing Peripheral Equipments Manufacturing
4. F401021 Restrained Telecom Radio Frequency Equipments and Materials Import
5. CC01101 Restrained Telecom Radio Frequency Equipments and Materials Manufacturing
6. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

Article 3: The Company may provide mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry for the business purpose.

Article 4: The reinvestment of the Company shall be resolved by the board of directors. The total amount of the Company's reinvestment shall not be subject to the restriction of not more than forty percent of the Corporation’s paid-in capital as provided in Article 13 of the Company Act.

Article 5: The headquarters of this Company shall be located in New Taipei City. If the Company considers it necessary, it may, by a resolution adopted at a meeting by the board of directors, set up branch offices in Taiwan or abroad.

Chapter II Shares

Article 6: The total capital stock of the Company shall be in the amount of 800,000,000 New Taiwan Dollars, divided into 80,000,000 shares, at ten New Taiwan Dollars each. The board of directors is authorized to issue the shares in installments, some of which may be preferred shares. The Company reserves NT$80 million capital described in the preceding paragraph, divided into 8 million shares at NT$10 per share, for the issuance of employee stock warrants. The employee stock warrants may be issued in installments as resolved by the board of directors, and the subscription price may be lower than the closing price on the issue date. The Company’s employee stock warrants shall be issued to employees of the parent or subsidiaries of the Company meeting certain specific requirements. These requirements are determined by the board of directors.

Article 6-1: The rights and obligations of the preferred shares of the Company and other important conditions for issuance are shown below:

(I) Dividends for preferred shares shall be set at no more than 8% per annum. Dividends for preferred shares shall be calculated on the offering price per share and will be paid in cash once a year. After the ratification of the financial statements and the appropriation of the earnings by the annual regular shareholders' meeting, the Board shall set the dividend day for the distribution of dividends of the previous fiscal year. The distribution of dividends in the year of offering and the year of redemption shall be based on the quantity of the issuing day.

(II) The Company is discretionary in payment of stock dividend for preferred shares. If the Company has no earnings in particular year, or the earnings are insufficient for dividend payment, or otherwise necessary, the Company may decide not to pay dividends on preferred shares by resolution of the shareholders' meeting, and this will not become a cause of default. If the preferred shares so issued are the non-accumulative type, the dividends not being distributed or inadequate amount of dividends shall not be accumulated to deferred payments with subsequent years in which the Company has earnings.

(III) Further to the entitlement of dividend stated in Subparagraph 1, the holders of preferred shares are not entitled to cash dividend or stock dividend for common stocks through for cash payment or capitalization of retained earnings and capital reserve.

(IV) Holders of preferred shares issued by the Company have the priority to distribution of residual assets over the holders of common stocks up to the amount of the issued price of the outstanding preferred shares at the time of issuance, and its preferential order to receive indemnification is the same as that of shareholders of various preferred shares issued by the Company, all of which are next to those of general creditors.

(V) Holders of preferred shares are not entitled to vote and taking part in the election but could be elected as Directors, and are entitled to vote only in the Shareholders' Meeting of preferred shares and session of the Shareholders' Meeting related to the rights and obligations of the holders of preferred shares.

(VI) No conversion of the convertible preferred shares issued by the Company within 1 year from the day of offering. The timing for conversion shall be determined by the Board as an integral part of the condition of offering under authorization. Holders of convertible preferred shares may apply for conversion of preferred shares in their holding to common stocks in whole or in part as stated in the conditions of offering at the ratio of 1 preferred share to 1 common stock (conversion ratio is 1:1).

After the conversion of preferred shares to common stocks, the rights and obligations shall be the same as common stocks. The payment of dividend in the year of conversion of preferred shares shall be based on the exact number of outstanding days of the shares in proportion to the number of days in the year in the calculation. However, preferred shares converted to common stocks prior to the ex-right (dividend) day are not entitled to the payment of dividend for preferred shares in the year of payment and payment in subsequent years, but are entitled to the payment of dividend of common stocks from earnings and capital reserve.

(VII) For the holders of the preferred shares with no maturity date, they may not claim for the redemption of the shares. The Company may redeem the outstanding preferred shares in whole or in part from the day after the 5th anniversary of the offering of preferred shares at the original offering price at any time. The preferred shares not being redeemed still be granted the rights and obligations as mentioned in preceding subparagraphs. Where the Company may determine to pay stock dividend in particular year, the payable dividend to the deadline of redemption shall be calculated on the exact number of outstanding days.

The Board shall be authorized to assign the title, issuing date and the terms and conditions for the offering of preferred shares at the time of offering pending on the situation of the capital market and the willingness of the investors and in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and other applicable legal rules.

Article 7: When the Company issues new shares, there shall be ten to fifteen percent of such new shares reserved for subscription by the employees of parent or subsidiaries of the Company meeting certain specific requirements, and such specific requirements are authorized to be set by the board of directors.

Article 8: The Company’s stocks are changed to be registered with names. Issuance has to be signed or sealed by the director representing the Company, and shall be underwritten in accordance with the laws. After the Company has publicly listed, it may be exempted from printing any share certificate for the shares issued, but it shall register the issued shares with a centralized securities depositary enterprise.

Article 9: No transfer of shares shall be handled within thirty days prior to a regular shareholders’ meeting, or within fifteen days prior to a special shareholders' meeting, or within five days prior to allocation of dividend bonus or any other benefits.

After the Company has been publicly listed, no transfer of shares shall be handled within sixty days prior to a regular shareholders’ meeting, or within thirty days prior to a special shareholders’ meeting, or within five days prior to allocation of dividend bonus or any other benefits in accordance with the Article 165 of the Company Act.

Article 10: The Company's stock matters shall be handled in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations by the competent authority.

Chapter III Shareholders Meeting

Article 11: The meeting of shareholders includes the regular meeting of shareholders and special meeting of shareholders. The regular meetings shall be convened once a year within six (6) months after the close of each fiscal year. Special meetings shall be convened in accordance with the relevant laws, rules and regulations of the Republic of China, while the Extraordinary General meeting of shareholders will be held when necessary.

The Company's shareholders' meeting can be held by means of visual communication network or other methods promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Article 12: In the event that a shareholder is unable to attend a shareholders' meeting for any reason, in addition to the provisions of Articles 177, 177-1 and 177-2 of the Company Act, upon the Company being publicly listed, the Company shall also comply with the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies" as promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan.

Article 13: Shareholders are entitled to one vote per share. The resolutions reached in the meeting of shareholders, unless otherwise provided in the relevant laws and regulations, must be with the majority votes of the attending shareholders and the shareholdings of the attending shareholders is over one half of the total number of shares issued. However, this does not apply to the preferred shares with no voting rights issued by the Company.

Article 13-1: If the Company proposes to withdraw from being publicly listed, the Company shall, in addition to obtaining the approval from the board of directors, a resolution in the shareholders' meeting shall be resolved by a majority vote in the meeting attended by shareholders representing a majority of the total issued shares before proceeding with the withdrawal of being publicly listed.

Article 14: The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be signed or sealed by the chairperson, and the minutes shall be distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting. The minutes referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be distributed in accordance with the Company Act.

Chapter IV Directors and Audit Committee

Article 15: The Company's Board is composed of 7 directors elected among the competent individuals in the meeting of shareholders for a 3-year tenure and can be reelected. After the Company has been publicly listed, the minimum total registered shares owned by all directors shall be subject to the provisions of the "Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies".

Article 15-1: After the Company has been publicly issued, the number of Independent Directors shall not be less than two and shall not be less than one-fifth of all directors. The Company shall adopt a candidate nomination system for the election of non-Independent Directors and Independent Directors. Regulations governing the professional qualifications, restrictions on shareholdings and concurrent positions held, method of nomination, and other matters for compliance with respect to Independent Directors shall be prescribed by the competent authority in charge of securities.

Article 15-2: The election of directors of the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the "Procedures for Election of Directors". The open-ballot, cumulative voting method will be used for election of the directors at the Company. Each share will have voting rights in number equal to the directors to be elected, and may be cast for a single candidate or split among multiple candidates. A candidate to whom the ballots cast represent a prevailing number of votes shall be deemed a director elect. In the event that there is a need to amend the Procedures, in addition to the provisions of Article 172 of the Company Act, the comparison table of the amendments shall be listed in the convening reason. The Independent Directors and non-Independent Directors shall be elected at the same time, but in separately calculated numbers.

Article 16: The board of directors shall consist of directors of the Company, and the chairman of the board of directors shall be elected by a majority of directors in attendance at a meeting attended by over two-thirds of the board of directors. The chairman of the board of directors shall represent this Company in external matters.

Board of Directors Meeting shall be convened at least once per quarter. The reasons for calling a board of directors meeting shall be notified to each director at least seven days in advance. In emergency circumstances, however, a meeting may be called on shorter notice. The notice of the meeting may be made by electronic mail or facsimile transmission. In case a meeting of the board of directors is proceeded via visual communication network, then the directors taking part in such a visual communication meeting shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person.

Article 17: Where the chairman of the board of directors is on leave or cannot exercise his powers or perform his duties for any reason, an acting chairman shall be designated in accordance with Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 18: Unless otherwise provided for in the Company Act, resolutions of the board of directors shall be adopted by one-half of the directors at a meeting attended by one-half of the directors. Where a director is unable to attend the meeting of the board of directors, he/she may appoint another director as his/her proxy to attend the meeting by issuing a letter of proxy. The meeting minutes of the Board of Directors shall be made. Each director can act as a proxy for only one other director.

Article 19: The authority of the Board of Directors shall be governed by the provisions of the Company Act and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 20: The Company shall establish an Audit Committee, which shall consist of all Independent Directors. Matters concerning the number, term of office, powers, rules of procedure for meetings, and resources to be provided by the Company when the Audit Committee exercises its powers shall be prescribed separately in the Audit Committee Charter.
Powers conferred by the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act and any other law to be exercised by supervisors, excepting those powers set out in Article 14-4, paragraph 4, of the Securities and Exchange Act, shall be exercised by the Audit Committee.
The provisions of Article 14-4, paragraph 4, of the Securities and Exchange Act concerning provisions of the Company Act concerning acts done by supervisors, and the role of supervisors as representatives of the Company, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the independent director members on the Audit Committee.

Article 21: The Company may pay remuneration to the directors of the Company when they perform the duties of the Company. The remuneration shall be based on the standards of the industry no matter whether the Company has profit or suffered loss. When the Company has a surplus, the Company shall also distribute the remuneration to the directors in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

Article 22: In order to provide a liability insurance system for directors and to reduce the risks arising from the execution of their duties, the Company may obtain directors liability insurance with respect to liabilities resulting from exercising their duties during their terms of directorship after each term of election.

Chapter 5 Managerial Officers

Article 23: The Company shall appoint managers, whose appointment, dismissal and remuneration shall be handled in accordance with Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 24: The Company's fiscal year is starting from January 1 until December 31 of every calendar year. The final account closing shall be conducted at end of every fiscal year. The board of directors shall prepare the following statements and submit them to the regular shareholders' meeting for ratification in accordance with the laws.
(I) Business report.
(II) Financial statements.
(III) Proposal of surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting.

Article 25: In case of profits during the year, the Company shall allocate at least 2% to 10% of the profits as employees' remuneration, with at least 1% allocated to the grassroots employees. The employees' remuneration is issued in cash or wish shares according to the decision by the Board of Directors. Eligible employees include the employees working for controlled or subordinated companies and meeting certain criteria defined by the Board of Directors. The Company may allocate up to 5% of the abovementioned profits as directors' remunerations according to the decision by the Board of Directors. The proposal for distribution of employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration should be reported to the shareholders' meeting. However, profits must first be retained to offset cumulated losses, if any. The remaining balance can then be allocated for employee remuneration and director remuneration at the above percentages.

Article 25-1: Any earnings for the year should be used to pay taxes according to laws, offset losses from prior years, and then appropriate 10% as legal reserve and recognize or reverse any special reserves required by laws. After distributing dividends on preferred shares in accordance with Article 6-1 of the Articles of Incorporation, the remaining balance, along with accumulated and undistributed earnings from the previous year, may be reserved for business needs before distributing dividends to ordinary shareholders. The Company's legal reserve shall be appropriated until it reaches the total amount of the Company's paid-in capital. When the balance of the legal reserve has reached the total amount of the Company's paid-in capital, no further appropriation may be made. The Company is currently in a growth stage of its life cycle, and in order to cater to future capital requirements and business prospects, all shareholder dividends are to be proposed by the board of directors as part of an earnings appropriation plan, and resolved in a shareholder meeting. In principle, the percentage of earnings to be distributed according to the resolution may not be lower than 10% of the distributable earnings for the year. Dividends may be issued in cash or shares. The percentage of dividends distributed in cash may not be lower than 10% of the total dividends. However, stock dividends will be issued in lieu of cash dividends below NT$0.2 per share. The rights, obligations, order of distribution, amount and manner of distribution of the preferred shares of the Company shall be governed by the preferred shares provisions of the Articles of Incorporation.

Appendix to Chapter 7 Provisions

Article 26: Any matters not provided for by these Articles of Incorporation shall be subject to the provisions of the Company Act.

Article 27: This Article of Incorporation was established on March 7, 2007.
The first amendment was made on April 26, 2007.
The second amendment was made on May 21, 2007.
The third amendment was made on June 13, 2007.
The fourth amendment was made on May 15, 2008.
The fifth amendment was made on June 16, 2009.
The sixth amendment was made on June 17, 2010.
The seventh amendment was made on June 19, 2012.
The eighth amendment was made on June 13, 2013.
The ninth amendment was made on June 7, 2016.
The tenth amendment was made on June 8, 2017.
The eleventh amendment was made on June 13, 2019.
The twelfth amendment was made on July 23, 2021.
The thirteenth amendment was made on June 17, 2022.
The fourteenth amendment was made on June 16, 2023.
The fifteenth amendment was made on June 17, 2025.

Appendix 8

Number of Shares Held by All Directors and Minimum Number of Shares Held by All Directors

I. The quorum and the number of shares of the Company's directors as of April 18, 2026, the day on which the transfer of shares is suspended for the annual general shareholders' meeting, are as follows:

The Company's issued ordinary shares are 47,554,634 shares
Authorized Number of Shares to be Held by All Directors 3,804,370 shares

Authorized Number of Shares to be Held by All Supervisors Not applicable.

II. As of April 18, 2026, the date for suspension of transfer of shares for the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting 2026, the shareholdings of all directors are as follows:

Job Title	Name	No. of shares held
Chairman	Wang Hsing Lei	339,583
Director	Wang Shiu Ting	948,826
Director	Taiwan Semiconductor Co., Ltd. Corporate representative: Luo Yue Gui	16,995,230
Director	Chen Ming Yi	50,000
Independent Director	Ma Chia Ying	0
Independent Director	Li Chun Chi	42,583
Independent Director	Lin Tuo Zhi	0
Shareholdings of shares held by all directors		18,376,222

Appendix 9

Other Explanations

Explanation on the acceptance of shareholders' proposals at this regular shareholders' meeting:

Explanation:

1. Pursuant to Article 172-1 of the Company Act, a shareholder holding 1% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company may propose to the Company a proposal for discussion at a regular shareholders' meeting, provided that only one matter shall be allowed in each single proposal, and the number of words of a proposal to be submitted by a shareholder shall be limited to not more than 300 words. In case a proposal contains more than one matter, and any proposal containing more than 300 words shall not be included in the agenda of the shareholders' meeting. The shareholder who has submitted a proposal shall attend, in person or by a proxy, the regular shareholders' meeting whereat his proposal is to be discussed and shall take part in the discussion of such proposal.
2. The period for accepting the shareholders' proposal for this year's regular shareholders' meeting is from April 1, 2026 to April 13, 2026. The Company has announced the acceptance of the proposal on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) in accordance with the laws.
3. The Company did not receive any proposals from shareholders during the aforesaid period of accepting proposals.