

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED**Parent Company Only Financial Statements****With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of San Far Property Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED(" the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material 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 Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. 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 Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As mentioned in note 12 (b) of the parent-company-only financial statements, the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, Kaohsiung City has conducted an investigation in the Company on February 17, 2022 and seized its subsidiary ledgers, as well as all the contracts entered into with, and the vouchers of commission paid to, the related three advertising companies, Yueteng Advertising Co., Ltd., Dage Advertising Co., Ltd., and Hong Tai Advertising Co., Ltd., within 2014 to 2020. Please refer to note 12 (b) for information related to the above transactions. We did not revise the review opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only 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 should provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matters that in our professional judgment should be communicated are as follows:

1. Appropriateness of the period of revenue recognition from the sales of real estate

Please refer to note 4(n) for the Company's individual financial statement on revenue recognition, and note 6(q) for detailed revenue from contracts with customers.

Description of key audit matter:

The main income of the Company derived from selling real estate, wherein the sales revenue is recognized upon the transfer of ownership of the real estate and the actual delivery of the housing unit. In order to meet the market demand of construction industry, wherein the validity of the timing of sales revenue recognition plays a crucial role, the Company needs to thoroughly examine the transfer of ownership and delivery housing data for each transaction to recognize the sales revenue, which usually involves tremendous manual efforts. Thus, we considered the revenue recognition of our cutoff building and land sales as one of our key audit matters.

Audit procedures performed:

- Understanding the control of real estate sales revenue and the revenue collection process, as well as testing the control effectiveness of revenue recognition on system design and implementation.
- Performing substantive tests, as well as sampling of sale contracts, real estate ownership transfer documents and deliverable sheets of house, and comparing the sales data and general ledger.
- Evaluating the period of revenue recognition by testing the sale transactions before and after the reporting date to confirm its consistency with the relevant documents.

2. Inventory valuation

Please refer to note 4(g) to the Company's individual financial statement for inventory valuation policy, to note 5 for assumptions and uncertainties, and to note 6(c) for detailed inventory.

Description of key audit matter:

The key asset of the Company is its inventories, with a portion of 74% of the total assets. Inventory evaluation of the Company is in accordance with International Accounting Standards No. 2. There may be a misstatement of financial report when the net realizable value is inappropriate. The real estate for sale is compared with the latest nearby transaction price or the contract price of the recent sale, and the uncertainty of the future investment cost of the land for construction and the land under construction is higher, and it is difficult to obtain a comparable sales price. Therefore, the judgment of net realizable value of the land for construction and the land under construction depends on the subjective judgment or estimation of the management. Thus, the valuation of the land for construction and the land under construction is one of the most important valuations in performing our audit procedures.

Audit procedures performed:

Through reviewing the recent selling price of the premises, or by inquiring the selling price of premises nearby from the "Actual Selling Price of Real Estate" website.

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 the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. 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 this 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 Han, Yi-Lien and Huang, Hsin-Ting.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)

March 3, 2026

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the 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 parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Liabilities and Equity		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:						Current liabilities:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a))	\$ 1,263,519	8	804,766	5	2100	Short-term borrowings (Notes 6(h) and 8)	\$ 2,842,740	17	4,204,480	26
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 6(q))	57,611	-	-	-	2110	Short-term notes and bills payables (Notes 6(i) and 8)	-	-	402,000	2
1320	Inventories (for construction business), net (Notes 6(c), 7 and 8)	12,374,996	74	11,571,454	71	2130	Current contract liabilities (Notes 6(k), (q), 7 and 9)	793,365	5	763,438	5
1410	Prepayment	136,190	1	121,483	1	2151	Notes payable	1	-	1	-
1476	Other financial assets, current (Note 8)	261,539	2	621,411	4	2170	Accounts payable	412,456	3	58,393	-
1479	Other current assets, others	20,456	-	26,541	-	2180	Accounts payable to related parties (Note 7)	725,764	4	289,350	2
1480	Current assets recognized as incremental costs to obtain contract with customers (Note 6(d))	183,414	1	218,419	1	2200	Other payables (Notes 7 and 9(b))	176,581	1	155,697	1
		<u>14,297,725</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>13,364,074</u>	<u>82</u>	2230	Current tax liabilities	89,502	1	-	-
Non-current assets:						2321	Current portion of bonds payable (Notes 6(j) and 8)	599,832	4	-	-
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,542	-	5,246	-	2399	Other current liabilities, others	49,900	-	11,924	-
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6(b))	216,105	1	302,630	2			<u>5,690,141</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>5,885,283</u>	<u>36</u>
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method, net (Note 6(e))	710,832	4	299,062	2	Non-current liabilities:					
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 6(f) and 8)	74,470	-	74,556	-	2530	Bonds payable (Notes 6(j) and 8)	4,188,541	25	3,795,728	23
1760	Investment property, net (Notes 6(g) and 8)	439,483	3	394,544	3	2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 6(n))	89	-	246	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 6(n))	279	-	59,707	-	2600	Other non-current liabilities	6,940	-	8,663	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid	7,255	-	4,775	-			<u>4,195,570</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3,804,637</u>	<u>23</u>
1960	Non-current prepayments for investments (Note 6(e))	-	-	1,200,000	7		Total liabilities	<u>9,885,711</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>9,689,920</u>	<u>59</u>
1980	Other financial assets, non-current (Note 8)	862,862	6	683,821	4	Equity (Note 6(o)):					
1990	Other non-current assets, others (Note 7)	5,418	-	9,784	-	3100	Common stock	3,265,542	20	3,265,542	20
		<u>2,321,246</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3,034,125</u>	<u>18</u>	3200	Capital surplus	35,740	-	35,740	-
						3300	Retained earnings	3,352,021	20	3,195,567	20
						3400	Other equity (Note 6(b))	124,905	-	211,430	1
						3500	Treasury stock	(44,948)	-	-	-
							Total equity	<u>6,733,260</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>6,708,279</u>	<u>41</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 16,618,971</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>16,398,199</u>	<u>100</u>	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 16,618,971</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>16,398,199</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED

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 revenue (Notes 6(g), (l) and 7)	\$ 3,672,473	100	2,011,755	100
5000 Operating cost (Notes 6(c) and (m))	<u>1,995,491</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>1,339,880</u>	<u>67</u>
5900 Gross profit before unrealized profit (loss)	1,676,982	46	671,875	33
5910 Unrealized profit (loss) from sales	<u>(749,758)</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Gross profit from operations	<u>927,224</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>671,875</u>	<u>33</u>
6000 Operating expenses :				
6100 Selling expenses (Notes 6(d) and 7)	77,943	2	103,214	5
6200 Administrative expenses (Notes 6(m), (r) and 7)	<u>150,449</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>122,735</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>228,392</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>225,949</u>	<u>11</u>
6900 Net operating income	<u>698,832</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>445,926</u>	<u>22</u>
7000 Non-operating income and expenses:				
7100 Interest income	30,269	1	21,701	1
7010 Other income (Note 6(b))	20,560	-	11,697	1
7020 Other gains and losses	(4,157)	-	931	-
7050 Finance costs (Note 6(s))	(51,198)	(1)	(25,526)	(1)
7070 Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	<u>(16,165)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,524</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>(20,691)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,327</u>	<u>2</u>
7900 Profit before tax	678,141	20	468,253	24
7950 Less: Income tax expense (Note 6(n))	<u>183,902</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>92,937</u>	<u>5</u>
8200 Profit for the period	<u>494,239</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>375,316</u>	<u>19</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income:				
8310 Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
8316 Unrealized (losses) gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6(o))	(86,525)	(2)	82,681	4
8349 Less : income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income	<u>(86,525)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>82,681</u>	<u>4</u>
8500 Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 407,714</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>457,997</u>	<u>23</u>
Earnings per share (Note 6(p))				
9750 Basic earnings per share(NT dollars)	<u>\$ 1.52</u>		<u>1.15</u>	
9850 Diluted earnings per share(NT dollars)	<u>\$ 1.52</u>		<u>1.15</u>	

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED**Statements of Changes in Equity****For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings		Total other equity interest		Treasury shares	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 3,265,542	185,955	616,845	2,281,648	2,898,493	128,880	-	6,478,870
Profit for the period	-	-	-	375,316	375,316	-	-	375,316
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	82,681	-	82,681
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	375,316	375,316	82,681	-	457,997
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	8,886	(8,886)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	(78,373)	(78,373)	-	-	(78,373)
Other changes in capital surplus:								
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(150,215)	-	-	-	-	-	(150,215)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	131	131	(131)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	3,265,542	35,740	625,731	2,569,836	3,195,567	211,430	-	6,708,279
Profit for the period	-	-	-	494,239	494,239	-	-	494,239
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(86,525)	-	(86,525)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	494,239	494,239	(86,525)	-	407,714
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	37,544	(37,544)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	(337,785)	(337,785)	-	-	(337,785)
Purchase of treasury share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44,948)	(44,948)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 3,265,542	35,740	663,275	2,688,746	3,352,021	124,905	(44,948)	6,733,260

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED**Statements of Cash Flows****For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	\$ <u>678,141</u>	<u>468,253</u>
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit :		
Depreciation expense	10,596	7,386
Amortization expense	718	701
Net loss (gain) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	704	(333)
Interest expense	51,198	25,526
Interest income	(30,269)	(21,701)
Dividend income	(16,608)	(10,914)
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	16,165	(13,524)
Gain on lease modifications	(1)	(57)
Unrealized profit from sales	<u>749,758</u>	<u>-</u>
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	<u>782,261</u>	<u>(12,916)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Decrease in notes receivable	-	2,500
Increase in accounts receivable	(57,611)	-
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(662,584)	273,306
Increase in prepayments	(14,707)	(13,958)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	4,384	(5,140)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	96,150	(1,256)
Decrease (increase) in assets recognized as incremental costs to obtain contract with customers	<u>35,005</u>	<u>(58,808)</u>
Total changes in operating assets	<u>(599,363)</u>	<u>196,644</u>
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase in contract liabilities	29,927	203,325
Decrease in notes payable	-	(145,762)
Increase in accounts payable	790,477	130,490
Increase in other payable	1,086	60,441
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	<u>40,313</u>	<u>(20,376)</u>
Total changes in operating liabilities	<u>861,803</u>	<u>228,118</u>
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>262,440</u>	<u>424,762</u>
Total adjustments	<u>1,044,701</u>	<u>411,846</u>
Cash inflows generated from operations	1,722,842	880,099
Interest paid	(218,343)	(207,591)
Income taxes paid	<u>(33,428)</u>	<u>(5,239)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>1,471,071</u>	<u>667,269</u>

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

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED**Statements of Cash Flows (CONT'D)****For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(30,114)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1,245
Increase in prepayments for investments	-	(1,200,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(962)	(1,005)
Acquisition of investment properties	-	(1,847)
Increase in refundable deposits	(2,480)	(840)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,390)	(1,509)
Increase in other financial assets	84,681	(490,863)
Interest received	30,269	21,701
Dividends received	<u>38,915</u>	<u>30,588</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>149,033</u>	<u>(1,672,644)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	1,701,565	1,857,730
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(3,063,305)	(1,963,980)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	-	822,000
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(402,000)	(420,000)
Proceeds from issuing bonds	989,105	1,198,389
Repayments of bonds	-	(1,200,000)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	960	2,645
Cash dividends paid	(337,785)	(228,588)
Payments to acquire treasury shares	(44,948)	-
Repayments of lease liabilities	<u>(4,943)</u>	<u>(3,035)</u>
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities	<u>(1,161,351)</u>	<u>65,161</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period	458,753	(940,214)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>804,766</u>	<u>1,744,980</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u><u>\$ 1,263,519</u></u>	<u><u>804,766</u></u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED (the “Company”). was incorporated in 1993 as a company limited by shares under the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The major business activities are residential and building development, leasing and sales, and real estate leasing.

The Company was renamed SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED in May 2012 by a resolution of the shareholders’ meeting. It was listed and traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 17, 2013.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements:

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2026.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

- (a) The impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

- (b) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2026, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

- (c) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	<p>The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company’s main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. ● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. 	January 1, 2027 note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Entities that need to adopt the new standard earlier may do with the endorsement of the FSC.

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The Company is evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” and amendments to IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”

(4) Summary of material policies:

The material accounting policies presented in the parent company only financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the parent company only financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

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

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

- 1) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value; and
- 2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currencies transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle (the construction operating cycle is normally longer than one year);
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non current.

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle (the construction operating cycle is normally longer than one year);
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Company does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
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(f) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, FVTPL, and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
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On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Debt investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivables, other receivable, other financial assets and refundable deposits), debt investments measured at FVOCI and contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
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When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 1 year past due.

The Company's time deposits are considered to have low credit risk as the counterparties and settlement institutions are financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 1 year past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
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4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. When the cost of inventory exceeds its net realizable value, the cost should be written down to the net realizable value and the amount of the write-down should be recognized as cost of goods sold. The net realizable value is estimated as follows:

(i) Land held for construction

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses, or estimated by recent market value (development analytical method or comparison method).

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Construction-in-progress

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price (prevailing market condition) in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(iii) Properties and land held

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price (prevailing market condition) in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling cost and expenses required to sell the real estate.

(h) Investment in subsidiaries

In preparing the parent company only financial statements of the Company, investees controlled by the Company are accounted for using equity method. Under equity method, profit or loss and other comprehensive income recognized in the parent company only financial statement are the same as the profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to the owners in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, changes in equity recognized in parent company only financial statement is the same as changes in equity attributable to owners of parent in the consolidated financial statements.

Change in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions with owners.

(i) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition, and subsequently at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation expense is calculated based on the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value which are the same as those adopted for property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income from investment property is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
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(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1) Buildings	50 years
2) Transportation equipment	5 years
3) Office equipment	3~5 years
4) Leasehold Improvements	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(k) Lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
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Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as other non-current assets, other current liabilities, and other non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of other facility that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets; and instead, recognize related lease payments as expenses on a straight-line basis during the lease period.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
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For sale-and-leaseback transactions, the Company applies the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in IFRS15 to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of the asset. If the transfer of an asset satisfies the requirement of IFRS15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Company derecognizes the transferred asset, then measures the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained. Accordingly, the Company recognizes only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor. For leaseback transaction, the Company applies the lessee accounting policy. If the transfer of an asset does not satisfy the requirement of IFRS15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset and recognizes the financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company recognizes a finance lease receivable at an amount equal to its net investment in the lease. Initial direct costs, such as lessors to negotiate and arrange a lease, are included in the measurement of the net investment. The interest income is recognized over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'rental income'.

(l) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follow:

Computer software	1 ~ 3 years
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Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(n) Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Company's main types of revenue are explained below.

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

1) Land development and sale of real estate

The Company develops and sells residential properties and usually pre-sells such properties during or before the construction period. Revenue is recognized when control of the property is transferred to the customer, and when the legal title to the property has been transferred and the property has been physically delivered to the customer. Due to contractual restrictions, such properties generally have no alternative use to the Company. However, if only one of the conditions for revenue to be recognized has been met as of the reporting date and the other condition is subsequently fulfilled, revenue will also be recognized.

Revenue is measured under the agreed transaction price according to the contract. For sale of readily available house, in most cases, the payment is due when the legal title of a property has been transferred. While deferred payment terms may be agreed under rare circumstances, the deferral can never exceed twelve months. The transaction price is therefore not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component. For pre-selling properties, the payment is usually received by installment during the period from contract inception until the property is transferred to the customer. If the contract includes a significant financing component, the transaction price will be adjusted for the effects of the time value of money during the period using the specific borrowing rate of the construction project. Prepayments from customers are recognized as contract liability. Interest expense and contract liability are recognized when adjusting the effects of the time value of money. Accumulated amount of contract liability is recognized as revenue when control over the property is transferred to the customer.

Certain contracts include multiple deliverables, such as sale of residential properties and interior designing services. The Company accounts for the interior designing service as a single performance obligation, wherein its transaction price is allocated on a relative stand alone selling price basis. If a stand alone selling price is not directly observable, it is estimated based on expected cost, plus margin. Revenue from providing the interior designing service is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and is determined based on the costs incurred to date as a proportion of the total estimated costs of the contract.

2) Rental income

Rental income generated from investment properties is recognized over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Lease incentives provided are considered an integral part of the total lease income and are recognized as a reduction in rental income on a straight-line basis throughout the lease term. Rental income generated from subleasing properties is recognized under operating income as rental income from investment properties.

3) Financing components

The Company does not expect the time interval between the transfer of promised goods or services to customer and the payment made within any contract to exceeds more than one year. Therefore, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction price for the time value of money.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Company recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Company expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Company applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Company recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria: the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify; the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and the costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Company cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Company recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(p) Income Taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction 1) affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and 2) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- (ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

- (i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

- 2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(q) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares. The Company's potentially diluted ordinary shares include dividends to employees based on share-based payment.

(r) Operating segments

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements of SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED. for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 for operating segments information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparing these parent company only financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The Company's evaluate the selling price in the market is below the cost and write off the cost of inventory to net realizable value. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions. Please refer note 6(c) for inventory valuation.

Evaluation Process

The Company's accounting policies include measuring financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The Company's financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation group also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value. The fair value measurement of investment property is based on the website of Department of Land Administration and estate agency's website or the close deal in similar district.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identifiable assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Petty cash	\$ 310	210
Demand deposits and checking accounts	703,209	554,910
Time deposits	560,000	-
Repurchase Agreement	-	249,646
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	\$ 1,263,519	804,766

Please refer to note 6(t) for the interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Listed common shares of domestic company	\$ 216,105	302,630

- (i) The Company designated the investments shown above as equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent those investments that the Company intends to hold for long-term strategic purposes.
- (ii) During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the dividends of \$16,608 thousand and \$10,914 thousand, respectively, related to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income held on the years then ended, were recognized by the Company.
- (iii) The Company did not dispose of any strategic investment in 2025, and accumulated profits and losses during the period were not transferred in equity. The Company sold part of the equity instrument measured as at fair value through other comprehensive income in 2024. The fair value at the time of disposal was \$1,245 thousand, and the Company transferred the foregoing cumulative gain on disposal of \$131 thousand from other equity to retained earnings.
- (iv) For credit risk and market risk, please refer to note 6(t).

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) The above financial assets have not been pledged as collateral for loans.

(c) Inventory

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepayment for land purchases	\$ -	47,450
Land held for construction sites	27,352	27,352
Construction in progress	6,103,359	9,690,534
Buildings and Land held for sale	<u>6,244,285</u>	<u>1,806,118</u>
Total	<u>\$ 12,374,996</u>	<u>11,571,454</u>
Inventory expected to be recovered after more than twelve months	<u>\$ 6,130,711</u>	<u>5,973,904</u>

(i) Since construction inventory must be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must use judgment and estimation to determine the net realizable value of construction inventory at the end of the financial reporting period. The Company estimates the net realizable value based on historical experience and estimation of the future of the market, hence significant changes might occur.

(ii) The Company did not recognize inventory written-down loss in 2025 and 2024. The inventory costs recognized as cost of goods sold were \$1,988,656 thousand and \$1,335,268 thousand, respectively, in 2025 and 2024.

(iii) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to note 8 for details of pledged inventory of the Company.

(d) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Company expects to recover the commission paid to the agency company for obtaining the real estate sales contract, therefore, it is recognized as an asset. It is amortized when the revenue from the sale of real estate is recognized, and the amortization expenses of \$76,113 thousand and \$98,147 thousand, respectively, were recognized in 2025 and 2024 under selling expense.

(e) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary	<u>\$ 710,832</u>	<u>299,062</u>

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

- (i) Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 for relevant information of Subsidiary.
- (ii) Based on a resolution decided during its board meeting held on December 17, 2024, the Company established its wholly-owned subsidiary, Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd, for its operational development need, at an amount of \$1,200,000 thousand, which was reclassified from non-current prepayments for investment to investment accounted for using the equity method. All relevant registration procedures were completed on January 17, 2025.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and construction</u>	<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>	<u>Other facilities (Including transportation and office equipment)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost or deemed cost:					
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 57,169	35,554	-	3,769	96,492
Addition	-	-	129	833	962
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 57,169</u>	<u>35,554</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>4,602</u>	<u>97,454</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 57,169	35,554	-	3,215	95,938
Addition	-	-	-	1,005	1,005
Disposal	-	-	-	(451)	(451)
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 57,169</u>	<u>35,554</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,769</u>	<u>96,492</u>
Depreciation and impairments loss:					
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ -	19,230	-	2,706	21,936
Depreciation	-	697	11	340	1,048
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>19,927</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3,046</u>	<u>22,984</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ -	18,533	-	2,679	21,212
Depreciation	-	697	-	478	1,175
Disposal	-	-	-	(451)	(451)
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>19,230</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,706</u>	<u>21,936</u>
Carrying amounts:					
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 57,169</u>	<u>15,627</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>1,556</u>	<u>74,470</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 57,169</u>	<u>17,021</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>74,726</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 57,169</u>	<u>16,324</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,063</u>	<u>74,556</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to note 8 for detail of pledged property, plant and equipment of the Company.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(g) Investment property

Investment property comprises office buildings that are leased to third parties under operating leases, as well as properties that are owned by the Company. The leases of investment properties contain an initial non-cancellable lease term of 1 to 10 years. Some leases provide the lessees with options to extend at the end of the term. For all investment property leases, the rental income is fixed under the contracts.

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and construction</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost or deemed cost:			
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 200,256	202,362	402,618
Transfer from inventory	<u>11,749</u>	<u>37,776</u>	<u>49,525</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 212,005</u>	<u>240,138</u>	<u>452,143</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 106,361	128,336	234,697
Subsequent expenditures recognized as increase in carrying amount	-	1,847	1,847
Transfer from inventory	<u>93,895</u>	<u>72,179</u>	<u>166,074</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 200,256</u>	<u>202,362</u>	<u>402,618</u>
Depreciation and impairments loss:			
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ -	8,074	8,074
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>4,586</u>	<u>4,586</u>
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>12,660</u>	<u>12,660</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ -	4,960	4,960
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>3,114</u>	<u>3,114</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>8,074</u>	<u>8,074</u>
Carrying amounts:			
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 212,005</u>	<u>227,478</u>	<u>439,483</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 106,361</u>	<u>123,376</u>	<u>229,737</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 200,256</u>	<u>194,288</u>	<u>394,544</u>
Fair Value :			
Balance on December 31, 2025			<u>\$ 821,740</u>
Balance on December 31, 2024			<u>\$ 916,969</u>

Investment property includes the Company's own assets leased out by operating leases to third parties. Please refer to note 6(l) and (q) for other related information (including rental income and direct operating expenses incurred).

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

The fair value of investment real estate refers to the recent transaction prices in similar locations and types on the Real Estate Transaction Real Price Inquiry Service Network of the Ministry of the Interior. The input values used in the fair value valuation technique are classified as Level 3.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to note 8 for detail of pledged investment properties of the Company.

(h) Short-term borrowings

The short-term borrowings were summarized as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Unsecured bank loans	\$ 337,000	228,000
Secured bank loans	2,505,740	3,976,480
Total	<u>\$ 2,842,740</u>	<u>4,204,480</u>
Unused short-term credit lines	<u>\$ 4,604,170</u>	<u>3,676,930</u>
Range of interest rates	<u>2.40%~3.00%</u>	<u>1.98%~2.91%</u>

(i) The increase in bank loans and repayment

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the incremental amounts are \$1,701,565 thousand and \$1,857,730 thousand, respectively; the repayment amounts are \$3,063,305 thousand and \$1,963,980 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Collateral for bank loans

For the collateral for short-term borrowings, please refer to note 8.

(i) Short-term notes and bills payable

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Guarantee or acceptance institution</u>	<u>Range of interest rate</u>
		<u>Amount</u>
Commercial paper payable	Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	2.8%~3.288% <u>\$ 402,000</u>

(i) Issuance and repayment of short-term notes and bills payable

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the incremental amounts are zero and \$822,000, respectively; the repayment amounts are \$402,000 thousand and \$420,000 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Collateral for short-term notes and bills payable

For the collaterals for short-term notes and bills payable, please refer to note 8.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

- (j) Bonds payable/ Bonds due or executed within one year or one business cycle

The details of secured ordinary bonds were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured ordinary bonds, non-current	\$ 4,788,373	3,795,728
Less: Bonds due or executed with one year or one business cycle	(599,832)	-
	\$ 4,188,541	3,795,728

- (i) Please refer to note 6(s) for information of the Company's recognition on ordinary bonds and amortized interest expenses in 2025 and 2024.
- (ii) During 2025, the Company issued the first secured ordinary corporate of 2025 in the amount of \$1,000,000 thousand; During 2024, issued the first secured ordinary corporate bonds of 2024 in the amount of \$1,200,000 thousand and repaid the first secured ordinary corporate bond of 2019 in the amount of \$1,200,000 thousand. The principal information of the Company's secured bonds was as follows:

Item	First secured ordinary corporate bond in 2019
1)Total issuance	\$1,200,000 thousand
2)Issuance date	2019.01.07
3)Interest rate	0.96%
4)Period ended	2019.01.07~2024.01.07
5)Repayment	Due five years from the issuance date
6)Guarantee agency	Taiwan Business Bank Co., Ltd.

Item	First secured ordinary corporate bond in 2021
1)Total issuance	\$600,000 thousand
2)Issuance date	2021.12.24
3)Interest rate	0.67%
4)Period ended	2021.12.24~2026.12.24
5)Repayment	Due five years from the issuance date
6)Guarantee agency	Agricultural Bank of Taiwan

Item	Second secured ordinary corporate bond in 2021
1)Total issuance	1,000,000 thousand
2)Issuance date	2022.01.10
3)Interest rate	0.68%
4)Period ended	2022.01.10~2027.01.10
5)Repayment	Due five years from the issuance date
6)Guarantee agency	Hua Nan Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Item	First secured ordinary corporate bond in 2022
1)Total issuance	1,000,000 thousand
2)Issuance date	2022.09.14
3)Interest rate	1.70%
4)Period ended	2022.09.14~2027.09.14
5)Repayment	Due five years from the issuance date
6)Guarantee agency	Agricultural Bank of Taiwan

Item	First secured ordinary corporate bond in 2024
1)Total issuance	1,200,000 thousand
2)Issuance date	2024.07.18
3)Interest rate	2.08%
4)Period ended	2024.07.18~2029.07.18
5)Repayment	Due five years from the issuance date
6)Guarantee agency	Taiwan Business Bank Co., Ltd.

Item	First secured ordinary corporate bond in 2025
1)Total issuance	1,000,000 thousand
2)Issuance date	2025.01.13
3)Interest rate	2.01%
4)Period ended	2025.01.13~2030.01.13
5)Repayment	Due five years from the issuance date
6)Guarantee agency	Bank of Kaohsiung

Please refer to note 8 for details of pledged assets with guarantee.

(k) Contract liability

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Contract liability-Real Estate Sales	<u>\$ 793,365</u>	<u>763,438</u>
Amount expected to be realized after twelve months	<u>\$ 174,640</u>	<u>93,762</u>

Please refer to note 9(a) for the total price of the real estate of signed provisions listed above.

(l) Operating lease

Leases as lessor

The Company leases out its investment property. The Company has classified these leases as operating leases, because it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

A maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2025</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>
Less than one year	\$ 24,056	19,801
One to two years	23,664	19,808
Two to three years	23,399	19,464
Three to four years	22,525	19,199
Four to five years	21,524	18,245
More than five years	<u>78,872</u>	<u>76,635</u>
	<u>\$ 194,040</u>	<u>173,152</u>

Rental revenues from investment properties were \$21,535 thousand and \$12,310 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(m) Employee benefit

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to \$2,300 thousand and \$2,312 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(n) Income tax

(i) The components of income tax for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current tax expense		
Current period	\$ 92,491	81
Land value increment tax	<u>32,140</u>	<u>3,605</u>
	<u>124,631</u>	<u>3,686</u>
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>59,271</u>	<u>89,251</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 183,902</u>	<u>92,937</u>

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit before tax	\$ 678,141	468,253
Income tax using the Company's at domestic tax rate	135,628	93,651
Additional tax on undistributed earnings	-	81
Tax exempt for land transactions	(142,123)	(2,280)
Deductible land value increment under the integrated house and land tax	(6,848)	-
Tax differences arising from interest capitalization	(35,942)	(10,834)
Profit or loss from investment using equity method	3,233	(2,705)
Tax differences arising from the timing of revenue and cost recognition	201,427	-
Land value increment tax	32,140	3,605
Others	(3,613)	11,419
	<u>\$ 183,902</u>	<u>92,937</u>

(iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>		
	<u>Tax loss carryforward</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 59,397	310	59,707
Recognized in profit or loss	(59,397)	(31)	(59,428)
Balance on December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>279</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 148,430	282	148,712
Recognized in profit or loss	(89,033)	28	(89,005)
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 59,397</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>59,707</u>
		<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>	
		<u>Unrealized Exchange Gain</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2025		\$ 246	
Recognized in profit or loss		(157)	
Balance on December 31, 2025		<u>\$ 89</u>	
Balance on January 1, 2024		\$ -	
Recognized in profit or loss		246	
Balance on December 31, 2024		<u>\$ 246</u>	

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(iv) Assessment of tax

The Company's tax returns for the years through 2023 were assessed by the National Taxation Bureau of Taipei.

(o) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total value of authorized ordinary shares were amounted to \$4,500,000 thousand with par value of \$10 per share. As of that date, the number of ordinary shares issued were 326,554 thousand shares in December 31, 2025 and 2024. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(i) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Share premium	\$ 18,521	18,521
Employee share options	16,860	16,860
Other	359	359
	\$ 35,740	35,740

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

The cash dividend of \$150,215 thousand by using the additional paid-in capital had been decided in the Boards of Directors meeting held on April 10, 2024, and had been approved in the shareholders' meeting held on May 29, 2024.

(ii) Retained earnings

In accordance with the Company's articles of incorporation amended on May 27, 2025, the distribution of earnings or offsetting of losses may be carried out after the end of each quarter. When distributing earnings for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, the Company is required to estimate and retain provisions for its income taxes, remunerations to its employees and directors, offset its prior years' losses, and appropriate for legal reserve, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. However, if the legal reserve has reached the amount of paid-in capital, no further appropriation is required.

Any proposal for the distribution of earnings or offsetting of losses for the first three quarters shall be submitted, along with the business report and financial statements, to the Audit Committee for review before the end of the following quarter, and subsequently resolved by the Board of Directors.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

If there is a surplus after the annual accounts, it shall be distributed in the following order:

- 1) Tax payment
- 2) Recovery of loss
- 3) Attribute ten percent of the current net profit as a statutory surplus reserve unless the statutory surplus reserve has reached the paid-in capital.
- 4) The special surplus reserve shall be set aside or transferred as required by laws and regulations or operations.
- 5) If there is a balance, it will be combined with the accumulated undistributed surplus of the previous year. Then the board of directors shall decide to retain or distribute shareholder dividends according to the capital condition and economic development of the current year, and finally submit it to the shareholder's meeting for approval.

To pursue sustainable and stable business development, the Company considers capital needs and long-term financial planning, set dividend policies, and considers retained earnings and future profitability comprehensively to determine the amount that can be allocated each year. Dividends are issued in two ways: stock dividends and cash dividends. The proportion of cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends for the year by principle. However, when the cash dividend per share is less than \$0.5, issuing stock dividends is allowed.

If the Company's profit distribution is made in cash, it shall be handled by the resolution of the board of directors in accordance with the Company Act, Article 228-1 and Article 240, Paragraph 5 and reported during the shareholders' meeting, without submitting to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

- 1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

- 2) Earnings distribution

The amount of cash dividends on the 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution had been approved, in the Board of Directors held on April 15, 2025 and April 10, 2024, respectively, and had been reported in the shareholders' meeting held on May 27, 2025 and May 29, 2024, respectively.

These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>	
	<u>Amount per share (dollars)</u>	<u>Total amount</u>	<u>Amount per share (dollars)</u>	<u>Total amount</u>
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	\$ 1.0411823	<u>337,785</u>	0.24	<u>78,373</u>

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

The amount of cash dividends on the 2025 earnings distribution had been proposed during the Board of Directors on March 3, 2026 as follows:

	2025	
	Amount per share (dollars)	Total amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:		
Cash	\$ 1.37	444,815

(iii) Treasury stock

In accordance with the requirements under section 28-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company repurchased a total of 2,130 thousand treasury shares, amounting to \$44,948 thousand, in 2025, for the purpose of transferring them to its employees, with 2,130 thousand shares that have yet to be cancelled as of the period.

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company should not be pledged, and do not hold carry any shareholder rights prior to their transfer.

(iv) Other equity

	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$	211,430
Unrealized losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(86,525)
Balance on December 31, 2025	\$	124,905
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	128,880
Unrealized gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		82,681
Disposal of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(131)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$	211,430

(p) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share were as follows:

	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	\$ 494,239	375,316
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	325,222	326,554
Basic earnings per share (NTD)	\$ 1.52	1.15

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (after adjustment of potential diluted ordinary shares)	\$ <u>494,239</u>	<u>375,316</u>	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	325,222	326,554	
Effect of employee share compensation	<u>766</u>	<u>230</u>	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (after adjustment of potential diluted ordinary shares)	<u>325,988</u>	<u>326,784</u>	
Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)	\$ <u>1.52</u>	<u>1.15</u>	
 (q) Revenue from contracts with customers			
(i) Disaggregation of revenue			
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Primary geographical markets:			
Taiwan	\$ <u>3,672,473</u>	<u>2,011,755</u>	
Major products/services lines:			
Sales of real estate	\$ 3,650,644	1,999,016	
Other	<u>21,829</u>	<u>12,739</u>	
	\$ <u>3,672,473</u>	<u>2,011,755</u>	
 (ii) Contract balances			
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Notes receivables	\$ -	-	2,500
Accounts receivables	57,611	-	-
Less: allowance for impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	\$ <u>57,611</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Contract liabilities-real estate sales	\$ <u>793,365</u>	<u>763,438</u>	<u>560,113</u>
 1) The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were \$270,800 thousand and \$242,722 thousand, respectively.			
2) The major change in the balance of contract liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.			

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(r) Remunerations to Employees and Directors

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation as amended on May 27, 2025, where there are profits for the year, the profit before tax before deduction of employees' and directors' remuneration shall first be used to offset accumulated losses, if any. If there is a remaining balance, no more than 5% shall be appropriated as directors' remuneration and no less than 1% as employees' remuneration. Of the total employees' remuneration, not less than 10% shall be allocated to employees whose salaries fall below a specified threshold. Employees' remuneration may be distributed in the form of shares or cash to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries who meet certain conditions, which shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Under the Articles of Incorporation prior to the amendment, where there are profits for the year, the profit before tax before deduction of employees' and directors' remuneration shall first be used to offset accumulated losses, if any. If there is a remaining balance, no more than 5% shall be appropriated as directors' remuneration and no less than 1% as employees' remuneration. Employees eligible to receive such remuneration, whether in shares or cash, may include employees of the Company's subsidiaries who meet certain conditions, as determined by the Board of Directors.

The remunerations to employees amounted to \$14,128 thousand and \$4,778 thousand, as well as the remunerations to directors amounted to \$14,128 thousand and \$4,778 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. These amounts were calculated using the Company's net income before tax without the remunerations to employees and directors for each period, multiplied by the percentage which is stated under the Company's Article of Association. These remunerations were expensed under operating expenses for each period. If there is a discrepancy between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount in the following year, it will be treated as a change in accounting estimate, and the difference will be recognized as profit or loss for the following year. If the Board of Directors decides to issue stocks as employee remuneration, the basis for calculating the number of stocks will be based on the closing price of common stock on the day before the board of directors resolution.

The amounts, as stated in the parent company only financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2025 and 2024. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(s) Finance costs

The details of finance costs were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest expense		
Bank loans	\$ 110,517	121,933
Interest on corporate bonds	130,898	78,727
Other interest expense	266	213
Less: Capitalized interest	<u>(190,483)</u>	<u>(175,347)</u>
	<u>\$ 51,198</u>	<u>25,526</u>
Average capitalized interest rate	<u>0.67%~3.02%</u>	<u>0.67%~2.92%</u>

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(t) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As the Company has a large customer base, it does not significantly concentrate on transactions with a single customer and the sales scope scattered; hence, geographically, there was no concentration of credit risk. To reduce credit risk, the Company also regularly and continuously evaluates the financial situation of customers, and usually does not require customers to provide collateral.

3) Credit risk of receivables and debt securities

Other financial assets at amortized cost includes notes and accounts receivables, and other receivables.

All the above mentioned are financial assets considered to have a low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected credit losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low risk, please refer to note 4(f).

There is no loss allowance for the period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, hence no losses are recognized.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2025					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Floating-interest-rate instruments	\$ 2,842,740	3,170,641	412,315	2,385,486	372,840
Fixed-interest-rate instruments	4,788,373	5,009,627	672,803	4,336,824	-
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	1,320,563	1,320,563	1,314,839	646	5,078
Lease liability (including current portion and non-current)	3,831	3,908	2,719	1,189	-
	<u>\$ 8,955,507</u>	<u>9,504,739</u>	<u>2,402,676</u>	<u>6,724,145</u>	<u>377,918</u>
December 31, 2024					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Floating-interest-rate instruments	\$ 4,204,480	4,493,612	1,095,402	1,906,894	1,491,316
Fixed-interest-rate instruments	4,197,728	4,383,958	455,502	3,928,456	-
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	508,242	508,242	503,538	646	4,058
Lease liability (including current portion and non-current)	8,851	9,098	5,160	3,938	-
	<u>\$ 8,919,301</u>	<u>9,394,910</u>	<u>2,059,602</u>	<u>5,839,934</u>	<u>1,495,374</u>

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk:

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk were as follows:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>						
<u>Monetary Items</u>						
USD	\$ 3,108	31.429	97,693	2,038	32.790	66,832

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in foreign currency. If a 5% appreciation (depreciation) of NTD against USD as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's net (loss) profit before tax would have increased or decreased by \$4,885 thousand and \$3,342 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, with all other variable factors remaining constant.

2) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

The exchange gains and losses on the Company's monetary items (including realized and unrealized) arising from the translation into its functional currency, NTD (which is also the presentation currency of the Company), were as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses	Average Exchange Rate	Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses	Average Exchange Rate
USD	\$ (787)	32.11	1,231	31.75

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 1% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Company management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased/decreased by 1%, the Company's net income would have increased/decreased by \$22,742 thousand and \$33,636 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, with all other variable factors remaining constant. The Company's net income would have increased/decreased by \$4,798 thousand and \$4,243 thousand after considering interest capitalization for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. This is mainly due to the Company's borrowing at variable rates.

(v) Other market price risk

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for the profit and loss as illustrated below:

<u>Price of securities at reporting date</u>	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Other comprehensive income after tax</u>	<u>Net income</u>	<u>Other comprehensive income after tax</u>	<u>Net income</u>
Increasing 5%	\$ <u>10,805</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>15,132</u>	<u>262</u>
Decreasing 5%	\$ <u>(10,805)</u>	<u>(227)</u>	<u>(15,132)</u>	<u>(262)</u>

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
	<u>Book Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Listed stocks	\$ 216,105	216,105	-	-	216,105
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Privately offered fund	4,542	-	-	4,542	4,542

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

	December 31, 2024				
	Book Value	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,204,480	-	-	-	-
Short-term notes and bills payables	402,000	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable (incl. due within one year)	3,795,728	-	3,774,565	-	3,774,565
Notes and accounts payable (incl. related parties)	347,744	-	-	-	-
Other payables (incl. related parties)	155,697	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits	4,801	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (incl. non-current portion)	8,851	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 8,919,301</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,774,565</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,774,565</u>

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company's valuation techniques and assumptions used for financial instruments not measured at fair value are as follows:

a) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

If the quoted prices in active markets are available, the market price is established as the fair value. However, if quoted prices in active markets are not available, the estimated valuation or prices used by competitors are adopted. The fair value of ordinary corporate bonds payable is measured by Level 2 input value, and the fair value is calculated based on the weighted average price of one hundred dollars at the reporting date of the Taipei Exchange.

3) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis. Whether transactions are taking place 'regularly' is a matter of judgment and depends on the facts and circumstances of the market for the instrument.

Quoted market prices may not be indicative of the fair value of an instrument if the activity in the market is infrequent, the market is not well-established, only small volumes are traded, or bid-ask spreads are very wide. Determining whether a market is active involves judgment.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on a valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data at the reporting date.

If the financial instruments held by the Company have an active market, the fair values are listed below according to their categories and attributes:

- The fair value of listed redeemable corporate bonds, listed (counter) company stocks, bills of exchange, and corporate bonds, are financial assets and financial liabilities that coordinate standard terms and conditions, and are determined with reference to market quoted prices.

Except for the above-mentioned financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is based on evaluation technology or by referring to the counterparty's quotation. The fair value obtained through evaluation techniques may be calculated by reference to the current fair value of other financial instruments with substantially similar conditions and characteristics, discounted cash flow method or other evaluation techniques, including the use of models based on market information available at the reporting date (e.g., over-the-counter (OTC) reference yield curves, Reuters average quoted commercial paper rates).

If the financial instruments held by the Company do not have an active market, the fair values are listed below according to their categories and attributes:

- Equity instruments without public quotations: the fair value is estimated using the market comparable company method, the main assumption is based on the estimated earnings before tax, interest, depreciation, and amortization of the investee and the earnings multiplier derived from market quotations of comparable listed (over-the-counter) companies. The estimate has been adjusted for the effect of discount on the lack of marketability of the equity securities.

4) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

No transfers are made in 2025 and 2024.

(u) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- 1) credit risk
- 2) liquidity risk
- 3) market risk

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risks mentioned above. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

1) Accounts and other receivables

The credit risk of the Company is affected by its clients individually based on their conditions. Accounts receivable generated by selling real estate has a lower credit risk since the payment is completed mostly by individuals through transfers, checks, or loans from the bank. The Company's has full control on its construction quality and progress since all projects are contracted out to the conformed and reputable building contractors based on the Company's contracting operation methods.

The Company discloses the estimation of accounts receivables' and other receivables' loss with allowance for bad debt account. Allowance for bad debt account is composed of specific losses and batch of unrecognized losses components. Unrecognized losses components are determined by historical statistical data from similar financial assets.

2) Investments

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits, fixed income investments, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. The Company only deals with banks, other external parties, corporate organizations, government agencies and financial institutions with good credit ratings. The Company does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

3) Guarantees

The Company's policies are implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations governing the issuance of corporate guarantees. The Company had provided guarantees in 2025. Details of which are disclosed in note 13(a), schedule (ii). As of December 31, 2024, the Company did not provide any guarantees.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(v) Capital management

The Company's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity plus net debt.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's capital management strategy is consistent with the prior year as 2024, and the gearing ratio is maintained to ensure credit rating and ensure financing at reasonable cost. The Company's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total liabilities	\$ 9,885,711	9,689,920
Less: cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,263,519)</u>	<u>(804,766)</u>
Net debt	8,622,192	8,885,154
Total equity	<u>6,733,260</u>	<u>6,708,279</u>
Adjusted equity	<u>\$ 15,355,452</u>	<u>15,593,433</u>
Debt-to-equity ratio	<u>56%</u>	<u>57 %</u>

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the financial statements:

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Jing Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd .	Subsidiary company
Jingo International Records Co., Ltd .	Subsidiary company
Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary company
Allmind Holdings Corporation (Formerly: Pleasant Hotels International Inc.)	An entity with significant influence over the Company (Note)
San Fu Property Co., Ltd.	The chairman of San Fu Property Co., Ltd., as well as a board member
San Far Education Foundation	Other related party
Min Far Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Yueteng Advertising Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Dage Advertising Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Hong Tai Advertising Co., Ltd	Other related party
ChunHao, Wu	Other related party
XianLing, Yang	Other related party

Note: The entity was previously classified as other related party of the Company, and after acquiring shares of the Company through a public tender offer in the first quarter of 2025, it has obtained significant influence over the Company.

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Operating revenue of real estates

In accordance with a resolution approved by the Board of Directors, the Company entered into a contract to sell real estate (pre-sold property) to the other related party, ChunHao Wu, for a total consideration of \$12,990 thousand (inclusive of tax). As of December 31, 2025, the Company had received the full contract consideration of \$1,400 thousand, which was recognized as a contract liability. The pricing and payment terms were determined in accordance with the Company's employee housing purchase policy.

In accordance with a resolution approved by the Board of Directors in January 2025, the Company sold land located at Wukuaicuo Section to its subsidiary-Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd. for \$1,903,000 thousand, wherein the title deed transfer has since been completed. The transaction price was determined with reference to a valuation report issued by a professional real estate appraiser and through negotiations between both parties. Receivables are being made in accordance with the payment terms stipulated in the contract. There were no significant differences in the transaction price and payment terms offered to related parties and those of the third parties.

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

In 2025, the Company recognized the revenue of \$53,508 thousand from selling properties to its employees based on a contract amount of \$54,640 thousand. The pricing and payment terms were determined in accordance with the Company's employee housing purchase policy.

(ii) Purchasing

The amounts of significant purchasing by the Company to related parties were as follows:

	<u>Total contract price</u>		<u>Purchasing</u>		<u>Accumulated amount</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>				
Subsidiary company						
Jin Fu Xiang	<u>\$ 5,296,257</u>	<u>4,115,763</u>	<u>1,099,293</u>	<u>755,717</u>	<u>2,334,532</u>	<u>2,027,315</u>
Other related parties						
Min Far	19,048	-	19,048	-	19,048	-
XianLing, Yang	<u>931,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>931,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>931,600</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 950,648</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>950,648</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>950,648</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company signed a contract with its subsidiary – Jing Fu Xian Construction Co., Ltd., with the price based on the pricing procedure and the construction budget. The payment method is according to the contractual requirements and the progress of the construction in accordance with the estimation of the numbers of trials, with duration period ranging from 60 to 120 days. There is no relevant profit rate from, and payment condition to, non-related parties to compare with for the construction agreements entered into by the Company.

In January 2025, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with the other related party, XianLing Yang, to acquire a parcel of land located at number 49 of Jincheng Section, Anping District, Tainan City, for construction purposes. The total contract consideration amounted to \$931,600 thousand and the transfer has been completed. The transaction price was determined with reference to a valuation report issued by a professional real estate appraiser and through negotiations between both parties. Payments are being made in accordance with the payment terms stipulated in the contract. The transaction price and payment terms were not more favorable than those available in comparable transactions with non-related parties.

In January 2025, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with the other related party, Min Far Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., acquire a building permit for the property located at number 49 of Jincheng Section, Anping District, Tainan City, for construction purposes. The total contract consideration amounted to \$20,000 thousand and the transfer has been completed. The transaction price was determined with reference to a valuation report issued by a professional real estate appraiser and through negotiations between both parties. Payments are being made in accordance with the payment terms stipulated in the contract. The transaction price and payment terms were not more favorable than those available in comparable transactions with non-related parties.

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Payables to Related Parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

<u>Account</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts payables	Subsidiary company – Jing Fu Xiang	\$ 725,764	289,350
Other payables	Subsidiary company- Jingo International	<u>8</u>	<u>89</u>
		<u>\$ 725,772</u>	<u>289,439</u>

(iv) Operating expense

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Subsidiary company	\$ 1,301	1,367
Other related parties	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>\$ 2,501</u>	<u>2,867</u>

The actual amount of donation to San Far Education Foundation was \$1,200 thousand and \$1,500 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Since 2024, Jingo International provided the Company with three-year cloud system maintenance services, with a total contract value of \$359 thousand. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the unamortized expense amounted of \$17 thousand and \$28 thousand, respectively, was recognized under other non-current assets, other.

(v) Lease

Jing Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd. leases office buildings from the Company and refer to the neighboring office rental price when signing lease contract. The rental income were both \$137 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Jingo International Records Co., Ltd. leases office buildings from the Company and refer to the neighboring office rental price when signing lease contract. The rental income were \$ 73 thousand and \$291 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd. leases office buildings from the Company, with monthly rentals based on the neighboring area. The rental income as of December 31, 2025 was \$84 thousand.

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SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(vi) Guarantee

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company signed joint and several guarantees for pre-sale housing with subsidiary—Jing Fu Xiang, other related parties—Sanfu Property Limited., and other related parties—Zenfar Architecture Co., Ltd. Contracts, respectively acted as the joint guarantee company for the pre-sale house sales contract of Shinzuan Section (DIAMOND ONE), Zhongxyi District, Tainan city, Liujiading Section (Grand Bridge), Yongkang District, Tainan City and Chengde Section (Melody Forest), Renwu District, Kaohsiung City. The amounts of handling fee were \$0 thousand and \$571 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Furthermore, the project located at Yongxing Section, Yongkang District, Tainan City (Dream Style) was completed on March 31, 2024, and the transfer of legal title and handover of units have been carried out progressively. As of December 31, 2024, Mingding Construction Co., Ltd. no longer holds any joint guarantee for pre-sale housing purchase agreements.

(vii) Establishment of a Subsidiary

The Company approved establishment of Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd. in the Boards of Directors meeting held on December 17, 2024, and completed the registration on January 17, 2025.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 33,266	24,419
Post-employment benefits	<u>361</u>	<u>415</u>
	<u>\$ 33,627</u>	<u>24,834</u>

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

<u>Pledged assets</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Inventories	Mortgage, bonds payable and short-term notes and bill payable	\$ 9,988,798	8,011,359
Other financial assets current and non-current	Mortgage, bonds payable, short-term notes and bills payable and joint construction performance guarantee	985,433	1,228,721
Property, plant and equipment	Short-term notes and bill payable	72,796	73,494
Investment property	Mortgage and bonds payable	<u>371,300</u>	<u>325,589</u>
		<u>\$ 11,418,327</u>	<u>9,639,163</u>

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(a) The Company's unrecognized contractual commitments are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Signed contracts</u>		
Sales of real estate	\$ <u>4,061,118</u>	<u>5,017,262</u>
Contracted construction in progress	\$ <u>5,296,257</u>	<u>4,115,763</u>
Purchase of construction land	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>948,998</u>
<u>Received or paid contracts</u>		
Sales of real estate	\$ <u>793,365</u>	<u>763,438</u>
Contracted construction in progress	\$ <u>2,334,532</u>	<u>2,027,315</u>
Purchase of construction land	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>47,450</u>

- (b) The legal litigation cases related to the Company demanded an approximate amount totaling \$1,000 thousand, plus legal interest from the Company. Currently, the estimated liability provision amounted to \$184 thousand. All cases were still in progress as of the reporting date.
- (c) Pursuant to resolutions approved at the meetings of the Board of Directors held on December 23, 2025 and December 17, 2024, the Company made donations totaling \$1,200 thousand and approved an additional donation amount not exceeding \$2,500 thousand to San Far Education Foundation for the purpose of supporting the Foundation's operations. Please refer to note 7(b)(iii) for the actual amount.

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None

(11) Subsequent Events: None

(12) Other:

(a) A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By item	By function	2025			2024		
		Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefits							
Salary		11,675	61,992	73,667	33,060	39,641	72,701
Labor and health insurance		1,596	3,187	4,783	2,556	1,989	4,545
Pension		768	1,532	2,300	1,275	1,037	2,312
Remuneration of directors		-	17,496	17,496	-	7,468	7,468
Others		458	3,003	3,461	942	1,871	2,813
Depreciation		4,586	6,010	10,596	3,114	4,272	7,386
Amortization		-	718	718	-	701	701

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

More detailed information on the Company's number of employees and employee benefits for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Number of employees	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>
Number of directors do not act as employees	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Average employee benefits	<u>\$ 1,719</u>	<u>1,681</u>
Average employee salaries	<u>\$ 1,503</u>	<u>1,484</u>
Adjusted average employee salaries	<u>1.28 %</u>	
Supervisor's remuneration	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>

Information on the Company's salary and remuneration policy (including directors, managers and employees) is as follows:

(i) Director's remuneration

In addition to the fixed remuneration, the director's remuneration is also entitled. If there is a balance after making up the loss based on the pre-tax benefits excluding the employee and director's remuneration of the current year, the Company shall allocate no more than 5% of it as the director's remuneration.

(ii) Managers remuneration:

In addition to the base salary, year-end and performance bonuses are evaluated based on the Company's operational performance.

(iii) Employees remuneration:

In addition to the base salary, year-end and performance bonuses are also given and adjusted based on annual performance.

(b) Others

The Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, Kaohsiung City has conducted an investigation on the Company on February 17, 2022, wherein it seized the Company's subsidiary ledgers, as well as all the contracts entered into with, and the vouchers of commission paid to, the related three advertising companies (including Yucteng Advertising Co., Ltd., Dage Advertising Co., Ltd and Hong Tai Advertising Co., Ltd.) from the year 2014 to 2020. Since the case is still in progress, the Company assessed that the above matter will not have an impact on its financial statements.

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

The accounting records of transactions between the Company and the three advertising companies are listed as follow:

	<u>2020.12.31</u>	<u>2019.12.31</u>	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>	<u>2016.12.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2014.12.31</u>
Current assets recognized as incremental costs to obtain contract with customers	\$ -	47,550	109,612	47,974	23,786	11,034	-
Notes payable	\$ -	2,694	7,282	8,743	8,494	-	-
Construction Retainage Received (under Accounts Payable)	\$ 4,662	4,461	1,778	1,907	205	-	-
Other payables	\$ -	6,814	5,313	932	5,911	-	-
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Selling expense	\$ 66,062	204,103	24,076	47,693	77,332	-	995

- (i) On February 17, 2022, the Company was prosecuted and searched. Since it is still in the investigation stage and based on the principle of secret investigation, the general finding and legal liability will wait for the investigation by the Prosecutors Office and the Judiciary to clarify before taking relative measures. At present, according to the project audit accountants appointed by the audit committee of the Company, the project attorney appointed by the board of directors and the Company's own review, the consignment sales and construction transactions between the three advertising companies, Dage Advertising Co., Ltd., Yuedeng Advertising Co., Ltd. and Hongtai Advertising Co., Ltd. and the Company are authentic. The transaction conditions have no significant unreasonable circumstances compared with the same industry in the market.
- (ii) In order to be conservative, although the case is still under investigation, the Company disclosed the above three advertising companies in the form of other related parties in the 2021 financial report based on protecting the rights and interests of investors. Due to the principle of secret investigation, the method of prior disclosure may not be the final result. The Company will deal with the case appropriately after the case is clarified by the judicial proceeding.
- (iii) At present, the Company's finance and business are normal, and the investigation case has no significant impact on the Company's operations.

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Company:

- (i) Loans to other parties: None
- (ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd.	2	8,079,912	1,000,000	1,000,000	759,700	-	14.85 %	8,079,912	Y	N	N
1	Jing Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd.	The Company	3、7	1,251,442	1,200,000	1,200,000	441,120	-	17.82 %	3,217,995	N	Y	N

Note1: The relationship between the guarantee and the guarantor are as follows:

- 1) Transactions between the companies.
- 2) The Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% voting right.
- 3) When other companies directly or indirectly hold more than 50% voting rights of the Company.
- 4) The Company directly or indirectly holds more than 90% voting right.
- 5) A company that is mutually protected under contractual requirements based on the needs of the contractor.
- 6) A company that is endorsed by all the contributing shareholders in accordance with their shareholding ratio due to joint investment relationship.
- 7) Under the Consumer Protection Act, performance guarantees for pre-sale contracts for companies are in the same industry.

Note2: The Company uses the endorsement operation method in measuring the total amount of guarantees and the limit for endorsement of a single enterprise:

- 1) The total amount of guarantee for external endorsement shall not exceed 120% of the net value of the Company.
- 2) The guarantee amount for a single enterprise endorsement shall not exceed 60% of the current net value of the Company. However, for subsidiaries in which the Company directly holds 90% or more of the voting shares, either individually or together with its subsidiaries, the guarantee amount shall not exceed 120% of the net value of the Company.

Note3: Jin Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd endorsed the operation method for the total amount of guarantees and the limit for endorsement of a single enterprise:

- 1) The total amount of guarantee for external endorsement shall not exceed 9 times of the net value of Jin Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd.
- 2) The guarantee amount for a single enterprise endorsement shall not exceed 3.5 times of the current net value of the company.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2025 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance			Note
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	
The Company	Stock - Allmind Holdings Corporation (Formerly: Pleasant Hotels Internation Inc.)	An entity with significant influence over the Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	3,600	186,480	4.11 %	186,480
The Company	Stock - O-Bank Co., Ltd. Series B Convertible Preferred Stock	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	2,500	29,625	- %	29,625
The Company	Privately offered fund - Sparklabs Taipei Fund I	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, non-current	-	4,542	- %	4,542

(Continued)

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

- (iv) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	Jin Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary Company	Contracting project	1,099,293	47.53%	Pay by contract terms	-		(725,764)	(82.04)%	
Jin Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent Company	Contracting project	(949,295)	(100)%	Receive by contract terms	-		725,764	100.00%	
The Company	O Ling, Yang	Other related parties	Land Purchases	931,600	40.26%	Payments are made in line with the progress of title transfer procedures.	-		-	-%	
The Company	Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary Company	Land Sales	(1,903,000)	(56.79)%	Receives are made in line with the progress of title transfer procedures.	-		-	-%	
Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent Company	Land Purchases	1,903,000	100%	Payments are made in line with the progress of title transfer procedures.	-		-	-%	

- (v) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Counter-party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts
					Amount	Action taken		
Jin Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent Company	725,764	1.87 times	-		71,954	-

- (vi) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

- (b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2025 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2025			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
The Company	Jin Fu Xiang Construction Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Construction industry	295,875	295,875	30,000	100.00 %	248,815	20,592	(4,683)	
The Company	Jingo International Records Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Record industry	22,529	22,529	2,000	100.00 %	27,614	4,356	4,356	
The Company	Jingo Asset Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Construction industry	1,200,000	-	120,000	100.00 %	434,403	(15,838)	(15,838)	Note 1

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

Note 1: The carrying amount at the end of the period includes the unrealized gain of \$749,758 thousand arising from upstream transactions with the Company.

- (c) Information on investment in mainland China: None

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements of 2025.

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Statement of cash and cash equivalents
December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Petty cash		\$ <u>310</u>
Demand deposits and checking accounts		
Foreign currency deposit	USD108,376.70, the exchange rate is 31.43	3,406
New Taiwan dollar deposit		<u>699,803</u>
		<u>703,209</u>
Time deposits	Maturing from January 5, 2026 to February 28, 2026, with interest rates ranging from 1.60% to 1.66%.	560,000
		<u>\$ <u>1,263,519</u></u>

San Far Property Limited

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount		Remarks
		cost	Net realizable value	
Land held for construction sites	Other	\$ 27,352	48,732	Return on investment analysis
Construction in process	G015	96,714	1,625,126	"
	G020	1,121,061	2,528,419	"
	G025	755,116	2,000,104	"
	G027	3,172,129	4,736,117	"
	G031	958,339	1,655,125	"
			<u>6,103,359</u>	<u>12,544,891</u>
Buildings and land held for sale	G008	110,384	195,353	Close to the market price
	G009	15,180	30,459	"
	G011	56,533	105,525	"
	G012	549,853	708,660	"
	G013	199,604	263,708	"
	G019	252,423	275,903	"
	G022	54,829	93,322	"
	G023	64,495	78,286	"
	G026	4,527,318	8,924,052	"
	G028	413,666	636,532	"
		<u>6,244,285</u>	<u>11,311,800</u>	
Total		\$ <u>12,374,996</u>	<u>23,905,423</u>	

San Far Property Limited
Statement of other non-current assets
December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Bank deposits	Company reserve account	\$ 862,862	
		<u>\$ 862,862</u>	

Statement of short-term borrowings

<u>Types of loans</u>	<u>Year-end balance</u>	<u>Contract expiration</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Financing amount</u>	<u>Mortgage/ guarantee</u>	<u>Note</u>
Unsecured loan	\$ 337,000	2026.09.15	Note	337,000	-	
Secured loan	1,742,000	2030.06.09	"	1,742,000	Inventories	
"	366,840	2031.04.17	"	460,000	"	
"	<u>396,900</u>	2030.09.30	"	396,900	"	
	<u>\$ 2,842,740</u>					

Note1: Above the money is borrowed from the bank.

Note2: The interest rate for loans is between 2.40%~3.00% °

San Far Property Limited
Statement of contract liabilities
December 31, 2025

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Real estate sale	Melody Forest	\$ 585,219	
"	DIAMOND ONE	174,579	
"	Grand Bridge	<u>33,567</u>	
		<u><u>\$ 793,365</u></u>	

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED

Statement of bonds payable

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Title of the Bond</u>	<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Issuance Date</u>	<u>Interest Payment Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Account</u>			<u>Repayment Method</u>	<u>Guarantee Condition</u>
					<u>Total Issued Amount</u>	<u>Unamortized Amount</u>	<u>Book Value</u>		
Ordinary Corporate Bonds (III)	Agricultural Bank of Taiwan	2021/12/24	Annual	0.67 %	\$ 600,000	168	599,832	Bullet loan	Other financial assets, non-current
Ordinary Corporate Bonds (IV)	Hua Nan Commercial Bank	2022/01/10	Annual	0.68 %	1,000,000	605	999,395	Bullet loan	Inventories and investment properties
Ordinary Corporate Bonds (V)	Agricultural Bank of Taiwan	2022/09/14	Annual	1.70 %	1,000,000	809	999,191	Bullet loan	Other financial assets, non-current
Ordinary Corporate Bonds (VI)	Taiwan Business Bank	2024/07/18	Annual	2.08 %	1,200,000	1,159	1,198,841	Bullet loan	Inventories and other financial assets, non-current
Ordinary Corporate Bonds (VII)	Band of Kaohsiung	2025/01/13	Annual	2.01 %	1,000,000	8,886	991,114	Bullet loan	Other financial assets, non-current
Less: Corporate bonds due within one year					(600,000)	(168)	(599,832)		
					<u>\$ 4,200,000</u>	<u>11,459</u>	<u>4,188,541</u>		

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description (section)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Real estate sale			
Land Revenue	Wukuaicuo Section, No. 26, Chengde Section, and LiuJiading Section	\$ 2,884,920	
Building Revenue	"	<u>765,724</u>	
		3,650,644	
Other		<u>21,829</u>	
Total		<u>\$ 3,672,473</u>	

Statement of operating costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description (Section)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Real estate sale			
Land cost	Wukuaicuo Section, No. 26, Chengde Section, and LiuJiading Section	\$ 1,402,280	
Building cost	"	<u>586,376</u>	
		1,988,656	
Other		<u>6,835</u>	
Total		<u>\$ 1,995,491</u>	

SAN FAR PROPERTY LIMITED
Statement of administrative expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Selling Expense</u>	<u>Administration Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries and Wages Expenses	\$ -	79,488	79,488
Repair and Maintenance Expense	557	254	811
Advertising expense	200	676	876
Insurance Expense	-	3,374	3,374
Entertainment Expense	107	2,491	2,598
Utilities expense	657	494	1,151
Donations	-	2,510	2,510
Tax Expense	-	32,707	32,707
Depreciation Expense	-	6,010	6,010
Administration Expense	-	2,567	2,567
Service Expense	-	6,938	6,938
Commission Expense	76,186	-	76,186
Other Expense	236	12,940	13,176
	<u>\$ 77,943</u>	<u>150,449</u>	<u>228,392</u>