DONG FANG OFFSHORE CO., LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

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

DONG FANG OFFSHORE CO., LTD.
MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Dong Fang Offshore Co., Ltd.

Introduction

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

Scope of Review

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

Conclusion

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

Wang, Sung-Tse	Wu, Jen-Chieh

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

May 13, 2026

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

DONG FANG OFFSHORE CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARCH 31, 2026, DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND MARCH 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Assets	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 695,161	4	$ 1,690,712	11	$ 2,309,697	27
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	6(3) and 8	72,097	-	93,227	1	57,758	1
1140	Contract assets - current	6(18)	11,599	-	3,179	-	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	1,935,467	12	1,631,060	11	571,860	7
1220	Current income tax assets		-	-	21,687	-	-	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)	13,653	-	13,653	-	12,460	-
1410	Prepayments	6(6)	614,118	4	577,943	4	270,279	3
1470	Other current assets	7	7,657	-	10,776	-	2,820	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		3,349,752	20	4,042,237	27	3,224,874	38
	Non-current assets							
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(2)	120,000	1	120,000	1	-	-
1535	Financial assets at amortised cost - non-current	6(3) and 8	63,824	-	34,444	-	32,086	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7) and 8	4,341,004	26	4,308,576	28	3,870,155	45
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	335,742	2	351,874	2	213,970	3
1840	Deferred income tax assets		3,115	-	13,547	-	1,660	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6(9)	8,396,054	51	6,296,118	42	1,231,223	14
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		13,259,739	80	11,124,559	73	5,349,094	62
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 16,609,491	100	$ 15,166,796	100	$ 8,573,968	100

(Continued)

DONG FANG OFFSHORE CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARCH 31, 2026, DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND MARCH 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities							
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(10)	$ 250,000	1	$ -	-	$ 50,000	1
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(18)	287,666	2	366,404	2	84,500	1
2150	Notes payable		2,360	-	3,341	-	1,480	-
2170	Accounts payable		1,808,598	11	1,474,230	10	391,120	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	7,486	-	3,028	-	8,623	-
2200	Other payables	6(11)	269,853	2	256,413	2	188,624	2
2230	Current income tax liabilities		379,733	2	336,110	2	252,053	3
2280	Lease liabilities - current		66,159	-	66,882	-	35,591	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(12)	455,042	3	478,542	3	275,042	3
2399	Other current liabilities	6(18)	437,680	3	114,996	1	78,568	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		3,964,577	24	3,099,946	20	1,365,601	16
	Non-current liabilities							
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(12)	2,283,176	14	1,921,164	13	1,548,218	18
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities		25,470	-	26,109	-	34,544	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		275,704	1	289,987	2	180,183	2
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current	6(13)	548	-	410	-	2,228	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		2,584,898	15	2,237,670	15	1,765,173	21
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		6,549,475	39	5,337,616	35	3,130,774	37
	Equity							
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
	Share capital	6(15)						
3110	Ordinary share		1,753,614	11	1,753,614	12	1,565,614	18
3140	Advance receipts for share capital		15,405	-	-	-	-	-
	Capital surplus	6(16)						
3200	Capital surplus		4,138,887	25	4,134,112	27	1,136,769	13
	Retained earnings	6(17)						
3310	Legal reserve		288,739	2	288,739	2	165,318	2
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		3,863,435	23	3,652,715	24	2,575,493	30
	Other equity							
3400	Other equity		(64)	-	-	-	-	-
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		10,060,016	61	9,829,180	65	5,443,194	63
3XXX	**Total equity**		10,060,016	61	9,829,180	65	5,443,194	63
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9						
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11						
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 16,609,491	100	$ 15,166,796	100	$ 8,573,968	100

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

DONG FANG OFFSHORE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Items	Notes	Three months ended March 31, 2026 Amount	2026 %	2025 Amount	2025 %
4000	Operating revenue	6(18)	$ 1,772,975	100	$ 1,153,200	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(23)(24) and 7	(1,421,759)	(80)	(859,056)	(75)
5900	Gross profit		351,216	20	294,144	25
	Operating expenses	6(23)(24) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(327)	-	(581)	-
6200	General and administrative expenses		(70,704)	(4)	(59,699)	(5)
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	(267)	-	(96)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(71,298)	(4)	(60,376)	(5)
6900	Operating profit		279,918	16	233,768	20
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(19)	3,263	-	11,817	1
7010	Other income	6(20)	202	-	392	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(21)	(6,426)	-	90,148	8
7050	Finance costs	6(22)	(10,489)	(1)	(11,622)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(13,450)	(1)	90,735	8
7900	**Profit before income tax**		266,468	15	324,503	28
7950	Income tax expenses	6(25)	(55,748)	(3)	(69,288)	(6)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 210,720	12	$ 255,215	22
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		($ 64)	-	$ -	-
8360	Total items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(64)	-	-	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income**		($ 64)	-	$ -	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the period**		$ 210,656	12	$ 255,215	22
	Profit attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent		$ 210,720	12	$ 255,215	22
			$ 210,720	12	$ 255,215	22
	Comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent		$ 210,656	12	$ 255,215	22
			$ 210,656	12	$ 255,215	22
	Basic earnings per share (in dollars)					
9750	Basic earnings per share	6(26)	$ 1.20		$ 1.63	
	Diluted earnings per share (in dollars)					
9850	Diluted earnings per share	6(26)	$ 1.19		$ 1.61	

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

DONG FANG OFFSHORE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		Equity Attributable to the Parent Company						
		Share capital			Retained Earnings			
	Notes	Ordinary share	Advance receipts for share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Total equity
Three months ended March 31, 2025								
Balance at January 1, 2025		$ 1,565,614	$ -	$ 1,127,749	$ 165,318	$ 2,320,278	$ -	$ 5,178,959
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	255,215	-	255,215
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	255,215	-	255,215
Share-based payment transaction	6(14)(16)	-	-	9,020	-	-	-	9,020
Balance at March 31, 2025		$ 1,565,614	$ -	$ 1,136,769	$ 165,318	$ 2,575,493	$ -	$ 5,443,194
Three months ended March 31, 2026								
Balance at January 1, 2026		$ 1,753,614	$ -	$ 4,134,112	$ 288,739	$ 3,652,715	$ -	$ 9,829,180
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	210,720	-	210,720
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(64)	(64)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	210,720	(64)	210,656
Exercise of employee share options	6(14)	-	15,405	-	-	-	-	15,405
Share-based payment transaction	6(14)(16)	-	-	4,775	-	-	-	4,775
Balance at December 31, 2026		$ 1,753,614	$ 15,405	$ 4,138,887	$ 288,739	$ 3,863,435	($ 64)	$ 10,060,016

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

DONG FANG OFFSHORE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Three months ended March 31, 2026	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 266,468	$ 324,503
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6(7)(23)	78,669	69,162
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6(8)(23)	17,861	9,117
Impairment loss determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	267	96
Interest income	6(19)	(3,263)	(11,817)
Interest expenses	6(22)	10,489	11,622
Gain from lease modification	6(8)(21)	(24)	-
Share-based payments	6(14)(24)	4,775	9,020
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Contract assets - current		(8,420)	1,691
Notes receivable, net		-	9,977
Accounts receivable (including related parties)		(304,674)	271,720
Prepayments		(36,175)	(200,043)
Other current assets		2,734	40
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current		(78,738)	(2,813)
Notes payable		(981)	1,480
Accounts payable (including related parties)		338,826	(274,732)
Other payables (including related parties)		4,825	(19,553)
Other current liabilities		322,684	70,418
Net defined benefit liability		138	199
Cash inflow generated from operations		615,461	270,087
Interest received		3,648	9,671
Interest paid		(10,093)	(10,965)
Income taxes paid		(1,084)	(940)
Income taxes refunded		20,439	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		628,371	267,853
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		(29,380)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(27)	(2,195,623)	(35,096)
Interest paid (capitalised interest payments)		(19,395)	-
Disposal of financial assets at amortized cost		21,130	2,375
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits		12,202	(5,400)
Decrease in other non-current assets		-	8
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(2,211,066)	(38,113)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(28)	990,000	50,000
Repayment of short-term borrowings	6(28)	(740,000)	-
Increase in long-term borrowings	6(28)	400,000	379,200
Repayment of long-term borrowings	6(28)	(61,488)	(61,488)
Repayments of principal portion of lease liabilities	6(28)	(16,709)	(8,323)
Advance receipts for share capital		15,405	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		587,208	359,389
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(64)	-
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(995,551)	589,129
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,690,712	1,720,568
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		$ 695,161	$ 2,309,697

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

DONG FANG OFFSHORE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organisation

Dong Fang Offshore Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of China ("R.O.C.") in July 2019. The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation ("TWSE") since November 18, 2025. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") are principally engaged in the provision of nearshore and offshore maritime construction support services for the offshore wind industry. The Group's major services include (1) marine construction projects guard vessel and patrol services for offshore operations; (2) environmental and regulatory compliance support for offshore wind projects; (3) transportation of personnel and cargo; (4) transportation of heavy construction equipment and large-scale machinery; (5) horizontal directional drilling ("HDD") works for subsea cable installation; (6) marine mammal observation ("MMO") services; (7) submarine telecommunications cable installation; (8) subsea cable storage and operations and maintenance ("O&M") services; and (9) subsea cable burial and installation services. Hung Hua Construction Co., Ltd. holds 39.62% of the Company's outstanding shares and is the ultimate parent company of the Group.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2026.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Specific provisions of Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments'	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information;	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards-Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment

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

None.

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

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

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

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

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

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

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

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Accounting Standard 34, "International Financial Reporting" that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation, the financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(d) Changes in the parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

(e) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Nature of Business	Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2026	Ownership Interest (%) December 31, 2025	Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2025	Description
The Company	Dong Fang Offshore Solutions Pte. Ltd.	Marine support and consultancy services	100%	-	-	Note

Note: Dong Fang Offshore Solutions Pte. Ltd. completed its incorporation registration on January 7, 2026.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different reporting dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

D. All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

  (a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
  (b) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
  (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;
  (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

  (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
  (b) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
  (c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
  (d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(6) Cash equivalents

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

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

  (a) The objective of the Group’s business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
  (b) The assets’ contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for or rendered services.

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

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－operating leases

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

(13) Inventories

The Group classifies spare parts expected to be used within one year, which are intended for use in real estate, plant, and equipment, as inventory. Such inventories were measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(14) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Vessel equipment (excluding generators, lifting equipment, dynamic positioning systems, and thrusters)	2~35 years
Ship docking repair	2~5 years
Generators, lifting equipment, dynamic positioning systems, and thrusters	5~10 years
Other equipment	3~5 years
Leasehold improvements	2~3 years

The aforementioned ship docking repair, generators, lifting equipment, dynamic positioning systems, and thrusters are deemed to be significant components of the vessel equipment.

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

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the following: Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

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

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

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

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

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(17) Borrowings

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

(18) Accounts and notes payable

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

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

(19) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(20) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Gorup has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. Also, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the fair value per share estimated using a valuation technique specified in IFRS 2, ‘Share-based Payment’.

(22) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(23) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

(24) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(25) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Group's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Group's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(26) Revenue recognition

A. Charter hire revenue

The Group's vessel chartering arrangements are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases. Charter hire income derived from vessels chartered to customers is classified as operating lease income where substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying vessels are retained by the Group, and is recognized over the charter period.

B. Construction service revenue

Over the financial reporting period, the Group recognizes construction service revenue based on the progress towards completion of performance obligations (stage of completion). Customers pay the contract considerations according to the agreed payment milestones. A contract asset is recognized when the services rendered exceed the payments due from the customer; whereas a contract liability is recognized when the payments due from the customer exceed the services rendered by the Group.

C. Catering, accommodation, and housekeeping service revenue

The Group provides catering, accommodation, and housekeeping services on its offshore vessels for the offshore personnel transportation scopes. Revenue is recognized over time as the relevant services are rendered, based on the actual level of services or quantity provided during the financial reporting period.

D. Other service revenue

The Group provides specialized services based on customer requirements, such as vessel maintenance and offshore manpower supply. Revenue is recognized over time as the services are rendered, based on the actual services performed during the financial reporting period.

(27) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(28) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Recognition of construction revenue

The Group recognized revenue from construction services over time by using the percentage of completion method, which is the same method used to calculate the cost incurred during the construction period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contractual costs incurred for work performed to date against the estimated total contractual costs for each contract. The estimation of total contractual costs and contract scope requires significant management's assessment and judgment, taking into consideration the nature of each project, expected subcontracting costs, and the consumption of materials, labor, and overheads. Accordingly, changes in these estimates and assumptions may affect the timing and amount of revenue and profit recognized under each construction contracts.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 2,097	$ 2,185	$ 4,402
Checking accounts and demand deposit	608,047	1,487,440	1,553,776
Time deposits	85,017	201,087	751,519
	$ 695,161	$ 1,690,712	$ 2,309,697

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

B. The Group has no cash pledged to others.

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

Items	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current items:			
Equity instruments			
Unlisted stocks	$ 120,000	$ 120,000	$ -

The Group has elected to classify unlisted stocks that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair values of such investments amounted to $120,000, $120,000 and $0 as at March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

(3) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current items:			
Restricted deposit	$ 70,822	$ 62,454	$ 57,047
Time deposits with maturity over three months	1,275	30,773	711
	$ 72,097	$ 93,227	$ 57,758
Non-current items:			
Restricted deposit	$ 63,824	$ 34,444	$ 32,086

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

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Interest income	$ 541	$ 960

B. As at March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Group was their carrying amounts.

C. Details of the Group's financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Accounts receivable	$ 1,936,758	$ 1,632,084	$ 572,347
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(1,291)	(1,024)	(487)
	$ 1,935,467	$ 1,631,060	$ 571,860

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

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable
Not past due	$ 1,926,005	$ 1,176,070	$ 353,739
Up to 90 days	10,753	456,014	216,095
91 to 180 days	-	-	2,513
	$ 1,936,758	$ 1,632,084	$ 572,347

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, accounts receivable was all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2025, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $854,044.

C. As at March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's accounts receivable was their carrying amounts

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

(5) Inventories

	March 31, 2026		
	Cost	Allowance For inventory Valuation losses	Book value
Supplies	$ 13,653	$ -	$ 13,653

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance For inventory Valuation losses	Book value
Supplies	$ 13,653	$ -	$ 13,653

	March 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance For inventory Valuation losses	Book value
Supplies	$ 12,460	$ -	$ 12,460

The cost recognised for the year:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Charter hire and other costs	$ 1,097,454	$ 840,564
Construction cost	324,305	18,492
	$ 1,421,759	$ 859,056

(6) Prepayments

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Prepayments to suppliers	$ 315,996	$ 156,362	$ 254,708
Prepayments for constructions	286,454	411,146	-
other	11,668	10,435	15,571
	$ 614,118	$ 577,943	$ 270,279

Prepayments to suppliers mainly arise from prepayments for charter hire and submarine cables of offshore construction.

Prepayments for constructions mainly arise from the involvement in marine construction projects.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	2026			
	Vessel equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	
	Lease	Owner-occupied	Owner-occupied	Total
At January 1				
Cost	$ 5,137,620	$ 31,830	$ 39,605	$ 5,209,055
Accumulated depreciation	(885,058)	(10,895)	(4,526)	(900,479)
	$ 4,252,562	$ 20,935	$ 35,079	$ 4,308,576
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 4,252,562	$ 20,935	$ 35,079	$ 4,308,576
Additions	105,978	5,119	-	111,097
Depreciation expense	(76,321)	(1,228)	(1,120)	(78,669)
Closing net book amount as at March 31	$ 4,282,219	$ 24,826	$ 33,959	$ 4,341,004
At March 31				
Cost	$ 5,243,598	$ 36,949	$ 39,605	$ 5,320,152
Accumulated depreciation	(961,379)	(12,123)	(5,646)	(979,148)
	$ 4,282,219	$ 24,826	$ 33,959	$ 4,341,004

	2025			
	Vessel equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	
	Lease	Owner-occupied	Owner-occupied	Total
At January 1				
Cost	$ 4,529,979	$ 14,241	$ 8,729	$ 4,552,949
Accumulated depreciation	(628,177)	(7,071)	(1,495)	(636,743)
	$ 3,901,802	$ 7,170	$ 7,234	$ 3,916,206
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 3,901,802	$ 7,170	$ 7,234	$ 3,916,206
Additions	22,630	481	-	23,111
Depreciation expense	(68,207)	(645)	(310)	(69,162)
Closing net book amount as at March 31	$ 3,856,225	$ 7,006	$ 6,924	$ 3,870,155
At March 31				
Cost	$ 4,552,609	$ 14,722	$ 8,729	$ 4,576,060
Accumulated depreciation	(696,384)	(7,716)	(1,805)	(705,905)
	$ 3,856,225	$ 7,006	$ 6,924	$ 3,870,155

Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(8) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including buildings, transportation equipment, business vehicles and wharf. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 10 year(s). Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise vessels, temporary offices and parking spaces. Low-value assets comprise printers.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation expense are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Land-wharf	$ 6,329	$ 6,538	$ 7,194
Buildings	25,741	31,075	12,195
Transportation equipment	9,447	7,496	9,083
Bareboat chartered vessels	270,240	281,989	158,265
Other equipment-wharf	23,985	24,776	27,233
	$ 335,742	$ 351,874	$ 213,970

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	Depreciation expense	Depreciation expense
Land-wharf	$ 209	$ 209
Buildings	3,581	1,093
Transportation equipment	1,531	1,160
Bareboat chartered vessels	11,749	5,862
Other equipment-wharf	791	793
	$ 17,861	$ 9,117

D. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the additions to right-of-use assets were $3,482 and $169,726, respectively.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liability	$ 2,430	$ 1,483
Expense on short-term lease contracts	$ 291,374	$ 341,882
Expense on lease of low-value assets	$ 46	$ 57
Gain on lease modification	$ 24	$ -

F. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were $310,559 and $351,745, respectively.

(9) Other non-current assets

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Prepayments for equipment	$ 8,381,363	$ 6,269,224	$ 1,215,159
Guarantee deposits paid	14,691	26,894	16,055
Others	-	-	9
	$ 8,396,054	$ 6,296,118	$ 1,231,223

A. Prepayments for equipment mainly arise from the newly constructed vessel equipment and vessel equipment improvements. Details of capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred are provided in Note 9(2).

B. Amount of borrowing costs capitalised as part of prepayments for equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalisation are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2026		2025	
Amount capitalised	$	19,395	$	-
Range of the interest rates for capitalisation		2.28%-2.45%		-

(10) Short-term borrowings (December 31, 2025: None)

Type of loans	March 31, 2026		Interest rate range	Collateral
Unsecured bank borrowings	$	250,000	1.86%	None

Type of loans	March 31, 2025		Interest rate range	Collateral
Unsecured bank borrowings	$	50,000	1.86%	None

For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, interest expenses recognized in profit or loss are disclosed in Note 6(22).

(11) Other payables

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
Output VAT	$	86,263	$	10	$	28,035
Wages and salaries payable		44,756		87,913		32,499
Vessel operating expenses payable		34,436		19,466		34,704
Employees' compensation payable		27,950		25,206		21,147
Payable on machinery and equipment		18,533		10,315		17,773
Maintenance fees payable		11,207		17,784		19,256
VAT payable		-		51,457		-
Others		46,708		44,262		35,210
	$	269,853	$	256,413	$	188,624

(12) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral		March 31, 2026
Long-term bank borrowings					
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 30, 2022 to December 30, 2029; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $36,488 thousands.	2.23%-2.28%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment	$	851,382
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from April 18, 2022 to April 18, 2026; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $25,000 thousands.	2.37%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment		274,000
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 30, 2021 to June 30, 2027; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in semi-annual installments in the amount of $14,545 thousands.	2.37%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment		43,636
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 13, 2025 to March 13, 2030; with a grace period of 1 year; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $1,500 thousands.	2.28%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment		50,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral		March 31, 2026
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from January 2, 2025 to January 2, 2028; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable at maturity.	2.28%	None		879,200
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from April 8, 2025 to October 8, 2027; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable at maturity.	2.45%	None		640,000
					2,738,218
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings				(	455,042)
				$	2,283,176

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral		December 31, 2025
Long-term bank borrowings					
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 30, 2022 to December 30, 2029; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $36,488 thousands.	2.23%-2.28%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment	$	887,870
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from April 18, 2022 to April 18, 2026; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $25,000 thousands.	2.37%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment		299,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral		December 31, 2025
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 30, 2021 to June 30, 2027; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $14,545 thousands.	2.37%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment		43,636
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 13, 2025 to March 13, 2030 with a grace period of 1 year; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $1,500 thousands.	2.28%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment		50,000
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from January 2, 2025 to January 2, 2028; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable at maturity.	2.28%	None		479,200
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from April 8, 2025 to October 8, 2027; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable at maturity.	2.45%	None		640,000
					2,399,706
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings				(	478,542)
				$	1,921,164

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	March 31, 2025
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 30, 2022 to December 30, 2029; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $36,488 thousands.	2.23%-2.28%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment	$ 997,333
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from April 18, 2022 to April 18, 2026; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $25,000 thousands.	2.37%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment	374,000
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 30, 2021 to June 30, 2027; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $14,545 thousands.	2.37%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment	72,727
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 13, 2025 to March 13, 2030 with a grace period of 1 year; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable in quarterly installments in the amount of $1,500 thousands.	2.28%	Pledged deposits and vessel equipment	50,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	March 31, 2025
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from January 2, 2025 to January 2, 2028; interest is repayable monthly; principal is repayable at maturity.	2.28%	None	329,200
				1,823,260
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings				(275,042)
				$ 1,548,218

The Company is subject to certain financial covenant requirements prior to the repayment of the related borrowings. As of March 31, 2026, the Company was in compliance with all such requirements.

(13) Pensions

A.

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

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were $267 and $317, respectively.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to $435.

B.

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

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, were $4,144 and $3,128, respectively.

(14) Share-based payment

A. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Group's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Employee stock options (1)-A	2024.02.22	2500	-	Vested immediately
Employee stock options (1)-B	2024.05.15	2500	5 years	Note
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2025.11.13	887	-	Vested immediately

Note: The vesting conditions are that 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% of the employee stock options can be exercised after 1 year, 2 years, 3 years and 4 years from the grant date.

The share-based payment arrangements above are settled by equity.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

	2026	
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	2,495	$ 26.00
Options exercised	(593)	26.00
Options outstanding at March 31	1,902	26.00
Options exercisable at March 31	476	26.00

	2025	
Employee stock options (1)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1 (same as options outstanding at March 31)	2,495	$ 26.00
Options exercisable at March 31	-	26.00

Note: Certain exercised share options for which the registration of capital increase has not yet been completed are presented under " Advance receipts for share capital."

C. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

		March 31, 2026		
Issue date approved	Expiry date	No. of options (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	
2024.02.22	2025.02.21	2,500	$	16
2024.05.15	2029.05.14	1,902		26
2025.11.13	2025.11.13	-		168

		December 31, 2025		
Issue date approved	Expiry date	No. of options (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	
2024.02.22	2025.02.21	2,500	$	16
2024.05.15	2029.05.14	2,495		26
2025.11.13	2025.11.13	-		168

		March 31, 2025		
Issue date approved	Expiry date	No. of options (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	
2024.02.22	2025.02.21	2,500	$	16
2024.05.15	2029.05.14	2,500		26

D. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility (Note)	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options (1)-A	2024.02.22	16.00	44.08%	0.50 year	1.8%	1.04%	35.33
Employee stock options (1)-B	2024.05.15	26.00	64.60%	3.75 years	1.8%	1.44%	28.53
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2025.11.13	168.00	44.87%	0.003 years	0.0%	1.22%	2.4449

Note: Expected price volatility rate was estimated using the historical closing price of the most recent period in the same industry with length of this period approximate to the length of the stock options' expected life as the stock price, and the annualised standard deviation of return on the stock during this period.

E. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2026		2025	
Equity-settled	$	4,775	$	9,020

(15) Share capital

A. As of March 31, 2026, the Company's authorised capital was $2,000,000, consisting of 200,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including employee stock options, preferred shares with warrants and corporate bonds with warrants), and the paid-in capital was $1,753,614 with a par value of NT$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

B. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands) are as follows:

	2026	2025
January 1 (same as March 31)	175,361	156,561

(16) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

	2026			
	Share premium	Employee stock options	Other	Total
At January 1	$ 4,085,267	$ 48,631	$ 214	$ 4,134,112
Compensation costs of employee stock options	-	4,775	-	4,775
At March 31	$ 4,085,267	$ 53,406	$ 214	$ 4,138,887

	2025		
	Share premium	Employee stock options	Total
At January 1	$ 1,104,776	$ 22,973	$ 1,127,749
Compensation costs of employee stock options	-	9,020	9,020
At March 31	$ 1,104,776	$ 31,993	$ 1,136,769

(17) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.

B. The Company's dividend policy is summarised below:

Considering that the Company is currently in the stage of corporate growth, the dividend policy is based on the different business development stage, profit situation, future investment and operating plans and changes in the industrial environment as well as shareholders' interest and the Company's long-term general plans. Dividends shall be appropriately distributed in the form of cash or stock. The ratio of cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed. However, the distribution types and ratio of the abovementioned earnings may be purposed by the Board of Directors based on the actual net income and funds status and be resolved by the shareholders.

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

D. The appropriation of 2025 earnings as proposed by the Board of Directors on April 8, 2026 and the appropriation of 2024 earnings as resolved by the shareholders on June 30, 2025 are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 176,898		$ 123,421	
Cash dividends	985,342	$ 5.60	313,123	$ 2.00
	$ 1,162,240		$ 436,544	

E. As of May 13, 2026, the appropriations of 2025 earnings have not been resolved by the Company's Board of Directors.

(18) Operating revenue

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Charter hire revenue	$ 864,580	$ 1,012,081
Revenue from contracts with customers	908,395	141,119
Total	$ 1,772,975	$ 1,153,200

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of services over time in the following:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Timing of revenue recognition		
Over time		
-Construction revenue	$ 374,779	$ 18,171
-Catering, accommodation, and housekeeping services	30,863	40,043
-Other income		
-Equipment utilization services	487,356	64,450
-Other services	15,397	18,455
	$ 908,395	$ 141,119

B. Contract assets and liabilities

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	January 1, 2025
Current contract assets:				
Construction contract	$ 11,599	$ 3,179	$ -	$ 1,691
Current contract liabilities:				
Construction contract	$ 287,666	$ 366,404	$ 84,500	$ 87,313

C. Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Advance sales receipts	$ 327,992	$ 7,587

D. Unfulfilled long-term construction contracts

The transaction price of the long-term construction contracts that are partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, amounted to $1,903,947 and $2,344,553, respectively. Management expects that the transaction price of the unsatisfied contracts as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, will be recognised as revenue amounting to $1,632,750 and $739,785, respectively, during the periods from April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027 and from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

E. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
First year	$ 3,935,146	$ 2,863,902	$ 3,933,442
Second year	2,075,826	1,742,907	1,013,025
Third year	2,077,281	2,309,751	1,719,778
Fourth year	1,366,956	1,366,956	904,288
Fifth year	1,366,956	1,366,956	904,288
	$ 10,822,165	$ 9,650,472	$ 8,474,821

F. As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025, advance charter hire receipts amounted to NT$421,722, NT$47,461, and NT$98, respectively, and were presented under "Other Current Liabilities."

(19) Interest income

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 2,722	$ 10,857
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	541	960
	$ 3,263	$ 11,817

(20) Other income

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Other income, others	$ 202	$ 392

(21) Other gains and losses

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	($ 6,450)	$ 92,682
Gains arising from lease modifications	24	-
Others	-	(2,534)
	($ 6,426)	$ 90,148

(22) Financial costs

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	$ 8,054	$ 10,053
Lease liabilities	2,430	1,483
Others	5	86
	$ 10,489	$ 11,622

(23) Expenses by nature

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Employee benefit expense	$ 123,083	$ 97,090
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	78,669	69,162
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	17,861	9,117
	$ 219,613	$ 175,369

(24) Employee benefit expense

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Wages and salaries	$ 100,273	$ 73,507
Employee stock options	4,775	9,020
Labour and health insurance fees	8,414	7,059
Pension costs	4,411	3,445
Other personnel expenses	5,210	4,059
	$ 123,083	$ 97,090

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall be 1% to 3% for employees' compensation, of which at least 5% of total amount of employees' compensation shall be set aside for non-managerial employees, and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

B. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, employees' compensation was accrued at $2,967 and $3,612, respectively; while directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at $270 and $230, respectively. The amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

   The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for the three months ended March 31, 2026 were estimated and accrued based on 1.1% and 0.1% of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period.

   For 2025, the employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors amounted to $24,983 and $2,271, respectively, which were consistent with the amounts recognised in the 2025 financial statements.

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

(25) Income tax

A. (a) Income tax expense

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2026		2025	
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the year	$	44,707	$	50,463
Prior year income tax underestimation		1,248		-
Total current tax	$	45,955	$	50,463
Deferred income tax:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		9,793		18,825
Income tax expense	$	55,748	$	69,288

(b)The Group's income tax returns through 2024 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(26) Earnings per share

	Three months ended March 31, 2026			
		Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)		Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share					
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$	210,720	175,361	$	1.20
Diluted earnings per share					
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent		210,720	175,361		
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares					
Employee stock options		-	153		
Employees' compensation		-	1,490		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$	210,720	177,004	$	1.19

	Three months ended March 31, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 255,215	156,561	$ 1.63
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	255,215	156,561	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employee stock options	-	1,427	
Employees' compensation	-	92	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 255,215	158,080	$ 1.61

(27) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 111,097	$ 23,111
Less: Opening balance of prepayments for equipment	(6,269,224)	(1,186,021)
Add: Ending balance of prepayments for equipment	8,381,363	1,215,159
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	10,315	620
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipmnt	(18,533)	(17,773)
Less: Capitalised interest payments	(19,395)	-
Cash paid during the year	$ 2,195,623	$ 35,096

(28) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2026			
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ -	$ 2,399,706	$ 356,869	$ 2,756,575
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	250,000	338,512	(16,709)	571,803
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	1,703	1,703
At March 31	$ 250,000	$ 2,738,218	$ 341,863	$ 3,330,081

	2025			
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ -	$ 1,505,548	$ 54,383	$ 1,559,931
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	50,000	317,712	(8,323)	359,389
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	169,714	169,714
At March 31	$ 50,000	$ 1,823,260	$ 215,774	$ 2,089,034

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Hung Hua Construction Co., Ltd.	The Company’s parent company
Jung Hsing Marine Construction Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Po-Lin Chen	The Company’s chairman
Chung-Pang Chen	The Company’s director
Tsung-Hsing Chen	Lineal relative of the Company’s chairman

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Purchases and other operating costs

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2026		2025	
Charter hire cost:				
Hung Hua Construction Co., Ltd.	$	4,540	$	7,037
Jung Hsing Marine Construction Co., Ltd.		1,666		1,530
Construction cost:				
Hung Hua Construction Co., Ltd.		94		-
Other operating costs:				
Jung Hsing Marine Construction Co., Ltd.		-		39
Total	$	6,300	$	8,606

The Group's purchase prices for charter hire cost and construction cost from related parties are the same as those of general suppliers. The payment terms are 60 days after the invoice date. For general suppliers, the payment terms are 30 to 60 days after the invoice date.

The Group's other operating costs from related parties mainly arise from general affairs expenditure such as vessel repair.

B. Receivables from related parties

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
Other receivables: (shown as 'other current assets')						
Hung Hua Construction Co., Ltd.		-		-		6
Total	$	-	$	-	$	6

Other receivables pertain to payments of transportation expenses on behalf of related parties.

C. Payables to related parties

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
Hung Hua Construction Co., Ltd.	$	5,770	$	1,965	$	7,043
Jung Hsing Marine Construction Co., Ltd.		1,716		1,063		1,580
Total	$	7,486	$	3,028	$	8,623

Accounts payable to related parties mainly arise from construction and charter hire payments. The payables bear no interest.

D. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the borrowings from financial institutions and non-financial institutions were jointly guaranteed by Po-Lin Chen.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, the borrowings from financial institutions and non-financial institutions were jointly guaranteed by Po-Lin Chen, Chung-Pang Chen and Tsung-Hsing Chen.

E. Operating expenses

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Hung Hua Construction Co., Ltd.	$ -	$ 300

Operating expenses mainly arise from office rent expense.

(3) Key management compensation

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Short-term employee benefits	$ 38,425	$ 37,618
Post-employment benefits	74	73
Share-based payment	4,057	7,649
	$ 42,556	$ 45,340

8. Pledged Assets

The Group's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value			
Pledged asset	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	Purpose
Restricted bank deposits (shown as current financial assets at amortised cost)	$ 70,822	$ 62,454	$ 57,047	Short-term borrowings and performance guarantee
Restricted bank deposits (shown as non-current financial assets at amortised cost)	63,824	34,444	32,086	Long-term borrowings
Property, plant and equipment-vessel equipment	3,170,759	3,183,967	3,232,942	Long-term borrowings
	$ 3,305,405	$ 3,280,865	$ 3,322,075	

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies:

None.

(2) Commitments:

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

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment	$ 9,804,474	$ 10,738,082	$ 4,114,402

It mainly pertains to newly constructed vessel equipment and vessel equipment improvements. The amount that had been paid is provided in Note 6(9), Prepayments for equipment.

B. As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the performance letters of guarantee issued by the Group for performance of construction projects amounted to $925,007, $451,767 and $422,060, respectively.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The appropriation of 2025 earnings was approved by the Board of Directors on April 8, 2026. For details of the appropriation of earnings, please refer to Note 6(17).

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Financial assets			
Financial assets amortised cost	$ 2,788,831	$ 3,484,448	$ 2,989,609
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	$ 5,076,515	$ 4,136,718	$ 2,463,107
Lease liabilities	$ 341,863	$ 356,869	$ 215,774

Note: Financial assets at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost (current and non-current), notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables (including related parties) and guarantee deposits paid. Financial liabilities at amortised cost include short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties) and long-term borrowings (including current portion).

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as use of foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	March 31, 2026		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 22,854	32.00	$ 731,328
EUR:NTD	54,689	36.71	2,007,633
SGD:NTD	1,088	24.80	26,982
NOK:NTD	2,113	3.31	6,994
			$ 2,772,937
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 8,103	32.00	$ 259,296
EUR:NTD	26,721	36.71	980,928
SGD:NTD	334	24.80	8,283
NOK:NTD	148,728	3.31	492,290
			$ 1,740,797

	December 31, 2025				
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$	18,686	31.43	$	587,301
EUR:NTD		32,129	36.90		1,185,560
SGD:NTD		465	24.45		11,369
				$	1,784,230
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$	10,427	31.43	$	327,721
EUR:NTD		28,630	36.90		1,056,447
SGD:NTD		628	24.45		15,355
				$	1,399,523

	March 31, 2025				
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$	43,547	33.21	$	1,446,196
EUR:NTD		29,215	35.97		1,050,864
SGD:NTD		17	24.77		421
NOK:NTD		94,500	3.17		299,565
RMB:NTD		305	4.57		1,394
				$	2,798,440
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$	6,298	33.21	$	209,157
EUR:NTD		303	35.97		10,899
SGD:NTD		102	24.77		2,527
				$	222,583

ii. The total exchange (loss) gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, amounted to ($6,450) and $92,682, respectively.

iii. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Three months ended March 31, 2026		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 5,851	$ -
EUR:NTD	1%	16,061	-
SGD:NTD	1%	216	-
NOK:NTD	1%	56	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 2,074	$ -
EUR:NTD	1%	7,847	-
SGD:NTD	1%	66	-
NOK:NTD	1%	3,938	-

	Three months ended March 31, 2025				
	Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss		Comprehensive income	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	1%	$	11,570	$	-
EUR:NTD	1%		8,407		-
SGD:NTD	1%		3		-
NOK:NTD	1%		2,397		-
RMB:NTD	1%		11		-
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	1%	$	1,673	$	-
EUR:NTD	1%		87		-
SGD:NTD	1%		20		-

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.

ii. If the borrowing interest rate of New Taiwan dollars had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 would have increased/decreased by $23,906 and $14,986, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.

ii. The Group manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire company's concern. According to the Group's credit policy, the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

iii. The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

iv. The Group adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition: If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

v. The Group applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss in accordance with customer types.

	2026	2025
At January 1	$ 1,024	$ 391
Provision for impairment	267	96
At March 31	$ 1,291	$ 487

vi. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of contract assets, accounts and notes receivable. On March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Not past due	Up to 90 days past due	Total
At March 31, 2026			
Expected loss rate	0.05%	0.05%	
Total book value	$ 1,937,604	$ 10,753	$ 1,948,357
Loss allowance	$ 1,285	$ 6	$ 1,291

	Not past due	Up to 90 days past due	Total
At December 31, 2025			
Expected loss rate	0.06%	0.06%	
Total book value	$ 1,179,249	$ 456,014	$ 1,635,263
Loss allowance	$ 739	$ 285	$ 1,024

	Not past due	Up to 90 days past due	91 to 180 days past due
At March 31, 2025			
Expected loss rate	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%-100%
Total book value	$ 353,759	$ 216,095	$ 2,513
Loss allowance	$ 355	$ 130	$ 2

	Total
At March 31, 2025	
Expected loss rate	
Total book value	$ 572,437
Loss allowance	$ 487

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

ii. Group treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. As at March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025, the Group held money market position of $693,064, $1,688,527 and $2,305,295, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

iii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

March 31, 2026	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 74,714	$ 69,624	$ 169,846	$ 54,413
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	510,587	234,093	1,403,881	818,416

December 31, 2025	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 75,855	$ 69,960	$ 171,840	$ 68,251
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	525,000	209,701	1,378,948	471,609

March 31, 2025	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 41,084	$ 38,975	$ 92,168	$ 63,061
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	313,802	482,772	1,133,207	-

Except for the above, the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities mature within 1 year.

(3) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

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

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

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Except for financial instruments not measured at fair value, the carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables and long-term borrowings (including current portion), are approximate to their fair values.

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

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

(there were no such transactions as of March 31, 2025)

March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 120,000	$ 120,000

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 120,000	$ 120,000

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

i. The instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed shares. The Group uses the closing price as market quoted prices.

ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).

iii. When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Group adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

iv. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

v. The Group takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Group's credit quality.

D. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

(there were no such transactions as of March 31, 2025)

	2026
	Equity instruments
Balance at January 1 (same as March 31)	$ 120,000

F. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

G. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

(there were no such transactions as of March 31, 2025)

	Fair value at March 31, 2026	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity					
Unlisted shares	$ 120,000	Discounted cash flow	Weighted average cost of capital	15.42%-16.42%	The higher the weighted average cost of capital, the lower the fair value;
			Discount for lack of marketability	20%-30%	The higher the long-term revenue growth rate and long-term pre-tax operating margin, the higher the fair value;

	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity					
Unlisted shares	$ 120,000	Discounted cash flow	Weighted average cost of capital	15.42%-16.42%	The higher the weighted average cost of capital, the lower the fair value;
			Discount for lack of marketability	20%-30%	The higher the long-term revenue growth rate and long-term pre-tax operating margin, the higher the fair value;

H. The Group has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. Based on the Group's assessment, there is no material impact on profit or loss or other comprehensive income if the inputs used to valuation models have changed.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

C. Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 1.

D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

E. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period: None.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investee in Mainland China): Please refer to Table 2.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

None.

14. Segment Information

(1) General information

The chief operating decision-maker, Board of Directors, who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Group as a whole, has identified that the Group has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Group's segment profit (loss) is measured with the operating profit (loss) before tax, which is used as a basis for the Group in assessing the performance of the operating segments. The accounting policies and accounting estimates of the operating segment and the significant accounting policies, significant accounting estimates and assumptions described in Notes 4 and 5 are the same.

Dong Fang Offshore Co., Ltd.
Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associated and joint ventures)
Three months ended March 31, 2026

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	As of March 31, 2026				Footnote (Note 4)
				Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Dong Fang Offshore Co., Ltd.	Apex Aviation Inc.	NA	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	4,000,000	$ 120,000	4.6%	$ 120,000	None

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities, in accordance with IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'.

Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is non-related party.

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

Dong Fang Offshore Co., Ltd.
Information of investees
Three months ended March 31, 2026

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(except as otherwise indicated)

				Original Investment Amount		Balance as of March 31, 2026				
Investor	Investee	Location	Main Business Activities	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	Number of Shares	Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee for the Period	Investment Income (Loss) Recognised by the Group for the Period
Dong Fang Offshore Co., Ltd.	Dong Fang Offshore Solutions Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Port, marine transportation and maritime consultancy services	$ 12,463	$ -	1,000,000	100%	$ 25,730	($ 6,030)	($ 6,030)

Note : Intercompany transactions within the Group has been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.