Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Meeting Minutes of 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting
(Translation)

Time: 9:00 a.m., Friday, June 12, 2026

Venue: Zhunan Brewery Taiwan Tobacco & Liquor Corporation (NO.345, Hexing Rd., Zhunan Township, Miaoli County)

The Number of Shares of Attendance：Attending shareholders and proxy represented 62,636,153 shares including by exercising voting rights electronically：46,029,463 shares), which are mounted to 65.16% of the Company's 96,116,128 issued and outstanding shares.

Directors present： Chuang, Jui-Yang、Chuang, Jui-Chin、Representative of Yeeh Ding Corp.: Chuang, Jui-Long、Peng, Hsien-Chung、Wu, Nan-Ming、Chuang, Chin-Te、Lin, Jung-Yi、Wang, Hsin-Fa、Yu, Hsien-Ming

Attendees：Yu, Sheng-He, CPA

Chairman：Director Chuang, Jui-Yang

Recorder：Chu, Chun-Yen

I. Call the Meeting to Order：The aggregate shareholding of the shareholders present constituted a quorum. The Chairman called the meeting to order.

II. Chairman's Remarks：Omitted.

III. Reports：

1. 2025 Business Report.
Descriptions: Attached business report. (Please refer to Appendix 1)

2. Audit Committee's Review Report.
Descriptions: Attached Audit Committee's review report. (Please refer to Appendix 2)

3. Report on the Distribution of Employees' and Directors' Remuneration for 2025.
Descriptions:1. According to Article 20 of the Articles of Incorporation, if there is any profit as a result of the yearly accounting closing, the Company shall appropriate between 6% and 15% of the profit as employees' compensation and no more than 5% of the profit as directors' remuneration.
2. The employees' and directors' remuneration for 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors. The total amount of employees' compensation was NT$49,379,597 and the total amount of directors' remuneration was NT$16,459,866, both of which were paid in cash.

4. Report on the Distribution of 2025 Cash Dividends.
Descriptions:1. In accordance with Article 20-1 of the Articles of Incorporation, the distributable dividends and bonuses may be paid in the form of cash, the Board of Directors is authorized to resolve the matter by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors. Additionally, a report of the distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.
2. The Company proposes to distribute cash dividends of NT$336,406,448 from the 2025 distributable earnings, equivalent to NT$3.5 per share. Additionally, in accordance with Article 241 of the Company Act, the Company proposes a cash distribution of NT$28,834,839 from the capital surplus derived from the issuance of shares in excess of par value, equivalent to NT$0.3 per share. The total cash payout will be NT$365,241,287, with an aggregate distribution of NT$3.8 per share.
Cash dividends shall be calculated based on the distribution ratio and rounded down to the

nearest whole dollar. The total amount of fractional remainders less than one dollar shall be accounted for as other income of the Company.

3. After the proposal is approved by the Board of Directors, the Chairman is authorized to set the ex-dividend record date of distribution of 2025 cash dividends, and the payment operation. In the event of any subsequent change in the Company's share capital that affects the number of outstanding shares, and the shareholders' cash dividend ratio changes as a result, the Chairman is also fully authorized to handle it.

5. Amendments to the " Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles ".

Descriptions: 1. In accordance with the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) Letter No. 1140352230 dated August 25, 2025, which amended the " Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies ", the Company proposes to amend certain articles of its " Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles " accordingly.

2. The comparison table of amended provisions. (Please refer to Appendix 3)

IV. Ratifications：

Proposal 1: Ratification of the 2025 Business Report and Financial Statements.

(Proposed by the Board of irectors)

Descriptions:1. The Company's Financial Statements for 2025, including Balance Sheets, Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity, and Statements of Cash Flows have been approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, the above-mentioned Financial Statements were audited by certified public accounts, Luo, Re-Chih and Huang, Yung-Hua of KPMG.

2. Attached the 2025 Business Report, CPA's audit report and above-mentioned Financial Statements. (Please refer to Appendix 1 and Appendix 4 and Appendix 5)

Resolution: The voting result was as follows:

Shares represented at the time of voting: 62,636,153 (including by exercising voting rights electronically：46,029,463 votes)

Voting Results		% of the total represented share present
Approval votes：	53,214,309 Votes	84.95%
Disapproval votes：	217,833 Votes	0.34 %
Invalid votes：	0 Votes	0.00 %
Abstention votes / no votes：	9,204,011 Votes	14.69 %

RESOLVED, that the above proposal be and hereby was accepted as proposed.

Proposal 2: Ratification of the Proposal for Distribution of 2025 Profits.

(Proposed by the Board of irectors)

Descriptions:1. To be formulated the Earnings Distribution Table is as follows:

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
2025 Earnings Distribution Table

Unit: NT$

Undistributed surplus earnings, beginning of period	876,764,625
Add: Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan	425,265
Add: Net profit for the period	634,429,054
Less: Legal reserve	(63,485,432)
Earnings available for distribution for the period	1,448,133,512
Distribution item:	
Shareholders' dividend (NT$3.5 per share)	(336,406,448)
Undistributed surplus earnings, end of period	1,111,727,064

Chairman: Chuang, Ching-Chi　Manager: Chuang, Jui-Yuan　Accounting Manager: Hu, Pei-Ju

2. Please proceed to vote on the proposal.

Resolution: The voting result was as follows:

Shares represented at the time of voting: 62,636,153 (including by exercising voting rights electronically：46,029,463 votes)

Voting Results		% of the total represented share present
Approval votes：	52,714,807 Votes	84.16 %
Disapproval votes：	217,834 Votes	0.34 %
Invalid votes：	0 Votes	0.00 %
Abstention votes / no votes：	9,703,512 Votes	15.49 %

RESOLVED, that the above proposal be and hereby was accepted as proposed.

V. Discussions：

Proposal 1: Amendment to the of " Articles of Incorporation ".

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Descriptions:1. In accordance with the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) Announcement Letter No. 11200681001 dated September 1, 2023, which amended Paragraph 3, Article 4 of the " Taipei Exchange Directions for Compliance Requirements for the Appointment and Exercise of Powers of Boards of Directors of TPEx Listed Companies ", the number of independent directors of a TPEx listed company shall not be less than one-third of the total number of director seats starting from 2027. Accordingly, the Company proposes to amend certain articles of its "Articles of Incorporation" to comply with the aforementioned regulations.

2. The comparison table of Articles of Incorporation. (Please refer to Appendix 6)

3. Please proceed to vote on the proposal.

Resolution: The voting result was as follows:

Shares represented at the time of voting: 62,636,153 (including by exercising voting rights electronically：46,029,463 votes)

Voting Results		% of the total represented share present
Approval votes：	52,692,005 Votes	84.12 %
Disapproval votes：	225,686 Votes	0.36 %
Invalid votes：	0 Votes	0.00 %
Abstention votes / no votes：	9,718,462 Votes	15.51 %

RESOLVED, that the above proposal be and hereby was accepted as proposed

VI. Extempore Motions：

Shareholder’s Statement: (Account No. 27826)

[Question 1] May I ask what are the benefits of the new Thailand plant to the Company?

[Question 2] Does the Company still have investments in the recycling industry in Mainland China? What is the future outlook?

Chairman’s Response:

[Regarding Question 1]

Aligning with supply chain relocation, serving customers locally:

The largest source of electronic waste recycling is printed circuit boards (PCB). Affected by international customers' requirements for supply chain diversification, the production capacity of Taiwan's main PCB manufacturers (such as Gold Circuit Electronics, Unimicron, Compeq, Taiwan Union Technology, etc.) is shifting significantly from Mainland China and concentrating in Thailand. The Company's primary purpose in setting up a plant in Thailand is to serve these Taiwanese customers locally, with whom we already have deep cooperative relationships in Taiwan.

Replicating Taiwan's successful experience, creating operational momentum:

Thailand's future PCB waste production will be highly substantial in scale. If the construction and promotion of the Thailand plant go smoothly, the Company will replicate the successful operational model of Taiwan's production lines locally. We hope to build it into "another Jiin Yeeh Ding ", bringing significant operational contributions to the company.

[Regarding Question 2]

Operations in Mainland China, excluding Hong Kong, China, have been fully adjusted and exited:

Although Mainland China's demand for raw materials remains huge, "internal market competition" (intense domestic competition) has intensified. Local Chinese enterprises have grown rapidly under the dual drive of heavy government subsidies and technological upgrades, forming a highly aggressive "red supply chain." This has not only caused tremendous competitive pressure on Taiwanese companies in terms of price, but has also gradually replaced the dominant position of early Taiwanese companies in terms of technical specifications and market share. Therefore, the company has ended the operations of its investments in Mainland China (such as Tianjin, Lianyungang, Hangzhou, etc.) and exited China.

Hong Kong plant leverages transshipment and write-off advantages, with stable profits:

Currently, Hong Kong is the Company's only operational site in the China, Hong Kong, and Macau region. The Hong Kong plant does not rely on the local market, but possesses special policy and geographical advantages, which specifically assist major international factories in transporting defective products and other terminal assets located in Mainland China, Vietnam, India, and other places to Hong Kong for scrapping, transshipment, and customs write-off. In recent years, the operations of the Hong Kong plant have maintained a high degree of stability, contributing significantly to the parent Company's revenue.

Future outlook of the group:

Looking forward to the future, in addition to the Hong Kong plant continuing to stably contribute revenue, the Company is also optimistic about the development of the new plants in the United States and Thailand. If the overseas layouts can all maintain stable operations, they are expected to bring great growth contributions to the future development of the Jiin Yeeh Ding Group as a whole.

VII. Adjournment：09:29 AM, June 12, 2026

Note 1: The meeting minutes was recorded in accordance with the provision of paragraph 4 of Article 183 of the Company Law. The meeting audio recording still prevails regarding the meeting content, proceedings and shareholders' statements.

Note 2: Because the percentage of approval votes, disapproval votes, invalid votes, abstention votes and no votes held by total votes is calculated rounded down to the second decimal place, the total percentage will not be exactly equal to 100.00%

Appendix

Appendix 1. Business Report

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
2025 Business Report

Thank you for taking the time to attend the Company's 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting amidst your busy schedules. In 2025, the Company once again achieved record profits, delivering an outstanding overall performance. Here is a report on the implementation of the 2025 business plan and the outlook for 2026 operations:

I. Business results of the previous year (2025)

(I) Implementation results of the business plan

In 2025, the consolidated revenue reached NT$4.6 billion, with a consolidated gross profit of NT$940 million (gross margin of 20%), an increase from the previous year’s gross profit of NT$830 million (gross margin of 17%). This growth was primarily driven by three key factors: The Federal Reserve's (Fed) entry into a rate-cutting cycle, intensified geopolitical risks sparking strong safe-haven demand, and the continued expansion of gold reserves by central banks. These factors propelled international gold prices to record highs, which in turn buoyed overall metal market prices and significantly bolstered the Company’s gross profit performance.

The consolidated net profit for 2025 was NT$634 million, with EPS of NT$6.6. In terms of the product sales mix in 2025, gold and gold-containing precious metals accounted for 39% of total revenue; copper accounted for 45%; and others accounted for 16%. With increases in gross margin, operating margin, and net profit margin, the Company demonstrated strong performance in its core business profitability.

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item \ Year	2025	%	2024	%
Operating revenue	4,634,941	100	4,935,997	100
Gross profit	938,703	20	826,974	17
Operating profit	679,467	15	588,283	12
Net profit attributable to owner of the parent company	634,429	14	465,434	9
Earnings per share (NT$)	6.60	-	4.84	-

(II) Budget implementation status、analysis of financial revenue and expenditure and profitability

1.Budget implementation status: The Company has not prepared financial forecasts for 2025 and this is therefore not applicable.

2.Analysis of financial revenue and expenditure and profitability: Please refer to the summary table and the complete financial report below.

(i) Financial revenue and expenditure

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item	2025	2024	Amount of increase (decrease)	Percentage of increase (decrease)
Operating activities in cash inflows	729,067	419,596	309,471	73.75%
Investing activities in cash inflows	(151,131)	(81,425)	(69,706)	(85.61%)
Financing activities in cash inflows	(252,040)	(161,233)	(90,807)	(56.32%)

Cash flow analysis:

(1) Increase in inflow from operating activities: Mainly due to both the gross profit margin and operating profit margin increased, indicating strong core business profitability.

(2) Decrease in inflow from investing activities: Mainly due to the maturity of USD-denominated callable interest rate products and the sale of 224,000 shares of stock in 2024. The absence of such transactions in 2025 resulted in a decrease in cash inflows compared to the previous year.

(3) Decrease in inflow from financing activities: Mainly due to the repayment of bank borrowings.

(ii) Analysis of profitability

Item		2025	2024
Return on assets (%)		15.16	12.78
Return on equity (%)		18.33	14.94
Ratio of paid-in capital (%)	Operating profit	70.69	61.21
	Net profit before tax	79.70	53.97
Net profit margin (%)		13.69	9.43
Earnings per share (NT$)		6.60	4.84

(IV) Research and development status

1. In response to the demand for rare earth elements as strategic resources, the Company is dedicated to developing high-efficiency separation and purification technologies for permanent magnet materials. By establishing an autonomous recycling system, reducing reliance on primary minerals and integrating with downstream industries to achieve a closed-loop cycle for recycled materials, thereby strengthening the competitiveness of the strategic supply chain.

2.Research and development results are as follows:

Year	Technology or products successfully developed
2017	∗ Indium recovery ∗ Recovered nickel and tin from small steel balls
2018	∗ Recovered palladium gold from copper anode slime ∗ Increased the purity of palladium from 80% to 90% or higher
2019	∗ Electrolyzed low-grade copper
2020	∗ PET plastic recycling ∗ Cleaned and recycled Ni and Cu paste containers for reuse ∗ Increased the purity of palladium from 90% to 99% or higher
2021	∗ Recycled tin-containing waste
2022	∗ Recovery of rhodium from rhodium acetate materials
2023	∗ Recycling of valuable metals from waste batteries - Cobalt (Co)
2024	∗ Recovery of Rh-containing isooctanol waste liquid
2025	∗ Recovery of magnetic material rare earth (Nd, Pr)

II. Outline of the business plan for the current year (2026)

(I) Operating guidelines and Operating strategies

1. Operating guidelines:

The Company upholds the business philosophy of "technology first, quality first, service first," and the three major operational principles of resource assurance, resource recycling, and resource utilization. Leveraging our capability to turn tech-waste into reusable resources, we are realizing a new vision of 'Urban Mining and Environmental Protection'.

2. Operating strategies: Alliance, technology, collaborative, premium service, and advanced equipment

(1) Alliance: Jiin Yeeh Ding understands that simply controlling costs is less effective than increasing profits through industry alliances and collaborations. Starting with forward-looking system integration, they gradually form strategic alliances with related industries, actively expanding their existing organizational structure to create a complete upstream and downstream supply chain. This aims to help clients achieve cost reductions, improved convenience, and guaranteed service quality.

(2) Technology: Over the years, we have applied for numerous patents related to waste treatment and have become a leading electronic waste treatment company in Taiwan with a professional clearing, recycling, and processing systems.

(3) Collaborative: We actively engage in technical exchanges with international industry leaders, collaborating closely with prominent firms in the United States and Japan on precious metal recycling and refining technologies to continuously enhance the value of precious metal recycling in the industry.

(4) Premium service: By deepening customer relationships and accurately understanding their demands, the Company retains detailed records of the process and outcomes of addressing customer feedback, serving as a reference for providing customers with higher-quality services in the future.

(5) Advanced equipment: Our two Class-A professional recycling and removal plants are equipped with advanced facilities, including baffle cleaning units, precious metal recovery systems, crushing and sorting machinery, and pollution control equipment, ensuring stringent quality control throughout a comprehensive processing flow.

(II) Expected sales volume and its basis

Global environmental regulations have transitioned from the "pilot" phase into the "mandatory enforcement" stage. With the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) concluding its transition period and entering full implementation in 2026, imported products must now fully declare and purchase carbon certificates. Simultaneously, the U.S. Clean Competition Act (CCA) began levying carbon taxes on carbon-intensive imported products in 2025.

For Taiwan, as an export-oriented economy, carbon reduction is no longer an option but a prerequisite for survival. Amidst the green energy transition, distributed energy resources and grid resilience have become increasingly vital. Consequently, the looming wave of decommissioned solar power equipment has positioned environmental processing and resource circulation as core issues within the net-zero economy.

To address geopolitical shifts and the restructuring of global supply chains, Goldentec is actively expanding its international footprint:

- Thailand Facility: Construction officially co mmenced in November 2025 at the Gateway City Industrial Estate. Leveraging Thailand's Board of Investment (BOI) incentives, this facility is positioned to become a premier hub for electronic waste treatment in Southeast Asia.
- United States Facility: In response to the U.S. Clean Competition Act (CCA) and the demand for localized supply chains, the Company is accelerating the establishment of its U.S. recycling and processing base. Through technological export of solar panel recycling solutions and strategic alliances, we aim to secure a competitive advantage in the increasingly stringent global carbon reduction environment.

(III) Important production and marketing policies

1. Focus on the core business:
   (1) Xibin's new plant is fully commercial operational, expanding its leading edge in waste solar panel recycling.
   (2) Accelerate the construction of the Thailand facility to complete the strategic layout of the cross-border recycling ecosystem.
2. Lean operation:
   (1) Leverage AI to optimize operational workflows.
   (2) Drive process optimization and intelligent transformation at the Xibin's new plant, enhancing automation and operational efficiency.
3. Creating value:
   (1) Vertically integrate the upstream and downstream supply chain to provide clients with more integrated and convenient services.
   (2) Deepen rare earth element recovery technologies and establish a permanent magnet recycling network to achieve high-value-added reuse of recycled permanent magnet materials.
   (3) Expand international market applications by promoting solar panel recycling technologies through technical licensing.

III. Future Development Strategy of the Company

The business plan of the Company for 2026 is organized into five major development axes:

1. Drive process optimization and intelligent transformation at the Xibin's new plant.
2. Establish a circular system for the recycling and reuse of permanent magnet materials.
3. Accelerate the construction of the Thailand facility and the strategic layout of regional circular economy networks.
4. Expand international collaborations and technological licensing initiatives.
5. Continue to implement green electricity and carbon reduction commitments, and the net-zero emissions target for 2050 remains unchanged.

IV. Influence of external competition environment, the legal environment, and the overall business environment

(I) Competitive advantages of JYD:

1. Electronic waste has become the world’s fastest-growing solid waste stream. Within discarded circuit boards, smartphones, servers, and EV batteries lies an "Urban Mine"—containing metal values far exceeding those of natural mineral deposits. These have become strategic resources fiercely contested by nations globally. Between 2027 and 2030, the convergence of AI data center infrastructure obsolescence and the massive decommissioning of solar panels will trigger a second wave of the "E-waste tsunami." Jiin Yeeh Ding has already achieved economies of scale in recovering various base and precious metals from E-waste. With our production capacity, patent portfolio, and proprietary technologies leading the industry, the Company is uniquely positioned for explosive growth in the coming years.

2. Facing the global race toward decarbonization, Jiin Yeeh Ding has demonstrated a highly competitive "Geostrategic Advantage." The establishment of its Thailand and USA facilities underscores that Jiin Yeeh Ding possesses far more than just patented physical dismantling technologies. We are among the select few in the market capable of providing cross-border processing capacity backed by comprehensive regulatory compliance certifications. While competitors remain confined within regional processing frameworks, the Company has already begun creating tangible carbon reduction value and circular economy synergies for our global clientele.

3. As one of the top three E-waste recycling and treatment providers in Taiwan, the Company not only holds ISO certifications but has also achieved the R2v3 (Responsible Recycling) standard and the UL 2809 Environmental Claim Validation (Gold Level) for recycled content, solidifying our premier market leadership. Furthermore, with our proprietary solar panel recycling technology, we possess the capability to revitalize every decommissioned solar panel. This positions the Company with a distinct competitive edge in both technological innovation and economies of scale.

(II) The Company's daily operations are handled in accordance with the relevant domestic and foreign laws and regulations, and we pay constant attention to the development trend of domestic and foreign policies and regulatory changes, collect relevant information to provide for management decision-making reference, and consult with relevant professionals for the sake of immediate adjustments to the Company's operating strategy. In February 15, 2023, the President enacted the Climate Change Response Act, formally enshrining “Net Zero Emissions by 2050” into law. The Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) also set a clear timetable for listed companies to complete carbon audits. Our Company has established a Sustainable Development Task Force in response. In the most recent year, the Company has not been affected by changes in important domestic and foreign policies and laws having an influence on the Company's financial business.

(III) As the global economy enters a new era of carbon constraints in 2026, carbon reduction has become a prerequisite for corporate survival. Embracing our mission as "Urban Miners" and "Environmental Stewards," Jiin Yeeh Ding leverages proprietary technologies to transform waste into high-value recycled materials. This not only assists our clients in fulfilling their ESG commitments and mitigating carbon tax risks under international trade regulations but also realizes resource circularity at its source. Moving forward, the Company remains dedicated to deepening green processing technologies, safeguarding the environment while driving sustainable revenue growth.

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Chairman: Chuang, Ching-Chi

President: Chuang, Jui-Yuan

Accounting Manager: Hu, Pei-Ju

Appendix 2. Audit Committee's Review Report

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's 2025 Business Report, Financial Statements, and earnings distribution proposal, among which Financial Statements have been audited by Luo, Re-Chih and Huang, Yung-Hua, CPAs at KPMG, by whom an audit report have been issued. The Business Report, Financial Statements, and earnings distribution proposal above have been examined and reviewed by the Audit Committee, and no discrepancies were found. According to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act, we hereby submit this report.

To

2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Convener of the Audit Committee: Chuang, Chin-Te

May 8, 2026

Appendix 3. Comparison Table of the Amended Provisions of Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Comparison Table of the Amended Provisions of
Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles

No.	After Amendment	Before Amendment	Reference and reason for the amendment
Article 15	The Company attaches great importance to the effect of business operations on ecological efficiency, promote and advocate the concept of sustainable consumption, and conduct research and development, procurement, production, operations, and services in accordance with the following principles to reduce the impact on the natural environment and human beings from their business operations: 1. Reduce resource and energy consumption of their products and services. 2. Reduce emission of pollutants, toxins and waste, and dispose of waste properly. 3. Improve recyclability and reusability of raw materials or products. 4. Maximize the sustainability of renewable resources. <u>5. Enhance the durability of products.</u> <u>6. Improve efficiency of products and services.</u> <u>7. Enhance the conservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems, promote the sustainable use of resources, and ensure fair and equitable benefits.</u>	The Company attaches great importance to the impact of its operations on eco-efficiency, promote and advocate the concept of sustainable consumption, and conduct research and development, procurement, production, operations, and services in accordance with the following principles to reduce the impact on the natural environment and human beings from their business operations: 1. Reduce resource and energy consumption of their products and services. 2. Reduce emission of pollutants, toxins and waste, and dispose of waste properly. 3. Improve recyclability and reusability of raw materials or products. 4. Maximize the sustainability of renewable resources.	In accordance with the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies", Subparagraphs 5 and 6 have been adjusted. Furthermore, in reference to the initiatives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant laws regarding marine and natural conservation, the Company should consider the impact of its operations on biodiversity and ecosystems to facilitate corporate sustainability. Accordingly, this Article has been amended, and Subparagraph 7 has been added.

No.	After Amendment	Before Amendment	Reference and reason for the amendment
Article 21	The Company creates an environment conducive to the development of their employees' careers and establish effective training programs to foster career skills. It is advisable for The Company to establish placement programs to cultivate future industry talents. The Company shall establish and implement reasonable employee welfare measures (including remuneration, leave and other welfare etc.) and appropriately reflect the business performance or achievements in the employee remuneration, to ensure the recruitment, retention, and motivation of human resources, and achieve the objective of sustainable operations.	The Company creates an environment conducive to the development of their employees' careers and establish effective training programs to foster career skills. The Company shall establish and implement reasonable employee welfare measures (including remuneration, leave and other welfare etc.) and appropriately reflect the business performance or achievements in the employee remuneration, to ensure the recruitment, retention, and motivation of human resources, and achieve the objective of sustainable operations.	To promote industry-academia integration and student career development, the Company encourages collaboration with educational institutions to cultivate talent, thereby achieving a win-win outcome for both sectors. Accordingly, Paragraph 2 has been added, and the existing Paragraphs 2 and 3 have been renumbered accordingly

Appendix 4. CPAs' Audit Report and 2025 Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Statements of Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Inventory valuation

   Please refer to note 4(g) "Inventories", note 5(a) "Valuation of inventories" and note 6(e) "Inventories" to the financial statements.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Company is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The main content of inventories are precious metals (copper, gold, silver, palladium, etc.), which have risk of impairment due to market price fluctuation. Therefore, inventory valuation is one of the important issues in performing audit of the financial statement of the Company.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Company's policies regarding inventory impairment loss recognition; selecting proper samples in assessing whether the established accounting policies had been implemented accordingly; check the calculation of allowance for inventory impairment prepared by management, select items to check the data resource of its net realizable value and verify supporting documents, recalculate the amount of allowance for inventory impairment to assess whether it is reasonable.

2. Revenue Recognition

   Please refer to note 4(n) "Revenue" and note 6(s) "Revenue from contracts with customers" to the financial statements.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Company is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Operating revenue is one of the most significant accounts to the financial statements. It matters to financial statements that whether revenue is recognized at proper timing and whether it is complete. Therefore, revenue recognition is one of the important issues in performing audit of the financial statement of the Company.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Company's policies regarding revenue recognition and matching them to the sales terms to see if the applicable policies are reasonable; understanding and testing internal control of sales and collection cycle for effectiveness of its design and implementation; selecting sales transactions to check its supporting documents such as customer orders and shipment documentations; selecting sales transactions before and after cutoff date to check supporting documents of shipment and sales terms to verify if they are recorded in proper period.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC, SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Statements of Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Luo, Re-Chih and Huang, Yung-Hua.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 20, 2026

Notes to Readers

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

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language auditors' report and financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Balance Sheets December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 494,797	11	346,096	9
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note6(b))	322,968	8	263,556	7
1140	Contract assets – current	280	-	-	-
1170	Trade receivables, net (including related parties) (note 6(c) and 7)	235,231	5	159,662	4
1200	Other receivables (including related parties) (note6(d) and 7)	34,427	1	20,790	-
130X	Inventories (note 6(e))	887,566	21	727,934	19
1476	Other current financial assets (notes 6(i) and 8)	100,001	2	135,457	4
1479	Other current assets, others (note 6(j)(p))	116,195	3	65,572	2
		2,191,465	51	1,719,067	45
	Non-current assets:				
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	1,266,611	29	1,279,733	34
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(g) and 8)	776,634	18	676,954	18
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(h))	26,478	1	23,566	-
1980	Other non-current financial assets (notes 6(i) and 8)	34,686	1	25,645	1
1990	Other non-current assets (note 6(j)(o) and (p))	8,080	-	65,158	2
		2,112,489	49	2,071,056	55
	Total assets	$ 4,303,954	100	3,790,123	100

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(k))	$ -	-	60,000	2
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	11,315	-	-	-
2170	Notes payables and trade Payables (including related parties) (note 7)	248,104	6	158,812	4
2200	Other payables (including related parties) (note 7)	148,555	4	120,248	3
2230	Current tax liabilities	122,725	3	-	-
2280	Current lease liabilities (notes 6(n) and 7)	7.564	-	5,571	-
2322	Long-term loans due within one year (notes 6(l), 7 and 8)	100,700	2	37,976	1
2399	Other current liabilities	1,043	-	8,077	-
		640,006	15	390,684	7
	Non-current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowing (notes 6(l), 7 and 8)	-	-	100,700	3
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (notes 6(p))	549	-	1,102	-
2580	Non-current leased liabilities (notes 6(n) and 7)	19,474	-	18,452	-
		20,023	-	120,254	3
	Total liabilities	660,029	15	510,938	13
	Equity (notes 6(q)(r)):				
3100	Ordinary share	961,161	22	961,161	26
3200	Capital surplus	811,176	19	811,176	21
3300	Retained earnings	1,838,096	43	1,443,532	38
3400	Other equity	33,492	1	63,316	2
	Total equity	3,643,925	85	3,279,185	87
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 4,303,954	100	3,790,123	100

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2025		2024	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Operating revenues (note 6(s) and 7)**	$ 3,899,942	100	3,746,360	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(e)(g)(h), 7 and 12)**	3,093,796	79	3,110,889	83
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	806,146	21	635,471	17
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(c)(o)(u), 7 and 12):**				
6100	Selling expenses	52,383	2	48,574	2
6200	Administrative expenses	131,598	3	121,688	3
6300	Research and development expenses	6,044	-	4,175	-
	Total operating expenses	190,025	5	174,437	5
6900	**Net operating income**	616,121	16	461,034	12
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses:**				
7010	Other income (notes 6(v) and 7)	30,992	-	20,413	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net (notes 6(b)(v))	46,779	1	(71,969)	(2)
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(v) and 7)	(3,933)	-	(1,090)	-
7060	Share of profit (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	62,587	2	88,254	2
7100	Interest income (notes 6(v) and 7)	4,608	-	3,352	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	141,033	3	38,960	1
	Profit from continuing operations before income tax	757,154	19	499,994	13
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(p))**	122,725	3	34,560	1
	Profit	465,434	16	465,434	12
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(o))	425	-	508	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	425	-	508	-
8360	**Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8381	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(29,824)	-	73,993	2
8399	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(29,824)	-	73,993	2
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	(29,399)	-	74,501	2
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 605,030**	**16**	**539,935**	**14**
	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(s))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share**	**$**	**6.60**		**4.84**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	**$**	**6.56**		**4.81**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share Capital		Retained earnings				Other equity	
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 960,161	811,151	226,377	6,665	956,004	1,189,046	(10,677)	2,950,131
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	53,505	-	(53,505)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	4,012	(4,012)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(211,456)	(211,456)	-	(211,456)
	-	-	53,505	4,012	(268,973)	(211,456)	-	(211,456)
Profit	-	-	-	-	465,434	465,434	-	465,434
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	508	508	73,993	74,501
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	465,942	465,942	73,993	539,935
Due to donated assets received	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	80
Share-based payments	550	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	495
Balance at December 31, 2024	961,161	811,176	279,882	10,677	1,152,973	1,443,532	63,316	3,279,185
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	46,594	-	(46,594)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	(10,677)	10,677	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(240,290)	(240,290)	-	(240,290)
	-	-	46,594	(10,677)	(268,973)	(240,290)	-	(240,296)
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	634,429	634,429	-	634,429
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	425	425	(29,824)	(29,399)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	634,854	634,854	(29,824)	605,030
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 961,161	811,176	326,476	-	1,511,620	1,838,096	33,492	3,643,925

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	757,154	499,994
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit:			
Depreciation expense		34,898	21,855
Amortization expense		403	358
Net (profit) loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(38,691)	81,984
Interest expense		3,933	1,090
Interest income		(4,608)	(3,352)
Dividend income		(11,950)	(8,627)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method		(62,587)	(88,254)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	353
Reclassification of Property, Plant and Equipment to expenses		445	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		(2,575)	(1,672)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit		(80,732)	3,735
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(13.696)	(6,271)
Current contract asset		(280)	-
Net notes and accounts receivable		(74,023)	(12,598)
Other receivables (including related parties)		(5,283)	(3,400)
Inventories		(159,632)	(229,669)
Other current financial assets		-	(19,243)
Other current assets		(50,623)	(5,666)
Other non-current assets		99	-
Total changes in operating assets		(303,438)	(276,847)
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Notes payables and trade payables (including related parties)		89,224	76,919
Other payables (including related parties)		28,284	16,032
Other current liabilities		(7,034)	7,529
Other non-current liabilities		-	(56)
Total changes in operating liabilities		110,474	100,424
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		(192,964)	(176,423)
Total adjustments		(273,696)	(172,688)

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Statements of Cash Flows (CONT' D)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash inflow generated from operations	483,458	327,306
Interest received	4,608	3,352
Interest paid	(3,910)	(1,066)
Income taxes paid	(10,855)	(81,721)
Net cash flows from perating activities	473,301	247,871
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	4,290	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(63,580)
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	172,090
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(68,244)	(225,333)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(18)	(1,337)
Decrease in other financial assets	27,512	-
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(649)	(23,845)
Dividends received	57,835	25,664
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	20,726	(116,341)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
(Decrease) increase in short-term loans	(60,000)	60,000
Increase from long-term loans	-	70,635
Repayments of long-term loans	(37,976)	(48,174)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(7,060)	(4,362)
Cash dividends paid	(240,290)	(211,457)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	-	495
Other financing activities	-	100
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(345,326)	(132,762)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	148,701	(1,232)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	346,096	347,328
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 494,797**	**346,096**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

Appendix 5. CPAs' Audit Report and 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“ IFRIC”) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (“SIC”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, and the Statements of Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China (“the Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Inventory valuation

   Refer to Notes 4(h) “Inventories” , Note 5(a) “Valuation of inventories” and Note 6(e) “Inventories” to the consolidated financial statements.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Group is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The main content of inventories are precious metals (copper, gold, silver, palladium, etc.), which have risk of impairment due to market price fluctuation. Therefore, inventory valuation is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Group's policies regarding inventory impairment loss recognition; selecting proper samples in assessing whether the established accounting policies had been implemented accordingly; check the calculation of allowance for inventory impairment prepared by management, select items to check the data resource of its net realizable value and verify supporting documents, recalculate the amount of allowance for inventory impairment to assess whether it is reasonable.

2. Revenue Recognition

   Refer to Note 4(n) “Revenue” and Note 6(t) “Revenue from contracts with customers” to the consolidated financial statements.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Group is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Operating revenue is one of the most significant accounts to the consolidated financial statements. It matters to consolidated financial statements that whether revenue is recognized at proper timing and whether it is complete. Therefore, revenue recognition is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Group's policies regarding revenue recognition and matching them to the sales terms to see if the applicable policies are reasonable; understanding and testing internal control of sales and collection cycle for effectiveness of its design and implementation; selecting sales transactions to check its supporting documents such as customer orders and shipment documentations; selecting sales transactions before and after cutoff date to check supporting documents of shipment and sales terms to verify if they are recorded in proper period..

Other Matter

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. has additionally prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or errorr.

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Luo, Re-Chih and Huang, Yung-Hua.

KPMG
Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 20, 2026

Notes to Readers

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

The auditors'report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 1,169,344	26	871,184	22
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note6(b))	334,532	8	272,153	7
1140	Current contract asset	10,911	-	3,701	-
1170	Trade receivables, net (note 6(c)(t))	264,325	6	255,466	7
1200	Other receivables (note6(d)(g))	34,343	1	23,894	1
130X	Inventories (note 6(e))	1,064,456	24	1,023,979	26
1476	Other current financial assets (notes 6(i) and 8)	107,787	2	145,524	4
1479	Other current assets, others (note 6(j))	139,599	3	80,369	2
		3,125,297	70	2,676,270	69
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	9,779	-	29,867	1
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	8,988	-	12,119	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(g) and 8)	1,086,596	25	841,457	22
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(h))	187,932	4	183,493	5
1780	Intangible assets	7,344	-	7,300	-
1980	Other non-current financial assets (notes 6(i) and 8)	51,133	1	50,518	1
1990	Other non-current assets (note 6(j)(o)(p))	10,936	-	79,868	2
		1,362,708	30	1,204,622	31
	Total assets	$ 4,488,005	100	3,880,892	100

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(k))	$ -	-	60,000	2
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	11,315	-	-	-
2170	Notes payables and trade Payables	259,212	6	178,459	5
2200	Other payables (notes 6(m) and 7)	164,842	4	140,136	4
2230	Current tax liabilities (notes 6(p) and 7)	123,560	3	11,653	-
2280	Current lease liabilities (notes 6(n) and 7)	13,788	-	11,527	-
2322	Long-term loans due within one year (note 6(l) and 8)	100,700	2	37,976	1
2399	Other current liabilities (notes 6(t))	4,019	-	594	-
	Total current liabilities	677,436	15	448,210	12
	Non-current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowing (note 6(l) and 8)	26,800	1	125,700	3
2580	Non-current leased liabilities (notes 6(n) and 7)	40,422	1	25,300	1
2600	Other non-current Liabilities	1,758	-	2,497	-
	Total non-current liabilities	68,980	2	153,497	4
	Total liabilities	746,416	17	601,707	16
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(q)):				
3100	Ordinary share	961,611	21	961,611	25
3200	Capital surplus	811,176	18	811,176	21
3300	Retained earnings	1,838,096	41	1,443,532	37
3400	Other equity	33,492	1	63,316	1
	Total Equity attributable to owners of parent	3,643,925	81	3,279,185	84
36XX	Other equity	97,664	2	-	-
	Total equity	3,741,589	83	3,279,185	84
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 4,488,005	100	3,279,185	100

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenues (note 6(t))**	$ 4,634,941	100	4,935,997	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(e)(g)(h)(o), and 7)**	3,696,238	80	4,109,023	83
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	938,703	20	826,974	17
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(c)(g)(h)(n)(o)(u)):**				
6100	Selling expenses	52,384	1	57,195	1
6200	Administrative expenses	200,808	4	177,321	4
6300	Research and development expenses	6,044	-	4,175	-
	Total operating expenses	259,236	5	238,691	5
6900	**Net operating income**	679,467	15	588,283	12
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses:**				
7010	Other income (notes 6(v))	20,631	-	24,009	-
7020	Other gains and losses, net (notes 6(v) and 7)	52,258	1	(105,723)	(2)
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(n)(v) and 7)	(5,179)	-	(2,298)	-
7060	Share of profit (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	(3,131)	-	(4,690)	-
7100	Interest income (notes 6(v))	21,985	1	19,129	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	86,564	2	(69,573)	(2)
7900	**Profit before income tax**	766,031	17	518,710	10
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(p))**	135,910	6	53,276	1
8200	**Profit**	630,121	14	465,434	9
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	425	-	508	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	425	-	508	-
8360	**Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	(28,140)	(1)	73,993	2
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(28,140)	(1)	73,993	2
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	(27,715)	(1)	74,501	2
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 602,406**	**13**	**539,935**	**11**
	Profit (loss), attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	$ 634,429	14	465,434	9
8620	Non-controlling interests	(4,308)	-	-	-
		$ 630,121	**14**	**465,434**	**9**
	Comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	$ 605,030	13	539,935	11
8720	Non-controlling interests	(2,624)	-	-	-
		$ 602,406	**13**	**539,935**	**11**
	Earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(s))				
	Basic earnings per share	**$**	**6.60**		**4.84**
	Diluted earnings per share	**$**	**6.56**		**4.81**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent									
	Share Capital		Retained earnings				Other equity			
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 960,611	811,151	226,377	6,665	956,004	1,189,046	(10,677)	2,950,131	-	2,950,131
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	53,505	-	(53,505)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	4,012	(4,012)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(211,456)	(211,456)	-	(211,456)	-	(211,456)
	-	-	53,505	4,012	(268,973)	(211,456)	-	(211,456)	-	(211,456)
Profit	-	-	-	-	465,434	465,434	-	465,434	-	465,434
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	508	508	73,993	74,501	-	74,501
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	465,942	465,942	73,993	539,935	-	539,935
Due to donated assets received	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80
Share based payments	550	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	495	-	495
Balance at December 31, 2024	961,611	811,176	279,882	10,677	1,152,973	1,443,532	63,316	3,279,185	-	3,279,185
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	46,594	-	(46,594)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	(10,677)	10,677	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(240,290)	(240,290)	-	(240,290)	-	(240,290)
	-	-	46,594	(10,677)	(276,207)	(240,290)	-	(240,290)	-	(240,290)
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	634,429	634,429	-	634,429	(4,308)	630,121
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	425	425	(29,824)	(29,399)	1,684	(27,715)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	634,854	634,854	(29,824)	605,030	(2,624)	602,406
Non controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	100,288	100,288
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 961,161**	**811,176**	**326,476**	**-**	**1,511,620**	**1,838,096**	**33,492**	**3,643,925**	**97,664**	**3,741,589**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 766,031	518,710
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	62,067	53,575
Amortization expense	448	389
Net (profit) loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(21,570)	72,565
Interest expense	5,179	2,298
Interest income	(21,985)	(19,129)
Dividend income	(12,309)	(9,130)
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	3,131	4,690
Loss from disposal of property, plan and equipment	-	353
Property, plan and equipment transferred to expenses	445	-
Profit from lease modification	(74)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(2,880)	6,225
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	12,452	111,836
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value	(13,697)	(6,271)
Current contract asset	(7,210)	(3,701)
Net notes receivables and trade receivables	(7,008)	18,231
Other receivables	(2,094)	4,753
Inventories	(40,477)	(245,019)
Other current assets	(45,200)	(9,468)
Total changes in operating assets	(115,686)	(241,475)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Notes payables and trade payables	80,685	87,194
Other payables	24,728	23,658
Other current liabilities	(4,440)	7,866
Defined benefit obligations	-	(5,047)
Total changes in operating liabilities	100,973	113,671
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(14,713)	(127,804)
Total adjustments	(2,261)	(15,968)

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash inflow generated from operations	763,770	502,742
Interest received	21,985	19,129
Interest paid	(5,201)	(2,377)
Income taxes paid	(51,487)	(99,898)
Net cash flows from operating activities	729,067	419,596
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(9,558)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,290	73,567
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(203,1983	(261,156)
Decrease in other accounts receivables	-	96,519
Acquisition of intangible assets	(418)	(1,337)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	-	(780)
Decrease in other financial assets	38,220	50,684
Increase in other non-current assets	(1,549)	(38,494)
Dividends received	12,309	9,130
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(151,131)	(81,425)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
(Decrease) increase in short-term loans	(60,000)	52,623
Proceeds from long-term debt	2,300	106,924
Repayments from long term debt	(38,476)	(59,463)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	-	(30,648)
Payment of lease liabilities	(15,862)	(19,808)
Cash dividends paid	(240,290)	(211,456)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	-	495
Changes in non-controlling interests	100,288	-
Other financing activities	-	100
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(252,040)	(161,233)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(27,736)	62,714
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	298,160	239,652
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	871,184	631,532
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 1,169,344	871,184

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

Appendix 6. Comparison Table of the Amended Provisions of Articles of Incorporation

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Comparison Table of the Amended Provisions of Articles of Incorporation

No.	After Amendment	Before Amendment	Reference and reason for the amendment
Article 13	The Company has seven to eleven directors with a term of three years, who are elected by the shareholders' meeting from people with behavioral capacity, and may be re-elected once elected. Among said number of directors, the number of independent directors shall be no less than 3 and one-fifth of the total number of seats of directors. The Company adopts a nomination system for the election of directors (including independent directors), in which the shareholders shall elect from a list of director candidates. The method of director candidate nomination and announcement shall be in compliance with the regulations of the competent securities authority. Independent and non-independent directors are elected at the same time, but the votes for the independent and non-independent directors shall be counted separately. (Omitted hereafter)	The Company has seven to eleven directors with a term of three years, who are elected by the shareholders' meeting from people with behavioral capacity, and may be re-elected once elected. Among said number of directors, the number of independent directors shall be no less than 3 and one-fifth of the total number of seats of directors. The Company adopts a nomination system for the election of directors (including independent directors), in which the shareholders shall elect from a list of director candidates. The method of director candidate nomination and announcement shall be in compliance with the regulations of the competent securities authority. Independent and non-independent directors are elected at the same time, but the votes for the independent and non-independent directors shall be counted separately. (Omitted hereafter)	In accordance with the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) Announcement Letter No. 11200681001 dated September 1, 2023, which amended Paragraph 3, Article 4 of the "Taipei Exchange Directions for Compliance Requirements for the Appointment and Exercise of Powers of the Boards of Directors of TPEx Listed Companies", the number of independent directors for TPEx-listed companies shall not be less than one-third of the total number of board seats starting from 2027. Accordingly, this Article has been amended to comply with these regulatory requirements

No.	After Amendment	Before Amendment	Reference and reason for the amendment
Article 20	The Company shall appropriate between 6% and 15% of the profit in the current year as employee compensation. No less than 50% of such employees' compensation shall be distributed to grassroots employees. The distribution, in the form of stock or cash is decided by the Board of Directors. Employees' compensation may be issued to employees in affiliated companies that meet certain criteria. The Company may appropriate no more than 5% of the profit above as directors' remuneration upon approval of the Board of Directors. The remuneration distributed to the employees <u>and directors</u> shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. When there is a cumulative deficit, the Company shall reserve an amount for compensation in advance, before appropriation for employees' compensation and directors' remuneration in proportion to the percentages in the preceding paragraph.	The Company shall appropriate between 6% and 15% of the profit in the current year as employees' compensation. No less than 50% of such employees' compensation shall be distributed to grassroots employees. The distribution, in the form of stock or cash is decided by the Board of Directors. Employees' compensation may be issued to employees in affiliated companies that meet certain criteria. The Company may appropriate no more than 5% of the profit above as directors' remuneration upon approval of the Board of Directors. The remuneration distributed to the employees<u>,</u> directors<u>, and supervisors</u> shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. When there is a cumulative deficit, the Company shall reserve an amount for compensation in advance, before appropriation for employees' compensation and directors' remuneration in proportion to the percentages in the preceding paragraph.	Updated to reflect current practices.
Article 22	The Article of Incorporation was formulated on Marche 22, 1997. The first amendment was made on July 20, 1999. …(omitted)… The 22st amendment was made on June 28, 2023. The 23st amendment was made on June 26, 2024. The 24st amendment was made on June 18, 2025. <u>The 25st amendment was made on June 12, 2026.</u>	The Article of Incorporation was formulated on Marche 22, 1997. The first amendment was made on July 20, 1999. …(omitted)… The 22st amendment was made on June 28, 2023. The 23st amendment was made on June 26, 2024. The 24st amendment was made on June 18, 2025.	Added revision date.