

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

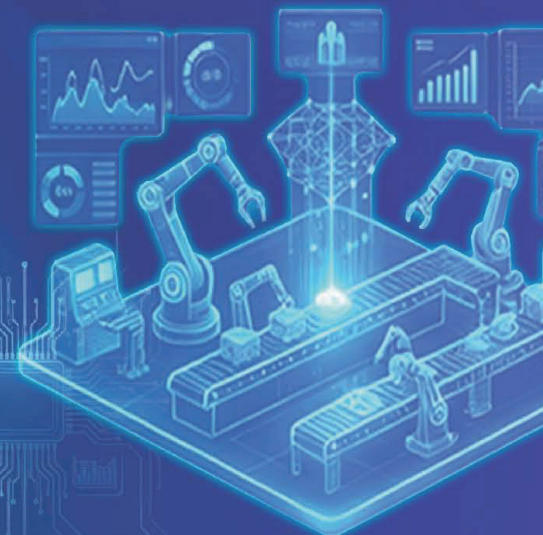
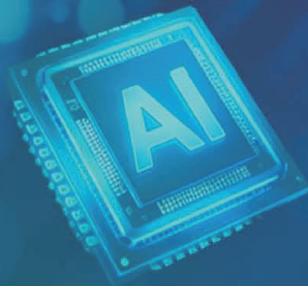
2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting Meeting Handbook

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✦ Precision Manufacturing

✦ Vertical Integration

✦ Future Technologies



May 29, 2026

Table of Contents

One.	Meeting Procedure	1
Two.	Meeting Agenda	2
	I. Matters to be Reported.....	3
	II. Matters for Approval	10
	III. Discussion Items	12
	IV. Extraordinary Motions.....	15
Three.	Attachments	
	I. Business Report	16
	II. Audit and Risk Committee’s Audit Report	19
	III. Independent CPA’s Report and Financial Statements	20
	IV. Comparison Table of the Revised Articles of the Procedures for the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets	44
Four.	Appendices	
	I. Rules and Procedures of Shareholders’ Meeting	48
	II. Articles of Incorporation.....	52
	III. Shareholdings of Directors and Independent Directors	63

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Procedure

Meeting Type: On-site Shareholders' Meeting

Time of Meeting: May 29, 2026 (Friday) at 9:00 a.m.

Location of Meeting: No.2 Ziyou Street, Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City

- I. Report the total number of shares represented at this AGM
- II. Meeting Commencement Announcement
- III. Chairperson's Address
- IV. Report Items
- V. Matters for Approval
- VI. Discussion Items
- VII. Extraordinary Motions
- VIII. Adjournment

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Agenda

- I. Chairman to announce the commencement of meeting
- II. Report Items
 - (I) 2025 business report
 - (II) Audit and Risk Committee's review report on the final accounts statements for 2025
 - (III) Report on the distribution of employee remuneration for 2025
 - (IV) Report on the distribution of cash dividends from earnings of 2025
 - (V) Report on the Company's new indirect investment in China
 - (VI) Status report of domestic corporate bond issuance
- III. Matters for Approval
 - (I) Ratification of the Company's 2025 business report and financial statements
 - (II) Ratification of the Company's 2025 earnings distribution table
- IV. Discussion Items
 - (I) Amendments to the Company's "Guidelines for Handling Acquisition and Disposal of Assets"
 - (II) Proposed to lift the non-competition restrictions on directors
- V. Extraordinary Motions
- VI. Adjournment

Matters to be Reported

Cause of motion I:

2025 business report. Please review.

Explanation:

- I. Please refer to Annex I (pages 16~18) for the business report.
- II. Please refer to Attachment III (pages 20~43) for the Financial Statements.

Cause of motion II:

Audit and Risk Committee's review report on the final accounts statements for 2025. Please review.

Description:

Please refer to Attachment II (page 19) for the Audit and Risk Committee's review report.

Cause of motion III:

Report on the distribution of employee remuneration for 2025. Please review.

Description:

- I. According to Article 28 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company makes profit, 5% to 7% should be allocated for employee remuneration.
- II. The employee remuneration totaled NT\$11,752,181,322 in 2025, distributed in cash, taking up 5% of the profit of the year. There is no difference between the above resolution and the ratified cost for 2025.

Cause of motion IV:

Report on the distribution of cash dividends from earnings of 2025.

Please review.

Description:

- I. This motion is in accordance with Article 28-1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, authorizing the Board of Directors to decide whether to distribute the entire or part of the dividends and bonuses in the form of cash.
- II. The available earnings for distribution were NT\$100,931,672,888 at the end of the 2025 period, and the Company distributed dividends of NT\$7.2.
- III. The cash dividends will be calculated to the nearest NT\$. The remainder will be transferred into the account of the Employee Welfare Committee.
- IV. The Board of Directors is authorized to determine the ex-dividend date for the cash and stock dividend distribution and other related matters.
- V. Prior to the ex-dividend date for the distribution, if the number of total shares outstanding has changed due to the repurchasing of shares by the Company, the transfer of treasury shares to employees, or the conversion of shares from domestic convertible bonds, etc., so that the ratios of the stock dividends and cash dividends are changed and need to be adjusted, the Chairman is authorized to make such adjustments.

Cause of motion V:

Report on the Company's new indirect investment in China. Please review.

Description:

In 2025, the Company's investments in China were approved by the Department of Investment Review of the Ministry of Economic Affairs as follows:

Approval Code	Company name	Amount approved (USD)
Jing-Shou-Shen-Zi No. 11420533310	SFA Semicon (Suzhou) Corporation	10,118,400
Jing-Shou-Shen-Zi No. 11420141370	Qingdao New Core Technology Co., Ltd.	32,336,405

Cause of motion VI:

Status report of domestic corporate bond issuance. Please review.

Description:

The Company issued domestic unsecured ordinary corporate bond convertible bonds, with the issuance details as follows:

Unit: NT\$'000

Tranche/ Category	The 2nd issue of unsecured ordinary corporate bonds for 2025		
Date of Approval	April 29, 2025		
Date of Issuance	May 9, 2025		
Total Issuance Amount	8,350,000		
Face Value	1,000		
Issue Price	Par at date of issuance		
Type of Bonds	Coupon A	Coupon B	Coupon C
Issuance Amount	300,000	5,700,000	2,350,000
Term	2025.5.9	2025.5.9	2025.5.9
	∩ 2028.5.9	∩ 2030.5.9	∩ 2035.5.9
Coupon rate (fixed rate)	1.95%	2.00%	2.15%
Interest Payment	From the date of the issuance, a simple interest is calculated and distributed once a year per coupon rate		
Principal Payment	100% principal repayment upon maturity		
Trustee	Bank SinoPac		
Principal and interest payment agent	The Chengchung Branch of Bank SinoPac		
Exercise of the Issuance	Exercised in Q2 2025		

Unit: NT\$'000

Tranche/ Category	The 3rd issue of unsecured ordinary corporate bonds for 2025			
Date of Approval	August 7, 2025			
Date of Issuance	August 18, 2025			
Total Issuance Amount	11,400,000			
Face Value	1,000			
Issue Price	Par at date of issuance			
Type of Bonds	Coupon A	Coupon B	Coupon C	Coupon D
Issuance Amount	3,500,000	6,000,000	100,000	1,800,000
Term	2025.8.18	2025.8.18	2025.8.18	2025.8.18
	∩ 2028.8.18	∩ 2030.8.18	∩ 2032.8.18	∩ 2035.8.18
Coupon rate (fixed rate)	1.85%	1.88%	1.93%	1.99%
Interest Payment	From the date of the issuance, a simple interest is calculated and distributed once a year per coupon rate			
Principal Payment	100% principal repayment upon maturity			
Trustee	Bank SinoPac			
Principal and interest payment agent	The Chengchung Branch of Bank SinoPac			
Exercise of the Issuance	Exercised in Q3 2025			

Unit: NT\$'000

Tranche/Category	2025 fourth tranche of unsecured common corporate bonds		
Date of Approval	October 27, 2025		
Date of Issuance	November 5, 2025		
Total Issuance Amount	16,250,000		
Face Value	1,000		
Issue Price	Par at date of issuance		
Type of Bonds	Coupon A	Coupon B	Coupon C
Issuance Amount	7,350,000	1,000,000	7,900,000
Term	2025.11.5	2025.11.5	2025.11.5
	∩	∩	∩
	2030.11.5	2032.11.5	2035.11.5
Coupon rate (fixed rate)	1.67%	1.73%	1.77%
Interest Payment	From the date of the issuance, a simple interest is calculated and distributed once a year per coupon rate		
Principal Payment	100% principal repayment upon maturity		
Trustee	Bank SinoPac		
Principal and interest payment agent	The Chengchung Branch of Bank SinoPac		
Exercise of the Issuance	Exercised in Q4 2025		

Unit: NT\$'000

Tranche/ Category	The 1st issue of unsecured ordinary corporate bonds for 2026			
Date of Approval	January 5, 2026			
Date of Issuance	January 14, 2026			
Total Issuance Amount	12,500,000			
Face Value	1,000			
Issue Price	Par at date of issuance			
Type of Bonds	Coupon A	Coupon B	Coupon C	Coupon D
Issuance Amount	1,100,000	7,100,000	900,000	3,400,000
Term	2026.1.14	2026.1.14	2026.1.14	2026.1.14
	∩	∩	∩	∩
	2029.1.14	2031.1.14	2033.1.14	2036.1.14
Coupon rate (fixed rate)	1.65%	1.68%	1.72%	1.75%
Interest Payment	From the date of the issuance, a simple interest is calculated and distributed once a year per coupon rate			
Principal Payment	100% principal repayment upon maturity			
Trustee	Bank SinoPac			
Principal and interest payment agent	The Chengchung Branch of Bank SinoPac			
Exercise of the Issuance	Completely exercised in Q1 2026			

Matters for Approval

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Cause of motion I:

The 2025 business report and financial statements have been completed.
Please review.

Description:

- I. The Company's 2025 business report and financial statements have been reviewed and completed by the Audit and Risk Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.
- II. Please refer to Attachment I through Attachment III (pages 16-43) for the documents mentioned above.

Resolution:

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Cause of motion II:

Ratification of the Company's 2025 earnings distribution table. Please review.

Description:

The Company's 2025 earnings distribution table has been reviewed and completed by the Audit and Risk Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. Please refer to the earnings distribution table.

Resolution:

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.
Earnings Allocation Table
2025

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount	Remarks
Net Income of 2025	189,353,852,058	
Less: 2025 Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	588,518,838	
Add: 2025 remeasurements of defined benefit plans	26,446,950	
Less: 2025 recognition of changes in subsidiaries ownership	2,051,086	
Add: Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method for 2025	173,369,791	
The total amount of after-tax net income for the period and other items adjusted to the current year's undistributed earnings other than after-tax net income for the period	188,963,098,875	
Minus: Legal Reserve (10%)	18,896,309,888	
Less: special reserve allocation	10,715,292,305	
Earnings in 2025 available for distribution	159,351,496,682	
Add: Unappropriated retained earnings at the beginning of period	998,697,878,030	
Retained earnings available for distribution as of December 31, 2025	1,158,049,374,712	
Distributable Items		
Cash Dividends	100,931,672,888	NT\$7.2 per share
Unappropriated retained earnings	1,057,117,701,824	

Note 1: Priority to distribute 2025 available earnings.

Note 2: According to Article 28-1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to draft an appropriation plan in accordance with the dividend policy.

Chairman: Young Liu

Manager: Young Liu

Head of Accounting: ZHOU, ZONG-KAI

Discussion Items

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Cause of motion I:

Amendment to the “Operational Procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets”, please review.

Description:

- I. In order to comply with the amendments to certain provisions of the “Regulations Governing the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets by Public Companies” as revised by the FSC under JGZFZ Order No. 1140383333 dated July 24, 2025, the Company has accordingly revised certain provisions of its “Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets.”
- II. Details of the revisions are described as follows;
 - (I) The Company’s acquisition or disposal of equipment for operational use is part of the Company’s ordinary course of business, and in consideration of the materiality principle in information disclosure, the threshold for public announcement and filing is therefore relaxed to 5% of paid-in capital for acquisitions or disposals of such equipment with non-related parties. (Article 14, as amended)
 - (II) The Company has a need to conduct cash management through investments in fixed-income bonds to enhance cash yield, and based on the materiality principle in information disclosure and taking into account the risk characteristics of such financial instruments, in order to avoid frequent disclosures, the threshold for public announcement and filing is therefore relaxed to 5% of paid-in capital for acquisitions or disposals of government bonds, corporate bonds, and general financial bonds not involving equity interests with non-related parties. (Article 14, as amended)
 - (III) In line with the Company’s operational scale, and taking into account the principle of consistency between authorization thresholds and disclosure thresholds, in order to avoid the highest authorization level having a review threshold lower than the disclosure standard, the monetary thresholds requiring approval by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors are therefore adjusted to enhance the Company’s operational efficiency. (Article 7, as amended)
- III. The revisions to certain provisions of the “Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets” have been approved by the Company’s Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors on October 27, 2025.
- IV. Please refer to Attachments IV (pages 44 to 47) for the comparison table of revised provisions.

Resolution:

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Cause of motion II: Proposed to lift the non-competition restrictions on directors. Please review.

Explanation:

- I. In consideration of the professional backgrounds of the directors and independent directors, and in line with the Company's business development needs, it is proposed, pursuant to Article 209 of the Company Act, to seek the shareholders' meeting's approval to lift the non-compete restrictions on directors.
- II. Upon review, the companies and positions concurrently held by the following directors do not have a substantive competitive relationship with the Company's business scope. Such concurrent positions primarily involve the performance of oversight and governance responsibilities, without involvement in day-to-day operational decision-making, and therefore should have no adverse impact on the Company's operations.

Title	Name	Company Name and Concurrent Position	Main Responsibilities of Concurrent Positions	Nature of the business	Potential impact on the Company and shareholders' interests
Director	Chang Ching-Jui	Independent Director, iSentek Inc.	Perform duties of independent directors in accordance with laws, responsible for overseeing corporate governance, finance, and internal control systems, and providing professional advice, without participating in daily operational decision-making.	Primarily engaged in the R&D, design, manufacturing, and sales of sensor integrated circuit products, belonging to the electronic components industry.	Upon assessment, the business activities of the company do not have a substantive competitive relationship with those of the Company. The director serves solely in a supervisory capacity and is not involved in operational decision-making. In addition, the director is subject to fiduciary duties and conflict-of-interest avoidance requirements; therefore, no material adverse impact on the Company or its shareholders is anticipated.
Director	Dr. Christina Yee-Ru Liu	Independent Director, Lelon Electronics Corp.	Perform duties of independent directors in accordance with laws, participate in the operations of the Board of Directors and functional committees, oversee corporate governance and financial operations, provide independent professional opinions, and do not participate in daily management.	Primarily engaged in the manufacturing, assembly, and trading of electronic equipment, and involved in machinery wholesale as well as import and export business, belonging to the electronics manufacturing-related industry.	Upon evaluation, the company's business scope has no direct competitive relationship with the Company, and the concurrent position held is supervisory in nature; furthermore, it is subject to the duty of loyalty and conflict of interest recusal mechanisms, with no material adverse impact on the Company and shareholders' equity.

Independent Director	Hsu Tzu-Mei	Director, Kindom Development Co., Ltd.	Serve as a director, participate in corporate operational decision-making and governance oversight, and provide strategic and professional advice.	Primarily engaged in property development, construction, and related leasing and sales businesses, belonging to the construction and property industry.	Upon assessment, the company operates in a different industry from the Company and is not in competition with the Company. The relevant position is subject to fiduciary duties and conflict-of-interest avoidance principles in accordance with applicable laws; therefore, no material adverse impact on the Company or its shareholders is anticipated.
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Resolution:

Extraordinary Motions

Adjournment

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Business Report

Macroeconomic Industry: Embracing the computing power era without fear of political and economic challenges

In 2025, the global technology industry faces significant structural disruptions. Amid intensifying geopolitical tensions, escalating global tariff policies, and a highly uncertain macroeconomic environment, corporate operations face unprecedented challenges. However, crises also present opportunities. As major global cloud service providers (CSPs) significantly expand capital expenditures in artificial intelligence (AI), the focus of industry investment has clearly shifted from the end-consumer market to cloud infrastructure centered on "computing power."

In the face of a rapidly changing and unpredictable external environment, Hon Hai has not retreated. We have not only successfully withstood the impact of tariff changes and supply chain restructuring, but have also delivered strong results with growth against the trend. This achievement is attributable to the concerted efforts and resilient perseverance of over 900 thousand colleagues across the Group around the world, and also serves as the best testament to our continued creation of outstanding value for shareholders.

Corporate Strategy: Deepening the BOL Model to Drive Transformation and Upgrading

For manufacturing enterprises operating in a highly globalized environment, tariffs and geopolitics are no longer short-term cost variables, but long-term drivers of supply chain reconfiguration. Leveraging its globally established manufacturing footprint cultivated over many years and the BOL (Build, Operate, Localize) regional operating model, Hon Hai has demonstrated unparalleled flexibility in adjustment.

Through flexible cross-regional capacity allocation and the deepening of local procurement, we have effectively mitigated the risks arising from tariff policy changes in any single country; not only assisting customers in shortening delivery lead times and ensuring supply chain stability, but also further strengthening Hon Hai's irreplaceable strategic value within the global technology supply ecosystem. We are steadily transforming from a traditional contract manufacturer into a "technology manufacturing platform service company."

Financial Results: Revenue Reaches a Record High, Demonstrating Robust Discipline

Through the efforts of all colleagues, the Group's operating performance in 2025 significantly exceeded the original plan. Annual revenue exceeded NT\$8.1 trillion, representing a year-on-year increase of over 18% and setting a new historical record, reflecting the effectiveness of our economies of scale and product mix optimization, and serving as a tangible return for shareholders' long-term support.

Business Portfolio: Cloud and Networking products Becomes the Largest Business Segment, Strengthening R&D Capabilities

2025 marks a milestone in Hon Hai's transformation of its business structure. The revenue contribution by product segment is as follows: Cloud and Networking products 40%, Smart Consumer products 38%, Computing products 15%, and Components and Other products 7%. Cloud and Networking products have officially surpassed consumer electronics to become the Group's largest business segment. This marks the successful shift of our operational focus toward system integration and technology-intensive businesses.

In the field of AI infrastructure, we provide comprehensive solutions ranging from key components, module design, and liquid cooling technologies to system-level and rack-level integration (Server/Rack). The Group invests over NT\$100 billion annually in R&D (approximately 1.5%-2% of revenue), focusing on high-efficiency AI cooling, Smart Manufacturing automation, and key modules for electric vehicles, leveraging its deep engineering expertise to support the substantial demand of the computing power era. Meanwhile, under the guidance of the "3+3+3" strategy, emerging businesses such as Digital Health, Semiconductors, and low Earth orbit satellites are also progressing steadily, continuously shaping diversified growth curves.

Risk Management: Strengthening Supply Chain Resilience and Prudently Responding to Volatility

For key raw materials such as semiconductor chips, high-speed connectors, and precision mechanical components, we continue to strengthen supply chain resilience and rigorously manage related risks through strategic partnerships and diversified sourcing. In response to exchange rate fluctuations and uncertainties in the global political and economic environment, the Company continues to refine its financial hedging mechanisms and optimize capacity allocation to enhance overall operational resilience, ensuring the maintenance of operational efficiency and stable profitability under various market conditions.

Sustainability (ESG): Embedded as a Core Competency

The Group adheres to the principle that "Sustainable Management = EPS + ESG." We have obtained international certification for our carbon reduction targets from SBTi and are substantively reducing carbon emission intensity by increasing the use of renewable energy, promoting a green supply chain, and advancing the circular economy. For Hon Hai, ESG is not only a corporate citizenship responsibility, but also a core management framework for enhancing operational efficiency, managing risks, and gaining the trust of international customers.

Future Outlook: Leading AI Infrastructure to Create Long-Term Value

Looking ahead to 2026, although global economic growth is expected to remain at a moderate level of 3%, spending on AI infrastructure is projected to sustain double-digit growth. Hon Hai will leverage its leading automated manufacturing capabilities and global supply chain network to fully support global customers in accelerating AI deployment.

Challenges will always exist, but Hon Hai never stops moving forward. We will continue to advance the "3+3+3" transformation strategy and deepen our technology deployment. On behalf of the Board of Directors and the management team, I sincerely thank all shareholders for their long-term trust and support. Hon Hai will continue to uphold an attitude of integrity and pragmatism, with the entire Group working together to create more substantial and stable long-term value for all shareholders.

Chairman: Young Liu

Manager: Young Liu

Head of Accounting:
ZHOU, ZONG-KAI

Audit and Risk Committee's Audit Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's Financial Statements, 2025 Business Report and proposal for distribution of 2025 earnings. Of which, the Financial Statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan. The Financial Statements, 2025 Business Report and proposal for distribution of earnings have been audited by us as Audit and Risk Committee of the Company. We deem no inappropriateness on these documents. Pursuant to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act, we hereby submit this report. Please review.

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Convener of the Audit and Risk Committee:

March 16, 2026

Independent CPA's Report and Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as 'Hon Hai') as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors (please refer to the Other matter section), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hon Hai as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of Hon Hai in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of Hon Hai's 2025 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for Hon Hai's 2025 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Correctness of Revenue Recognition Timing

Description

Refer to Note 4(29) for accounting policies on revenue recognition.

Hon Hai primarily manufactures and sells products related to the consumer electronics industry. Sales revenue is recognised when control of the products is transferred to the customer. As products are sold worldwide, the transaction models with customers involve different trade terms, resulting in varying points in time when control of the goods is transferred. Accordingly, revenue is recognised based on the trade terms of individual customers. The process of revenue recognition involves numerous manual procedures, which may lead to inappropriate timing of revenue recognition around the balance sheet date.

As there are numerous daily sales revenue transactions and the transaction amounts prior to and after the balance sheet date are significant to the financial statements, we identified the correctness of revenue recognition timing as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- A. Assessed and tested the appropriateness of internal controls over the sales revenue for a specific period prior to and after the balance sheet date.
- B. Selected samples of sales revenue transactions for a specific period prior to and after the balance sheet date, reviewed their transaction terms, verified related supporting documents and compared with recorded entries to assess the correctness of revenue recognition timing.
- C. Sent out inventory confirmation letters for selected samples or conducted physical count of inventory quantities held and agreed to accounting records.

Allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Refer to Note 4(13) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to inventory valuation losses, and Note 6(6) for details of inventories. As at December 31, 2025, Hon Hai's inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT\$41,887,283 thousand and NT\$398,681 thousand, respectively.

Hon Hai and its subsidiaries are primarily engaged in manufacturing and sales of 3C electronic products. Due to rapid technological innovations, short lifespan of electronic products and fluctuations in market prices, there is a higher risk of inventory losses arising from market value decline or obsolescence. Hon Hai and its subsidiaries recognise inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and the net realisable value is estimated based on historical experience. An allowance for inventory valuation losses is provided for those inventories aged over a certain period and those individually identified as obsolete or damaged.

As the amounts of inventories are material, the types of inventories vary, and the estimation of net realisable value for individually obsolete or damaged inventories is subject to management's judgment, we considered the allowance for inventory valuation losses a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in relation to the provision for inventory valuation losses for individually obsolete or damaged inventories:

- A. Ensured consistent application of accounting policies in relation to allowance for inventory valuation losses and assessed the reasonableness of these policies.
- B. Validated the appropriateness of system logic of inventory aging report utilised by management to ensure proper classification of inventories aged over a certain period.
- C. Evaluated the reasonableness of inventories individually identified as obsolete or damaged by checking the related supporting documents and comparing with the information obtained from physical inventory count.
- D. Discussed with management the net realisable value of inventories aged over a certain period and individually identified as obsolete or damaged, validated respective supporting documents and reperformed the calculation.

Other matter – Reference to audits of other independent auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments accounted for under the equity method. Those financial statements were audited by other independent auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the parent company only financial statements and other related information disclosed in Note 13, relative to these investments accounted for under the equity method was based solely on the reports of other independent auditors. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balances of these investments accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT\$30,737,500 thousand and NT\$30,868,380 thousand, constituting 0.79% and 0.85% of total assets, respectively, and the related comprehensive income (loss) recognised (including the share of profit or loss in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method and the share of other comprehensive income in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method) amounted to NT\$1,185,039 thousand and (NT\$2,005,232) thousand, constituting 0.66% and 0.89% of total comprehensive income for the years then ended, respectively.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing Hon Hai’s financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hsu, Sheng-Chung Hsu, Chieh-Ju
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 16, 2026

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent accountants 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.

As the consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 201,742,246	5	\$ 42,756,421	1
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	3,086,510	-	4,918,587	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	245,753,950	7	366,339,867	10
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	157,674,477	4	68,281,891	2
1200	Other receivables		3,336,504	-	3,438,105	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	884,813,625	23	901,441,159	25
130X	Inventories	6(6)	41,488,602	1	117,983,625	3
1410	Prepayments		501,795	-	421,717	-
1470	Other current assets		1,453	-	100	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>1,538,399,162</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1,505,581,472</u>	<u>41</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	37,432,426	1	15,396,652	1
1535	Financial assets at amortised cost, net - non-current	6(4) and 8	1,603,400	-	1,630,800	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	2,285,992,967	59	2,097,094,728	58
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8)	9,582,940	-	6,628,644	-
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9) and 7	1,103,498	-	1,226,760	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(24)	1,051,843	-	1,610,386	-
1900	Other non-current assets	7	2,999,928	-	2,184,558	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>2,339,767,002</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>2,125,772,528</u>	<u>59</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 3,878,166,164</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,631,354,000</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term loans	6(10)	\$ 127,800,770	3	\$ 151,021,100	4
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	6(11)	104,643,486	3	87,516,530	2
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	734,660	-	3,641,209	-
2170	Accounts payable		50,623,293	1	39,531,717	1
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	1,140,258,089	29	1,036,144,082	29
2200	Other payables	7	347,245,079	9	366,628,554	10
2230	Current tax liabilities	6(24)	20,410,320	1	10,983,299	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current	7	164,214	-	168,080	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(12)	27,766,274	1	19,450,000	1
2399	Other current liabilities - other		36,666,483	1	42,925,791	1
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>1,856,312,668</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>1,758,010,362</u>	<u>48</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(12)	221,651,160	5	208,814,882	6
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(24)	25,735,624	1	17,454,462	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	7	949,436	-	1,076,148	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(13)	745,649	-	796,581	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>249,081,869</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>228,142,073</u>	<u>7</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>2,105,394,537</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>1,986,152,435</u>	<u>55</u>
Equity						
	Share capital	6(14)				
3100	Share capital		140,034,032	3	138,917,019	4
	Capital reserve	6(15)				
3200	Capital surplus		226,699,123	6	197,922,008	5
	Retained earnings	6(16)				
3310	Legal reserve		229,107,982	6	213,430,086	6
3320	Special reserve		42,604,521	1	113,221,954	3
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		1,187,660,977	31	1,024,330,213	28
	Other equity interest	6(17)				
3400	Other equity interest		(53,319,814)	(1)	(42,604,521)	(1)
3500	Treasury stocks	6(14)	(15,194)	-	(15,194)	-
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,772,771,627</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>1,645,201,565</u>	<u>45</u>
	Commitments and contingent liabilities	9				
	Subsequent events	11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 3,878,166,164</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,631,354,000</u>	<u>100</u>

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

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT FOR EARNINGS PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

Items	Notes	Years ended December 31,				
		2025		2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
4000	Operating revenue	6(18) and 7	\$ 2,901,091,239	100	\$ 3,272,284,712	100
5000	Operating costs	6(6)(21) and 7	(2,851,914,761)	(98)	(3,221,037,315)	(98)
5900	Net operating margin		<u>49,176,478</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>51,247,397</u>	<u>2</u>
	Operating expenses	6(21) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(2,197,064)	-	(1,816,898)	-
6200	General and administrative expenses		(9,344,416)	(1)	(9,132,879)	(1)
6300	Research and development expenses		(8,816,699)	-	(7,607,629)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		<u>(20,358,179)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(18,557,406)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
6900	Operating profit		<u>28,818,299</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>32,689,991</u>	<u>1</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(19)	5,240,392	-	6,581,858	-
7010	Other income		1,230,449	-	1,028,427	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(20)	(7,077,337)	-	(8,059,318)	-
7050	Finance costs	6(23)	(8,471,905)	-	(9,215,050)	-
7070	Share of profits of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	<u>203,551,547</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>144,822,369</u>	<u>4</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>194,473,146</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>135,158,286</u>	<u>4</u>
7900	Profit before income tax		<u>223,291,445</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>167,848,277</u>	<u>5</u>
7950	Income tax expense	6(24)	(33,937,593)	(1)	(15,143,211)	-
8200	Profit for the year		<u>189,353,852</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>152,705,066</u>	<u>5</u>
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	6(13)	\$ 33,059	-	\$ 132,817	-
8316	Unrealised (loss) gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(17)	(2,773,246)	-	1,173,829	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(17)	13,579,286	-	4,431,377	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(24)	(6,612)	-	(26,563)	-
8310	Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>10,832,487</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,711,460</u>	<u>-</u>
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(17)	(21,415,380)	(1)	66,162,993	2
8380	Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(17)	(300,908)	-	437,275	-
8360	Other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>(21,716,288)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>66,600,268</u>	<u>2</u>
8300	Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>\$ (10,883,801)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 72,311,728</u>	<u>2</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 178,470,051</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>\$ 225,016,794</u>	<u>7</u>
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(25)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		<u>\$</u>	<u>13.61</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>11.01</u>
9850	Diluted earnings per share		<u>\$</u>	<u>13.40</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>10.79</u>

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

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Retained Earnings				Other Equity Interest					Total
		Share capital	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	Treasury stocks	
2024											
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 138,629,906	\$ 198,652,898	\$ 199,205,382	\$ 82,154,208	\$ 987,703,855	\$ (121,542,242)	\$ 8,320,289	\$ -	\$ (15,194)	\$ 1,493,109,102
Profit		-	-	-	-	152,705,066	-	-	-	-	152,705,066
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(17)	-	-	-	-	106,254	66,641,705	5,605,206	(41,437)	-	72,311,728
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	152,811,320	66,641,705	5,605,206	(41,437)	-	225,016,794
Appropriations of 2023 earnings:	6(16)										
Legal reserve		-	-	14,224,704	-	(14,224,704)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	31,067,746	(31,067,746)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(74,860,149)	-	-	-	-	(74,860,149)
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6(15)	-	2,044,113	-	-	2,381,790	-	-	-	-	4,425,903
Adjustments arising from changes in percentage of ownership in subsidiaries	6(15)	-	(10,432,219)	-	-	(776)	-	-	-	-	(10,432,995)
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	6(17)	-	-	-	-	-	896	-	-	-	896
Subsidiaries' disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	6(15)	-	58,968	-	-	(337,679)	(2,315)	337,679	-	-	56,653
Subsidiaries' disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(17)	-	-	-	-	1,924,302	-	(1,924,302)	-	-	-
Convertible bonds converted into shares of common stock	6(15)	287,113	3,757,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,044,899
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	6(15)	-	3,840,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,840,462
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 138,917,019	\$ 197,922,008	\$ 213,430,086	\$ 113,221,954	\$ 1,024,330,213	\$ (54,901,956)	\$ 12,338,872	\$ (41,437)	\$ (15,194)	\$ 1,645,201,565
2025											
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 138,917,019	\$ 197,922,008	\$ 213,430,086	\$ 113,221,954	\$ 1,024,330,213	\$ (54,901,956)	\$ 12,338,872	\$ (41,437)	\$ (15,194)	\$ 1,645,201,565
Profit		-	-	-	-	189,353,852	-	-	-	-	189,353,852
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(17)	-	-	-	-	26,447	(21,757,725)	10,806,040	41,437	-	(10,883,801)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	189,380,299	(21,757,725)	10,806,040	41,437	-	178,470,051
Appropriations of 2024 earnings:	6(16)										
Legal reserve		-	-	15,677,896	-	(15,677,896)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	(70,617,433)	70,617,433	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(80,571,871)	-	-	-	-	(80,571,871)
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6(15)	-	768,009	-	-	173,369	-	-	-	-	941,378
Adjustments arising from changes in percentage of ownership in subsidiaries	6(15)	-	229,695	-	-	(2,051)	-	-	-	-	227,644
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	-	38,071	-	(38,071)	-	-	-
Subsidiaries' disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	6(15)	-	71,482	-	-	-	(393,564)	-	-	-	(322,082)
Subsidiaries' disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(17)	-	-	-	-	(626,590)	-	626,590	-	-	-
Convertible bonds converted into shares of common stock	6(14)(15)	392,198	4,929,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,321,943
Issuance of new shares	6(14)(15)	724,815	22,778,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,502,999
Balance at December 31, 2025		\$ 140,034,032	\$ 226,699,123	\$ 229,107,982	\$ 42,604,521	\$ 1,187,660,977	\$ (77,053,245)	\$ 23,733,431	\$ -	\$ (15,194)	\$ 1,772,771,627

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

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 223,291,445	\$ 167,848,277
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Effect of foreign exchange on foreign currency cash		(509,482)	(2,985,340)
Depreciation	6(21)	891,178	817,568
Amortization	6(21)	550,674	418,531
(Reversal of allowance) provision for doubtful accounts and sales discount	12(2)	(323,056)	549,440
Impairment loss	6(20)	45,516	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment,	6(20)	(2,438)	(10,976)
Loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(20)	7,122,803	1,958,049
Share of profits of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	(203,551,547)	(144,822,369)
Loss on disposal of investments		-	894
Interest expense	6(23)	8,115,070	8,139,903
Interest income	6(19)	(5,240,392)	(6,581,858)
Dividend income	6(3)	(457,223)	(308,515)
Gain from lease modification	6(9)	(1,208)	(147)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value		(8,197,275)	(8,056,307)
Notes receivable		(4,574)	(8,109)
Accounts receivable		120,877,046	(67,424,811)
Accounts receivable - related parties		(89,356,085)	30,008,310
Other receivables		704,256	(530,022)
Inventories		76,495,023	14,360,669
Prepayments		(80,078)	(8,204,210)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		11,091,576	(9,813,838)
Accounts payable - related parties		104,114,007	(34,338,810)
Other payables		(4,469,425)	1,244,745
Other current liabilities		(6,259,308)	1,180,983
Accrued pension liabilities		(17,874)	(25,139)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations		234,828,629	(56,583,082)
Income taxes paid		(15,677,480)	(14,588,215)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		219,151,149	(71,171,297)

(Continued)

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	\$ (90,931,884)	\$ (68,444,632)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		-	4,674
Return of capital from investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	31,980,166	20,907,132
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(26)	(3,015,153)	(1,722,119)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,494,547)	(1,541,753)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		107,938	-
Return of capital from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		9,045	233,709
Increase in other assets		(2,199,083)	(1,321,672)
Decrease in other receivables due from related parties		4,539,450	-
Repayment of financial assets at amortised cost at due date		27,400	3,400
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(26)	6,960	275,711
Decrease in receivables arising from purchase of raw materials on behalf of others		10,865,307	7,076,234
Interest received		5,104,361	6,493,425
Dividends received		52,615,962	57,927,314
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>7,615,922</u>	<u>19,891,423</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Decrease in short-term loans		(23,220,330)	(20,567,800)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable		17,070,000	30,000,000
Proceeds from issuance of bonds		45,200,000	54,185,140
Repayments of bonds		(19,450,001)	(24,650,000)
Payment of lease liabilities		(223,186)	(223,524)
Cash dividends paid	6(16)	(80,571,871)	(74,860,149)
Interest paid		(7,117,710)	(9,332,994)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(68,313,098)</u>	<u>(45,449,327)</u>
Net effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates		<u>531,852</u>	<u>2,985,340</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		158,985,825	(93,743,861)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>42,756,421</u>	<u>136,500,282</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$ 201,742,246</u>	<u>\$ 42,756,421</u>

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors (please refer to the Other matter section), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Correctness of Revenue Recognition Timing

Description

Refer to Note 4(37) for accounting policies on revenue recognition.

The Group primarily manufactures and sells products related to the consumer electronics industry. Sales revenue is recognised when control of the products is transferred to the customer. As products are sold worldwide, the transaction models with customers involve different trade terms, resulting in varying points in

time when control of the goods is transferred. Accordingly, revenue is recognised based on the trade terms of individual customers. The process of revenue recognition involves numerous manual procedures, which may lead to inappropriate timing of revenue recognition around the balance sheet date.

As there are numerous daily sales revenue transactions and the transaction amounts prior to and after the balance sheet date are significant to the financial statements, we identified the correctness of revenue recognition timing as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- B. Assessed and tested the appropriateness of internal controls over the sales revenue for a specific period prior to and after the balance sheet date.
- C. Selected samples of sales revenue transactions for a specific period prior to and after the balance sheet date, reviewed their transaction terms, verified related supporting documents and compared with recorded entries to assess the correctness of revenue recognition timing.
- D. Sent out inventory confirmation letters for selected samples or conducted physical count of inventory quantities held and agreed to accounting records.

Allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Refer to Note 4(14) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5(2)3 for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to inventory valuation losses, and Note 6(8) for details of inventories. As at December 31, 2025, the Group's inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT\$1,115,366,078 thousand and NT\$19,791,759 thousand, respectively.

The Group is primarily engaged in manufacturing and sales of 3C electronic products. Due to rapid technological innovations, short lifespan of electronic products and fluctuations in market prices, there is a higher risk of inventory losses arising from market value decline or obsolescence. The Group recognises inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and the net realisable value is estimated based on historical experience. An allowance for inventory valuation losses is provided for those inventories aged over a certain period and those individually identified as obsolete or damaged.

As the amounts of inventories are material, the types of inventories vary, and the estimation of net realisable value for individually obsolete or damaged inventories is subject to management's judgment, we considered the allowance for inventory valuation losses a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in relation to the provision for inventory valuation losses for individually obsolete or damaged inventories:

- D. Ensured consistent application of accounting policies in relation to allowance for inventory valuation losses and assessed the reasonableness of these policies.

- E. Validated the appropriateness of system logic of inventory aging report utilised by management to ensure proper classification of inventories aged over a certain period.
- F. Evaluated the reasonableness of inventories individually identified as obsolete or damaged by checking the related supporting documents and comparing with the information obtained from physical inventory count.
- G. Discussed with management the net realisable value of inventories aged over a certain period and individually identified as obsolete or damaged, validated respective supporting documents and reperformed the calculation.

Impairment assessment on goodwill arising from the acquisition of Belkin International, Inc. (“Belkin”) and FIT Voltaira Group GmbH

Description

Refer to Note 4(22) for accounting policy on impairment assessment of non-financial assets, Note 5(2)1 for critical accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to impairment assessment of goodwill, and Note 6(13) for details of impairment loss.

As at December 31, 2025, the Group had goodwill arising from the acquisition of Belkin and FIT Voltaira Group GmbH amounting to NT\$14,389,532 thousand.

Impairment assessment is performed based on the value in use calculation using the discounted cash flow model to determine the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (“CGU”). As the key assumptions, including expected growth rate and discount rate, used in the calculation of expected future cash flows involve significant judgement and estimation uncertainty and have a significant impact in assessing goodwill impairment, we considered the the impairment assessment on goodwill arising from the acquisition of Belkin and FIT Voltaira Group GmbH as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- E. Obtained an understanding of, and validated the key control procedures performed by management, including review and approval of financial budgets and assumptions.
- F. Assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used in determining the recoverable amount.
- G. Involved valuation specialists to assess the reasonableness of the key assumptions, including expected growth rate, expected gross margin and discount rate, used as follows:
 - a. Evaluated the assumptions used, mainly expected growth rate and expected gross margin used in the impairment assessment by comparing them to historical results, economic and industry forecast;

- b. Benchmarked the discount rate range which is used in determining the recoverable amount against certain market data and industry research; and
- c. Performed sensitivity analysis over key assumptions used in the model to evaluate the potential impact on the recoverable amounts.

Other matter – Reference to audits of other independent auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain consolidated subsidiaries. Those financial statements were audited by other independent auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the consolidated financial statements relative to these consolidated subsidiaries was based solely on the reports of other independent auditors. Total assets of these consolidated subsidiaries amounted to NT\$108,365,230 thousand and NT\$116,789,585 thousand, constituting 2.12% and 2.66% of the consolidated total assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and total operating revenues amounted to NT\$173,799,853 thousand and NT\$148,863,566 thousand, constituting 2.14 % and 2.17% of the consolidated total operating revenues for the years then ended, respectively.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion with other matter paragraph on the parent company only financial statements of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an

audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

Hsu, Sheng-Chung Hsu, Chieh-Ju
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 16, 2026

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent accountants 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. As the consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 1,016,439,967	20	\$ 937,108,093	21
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	10,244,873	-	7,233,944	-
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost, net - current	6(4) and 8	570,118,722	11	371,477,333	9
1139	Financial assets for hedging - current	6(5)	-	-	15,496	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(6)	1,151,546,008	23	1,104,240,863	25
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	29,761,105	1	37,177,391	1
1200	Other receivables	6(7)	45,545,348	1	44,170,609	1
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	7,574,229	-	12,533,487	-
130X	Inventories	6(8)	1,095,574,319	21	835,016,178	19
1410	Prepayments		33,371,168	1	25,151,735	1
1470	Other current assets	6(4)	1,651,760	-	1,639,947	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>3,961,827,499</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>3,375,765,076</u>	<u>77</u>
	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	6(2)	96,961,309	2	91,862,201	2
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	136,732,791	3	98,239,322	2
1535	Financial assets at amortised cost, net - non-current	6(4) and 8	5,959,037	-	7,372,135	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(9)	197,612,722	4	200,117,473	5
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(10) and 8	543,392,999	11	468,837,633	11
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(11) and 7	61,225,702	1	55,494,116	1
1760	Investment property - net	6(12)	9,778,626	-	8,677,594	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(13)	39,696,654	1	42,437,265	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(37)	27,872,532	-	24,013,864	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(14) and 7	23,612,352	-	21,682,832	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>1,142,844,724</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1,018,734,435</u>	<u>23</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 5,104,672,223</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4,394,499,511</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term loans	6(15)	\$ 794,455,770	16	\$ 491,787,037	11
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	6(16)	104,793,309	2	87,675,921	2
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	744,480	-	4,444,433	-
2170	Accounts payable		1,310,148,512	26	1,112,806,321	25
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	21,784,491	-	20,246,173	-
2200	Other payables	6(17) and 7	272,054,819	5	255,946,717	6
2230	Current tax liabilities	6(37)	42,174,938	1	27,479,813	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(24)	8,812,676	-	2,855,829	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current	7	9,226,565	-	7,061,892	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(19)(20)	41,191,749	1	63,319,799	2
2399	Other current liabilities - other	6(18)	105,461,209	2	101,193,632	2
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>2,710,848,518</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>2,174,817,567</u>	<u>49</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2500	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	6(2)	759,259	-	-	-
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(19)	279,637,050	5	255,048,782	6
2540	Long-term loans	6(20)	26,448,598	1	32,743,829	1
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current	6(24)	16,036,347	-	5,382,688	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(37)	50,118,771	1	37,388,246	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	7	30,740,229	1	23,921,158	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(23)	19,320,096	-	13,609,193	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>423,060,350</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>368,093,896</u>	<u>9</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>3,133,908,868</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>2,542,911,463</u>	<u>58</u>
Equity						
Equity attributable to owners of parent						
	Share capital	6(25)				
3100	Share capital		140,034,032	3	138,917,019	3
	Capital reserve	6(26)				
3200	Capital surplus		226,699,123	5	197,922,008	5
	Retained earnings	6(27)				
3310	Legal reserve		229,107,982	4	213,430,086	5
3320	Special reserve		42,604,521	1	113,221,954	2
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		1,187,660,977	23	1,024,330,213	23
	Other equity interest	6(28)				
3400	Other equity interest		(53,319,814)	(1)	(42,604,521)	(1)
3500	Treasury stocks	6(25)	(15,194)	-	(15,194)	-
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>1,772,771,627</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,645,201,565</u>	<u>37</u>
36XX	Non-controlling interest	6(29)	197,991,728	4	206,386,483	5
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,970,763,355</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,851,588,048</u>	<u>42</u>
	Commitments and contingent liabilities	9				
	Subsequent events	11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 5,104,672,223</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 4,394,499,511</u>	<u>100</u>

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

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT FOR EARNINGS PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

Items	Notes	Years ended December 31				
		2025		2024		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
4000	Operating revenue	6(30) and 7	\$ 8,103,104,763	100	\$ 6,859,615,493	100
5000	Operating costs	6(8)(34) and 7	(7,604,943,727)	(94)	(6,430,669,575)	(94)
5900	Gross profit		498,161,036	6	428,945,918	6
	Operating expenses	6(34)				
6100	Selling expenses		(27,366,834)	-	(25,046,302)	-
6200	General and administrative expenses		(89,866,084)	(1)	(87,520,671)	(1)
6300	Research and development expenses		(121,705,158)	(2)	(115,771,718)	(2)
6000	Total operating expenses		(238,938,076)	(3)	(228,338,691)	(3)
6900	Operating profit		259,222,960	3	200,607,227	3
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(31)	31,009,643	-	45,576,875	1
7010	Other income	6(32)	11,616,546	-	9,874,511	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(33)	14,684,919	-	(747,982)	-
7050	Finance costs	6(36)	(38,096,396)	-	(36,795,487)	(1)
7060	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(9)	15,007,194	-	(6,639,987)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		34,221,906	-	11,267,930	-
7900	Profit before income tax		293,444,866	3	211,875,157	3
7950	Income tax expense	6(37)	(78,410,380)	(1)	(40,195,922)	(1)
8200	Profit for the year		\$ 215,034,486	2	\$ 171,679,235	2

(Continued)

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT FOR EARNINGS PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

Items	Notes	Years ended December 31				
		2025		2024		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
Other comprehensive income						
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
8311	Gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	6(21)	\$ 33,059	-	\$ 132,817	-
8316	Unrealised gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(28)(29)	14,725,050	-	12,139,109	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(28)	(1,160,601)	-	(3,337,142)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(37)	(3,137,439)	-	(3,288,177)	-
8310	Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		10,460,069	-	5,646,607	-
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(28)(29)	(23,549,907)	-	70,619,893	1
8368	Gain (loss) on hedging instrument	6(5)	57,991	-	(57,991)	-
8370	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(28)	(342,345)	-	478,712	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(37)	(1,923,183)	-	1,980,305	-
8360	Other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(25,757,444)	-	73,020,919	1
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		\$ (15,297,375)	-	\$ 78,667,526	1
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year		\$ 199,737,111	2	\$ 250,346,761	3
Profit attributable to:						
8610	Owners of the parent		\$ 189,353,852	2	\$ 152,705,066	2
8620	Non-controlling interest		25,680,634	-	18,974,169	-
			\$ 215,034,486	2	\$ 171,679,235	2
Comprehensive income attributable to:						
8710	Owners of the parent		\$ 178,470,051	2	\$ 225,016,794	3
8720	Non-controlling interest		21,267,060	-	25,329,967	-
			\$ 199,737,111	2	\$ 250,346,761	3
Earnings per share (in dollars)						
9750	Basic earnings per share	6(38)	\$ 13.61		\$ 11.01	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		\$ 13.40		\$ 10.79	

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

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Equity attributable to owners of the parent													
Notes	Retained Earnings					Other Equity Interest				Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	Treasury stocks				
<u>2024</u>													
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$138,629,906	\$198,652,898	\$199,205,382	\$82,154,208	\$987,703,855	\$(121,542,242)	\$8,320,289	\$-	\$(15,194)	\$1,493,109,102	\$193,134,544	\$1,686,243,646	
Profit	-	-	-	-	152,705,066	-	-	-	-	152,705,066	18,974,169	171,679,235	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(28)(29)	-	-	-	106,254	66,641,705	5,605,206	(41,437)	-	72,311,728	6,355,798	78,667,526	
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	152,811,320	66,641,705	5,605,206	(41,437)	-	225,016,794	25,329,967	250,346,761	
Appropriations of 2023 earnings:	6(27)												
Legal reserve		-	14,224,704	-	(14,224,704)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve		-	-	31,067,746	(31,067,746)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(74,860,149)	-	-	-	-	(74,860,149)	-	(74,860,149)	
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6(9)(26)	-	2,044,113	-	2,381,790	-	-	-	-	4,425,903	-	4,425,903	
Adjustments arising from changes in percentage of ownership in subsidiaries	6(26)	-	(10,432,219)	-	(776)	-	-	-	-	(10,432,995)	-	(10,432,995)	
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	6(26)(28)	-	58,968	-	(337,679)	(1,419)	337,679	-	-	57,549	-	57,549	
Decrease in non-controlling interests	6(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,078,028)	(12,078,028)	
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	1,924,302	-	(1,924,302)	-	-	-	-	-	
Convertible bonds converted into shares of common stock	6(25)(26)	287,113	3,757,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,044,899	-	4,044,899	
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	6(25)(26)	-	3,840,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,840,462	-	3,840,462	
Balance at December 31, 2024		<u>\$138,917,019</u>	<u>\$197,922,008</u>	<u>\$213,430,086</u>	<u>\$113,221,954</u>	<u>\$1,024,330,213</u>	<u>\$(54,901,956)</u>	<u>\$12,338,872</u>	<u>\$(41,437)</u>	<u>\$(15,194)</u>	<u>\$1,645,201,565</u>	<u>\$206,386,483</u>	<u>\$1,851,588,048</u>
<u>2025</u>													
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$138,917,019	\$197,922,008	\$213,430,086	\$113,221,954	\$1,024,330,213	\$(54,901,956)	\$12,338,872	\$(41,437)	\$(15,194)	\$1,645,201,565	\$206,386,483	\$1,851,588,048
Profit		-	-	-	-	189,353,852	-	-	-	189,353,852	25,680,634	215,034,486	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(28)(29)	-	-	-	26,447	(21,757,725)	10,806,040	41,437	-	(10,883,801)	(4,413,574)	(15,297,375)	
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	189,380,299	(21,757,725)	10,806,040	41,437	-	178,470,051	21,267,060	199,737,111	
Appropriations of 2024 earnings:	6(27)												
Legal reserve		-	15,677,896	-	(15,677,896)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve		-	-	(70,617,433)	70,617,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(80,571,871)	-	-	-	-	(80,571,871)	-	(80,571,871)	
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6(9)(26)	-	768,009	-	173,369	-	-	-	-	941,378	-	941,378	
Adjustments arising from changes in percentage of ownership in subsidiaries	6(26)	-	229,695	-	(2,051)	-	-	-	-	227,644	-	227,644	
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	6(26)(28)	-	71,482	-	-	(393,564)	-	-	-	(322,082)	-	(322,082)	
Decrease in non-controlling interests	6(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,661,815)	(29,661,815)	
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	(588,519)	-	588,519	-	-	-	-	-	
Convertible bonds converted into shares of common stock	6(25)(26)	392,198	4,929,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,321,943	-	5,321,943	
Issuance of new shares	6(25)(26)	724,815	22,778,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,502,999	-	23,502,999	
Balance at December 31, 2025		<u>\$140,034,032</u>	<u>\$226,699,123</u>	<u>\$229,107,982</u>	<u>\$42,604,521</u>	<u>\$1,187,660,977</u>	<u>\$(77,053,245)</u>	<u>\$23,733,431</u>	<u>\$(15,194)</u>	<u>\$1,772,771,627</u>	<u>\$197,991,728</u>	<u>\$1,970,763,355</u>	

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

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Years ended December 31	
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax		\$ 293,444,866	\$ 211,875,157
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(12)(34)	94,198,065	84,290,178
Amortization	6(34)	3,554,972	3,591,370
Cost of share-based payments	6(35)	2,733,471	2,227,397
Provision (reversal of allowance) for doubtful accounts and sales discount	12(2)	2,921,671	(128,985)
Impairment loss	6(33)	2,017,737	1,473,918
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(33)	(6,435,466)	(1,042,016)
(Gain) loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(33)	(10,221,775)	7,024,266
Share of (profit) loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(9)	(15,007,194)	6,639,987
Gain on disposal of investments	6(33)	(964,016)	(546,186)
Loss on early termination of long-term loans	6(33)	406,661	-
Interest expense	6(36)	32,628,733	35,029,581
Interest income	6(31)	(31,009,643)	(45,576,875)
Dividend income	6(32)	(5,007,313)	(3,886,557)
Gain from lease modification	6(11)	(134,627)	(325,444)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		-	(391)
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	6(11)	(1,928,780)	(107,243)
Gain on a bargain purchase	6(39)	-	(2,751,937)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value		(6,425,411)	(11,272,530)
Hedging instruments		73,487	(73,487)
Notes receivable		(167,752)	(298,606)
Accounts receivable		(50,304,920)	(223,480,028)
Accounts receivable - related parties		8,011,211	(20,739,180)
Other receivables		6,338,303	6,561,507
Inventories		(261,176,151)	(76,007,046)
Prepayments		(7,897,310)	(12,262,747)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		197,069,357	209,319,741
Accounts payable - related parties		824,896	5,726,018
Other payables		12,347,354	32,439,868
Provisions for liabilities		16,528,608	4,592,925
Contract liabilities		13,452,952	3,680,454
Other current liabilities		(10,353,186)	(3,488,722)
Accrued pension liabilities		(66,503)	56,964
Cash inflow generated from operations		279,452,297	212,541,351
Income taxes paid		(52,599,823)	(46,512,512)
Net cash flows from operating activities		226,852,474	166,028,839

(Continued)

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Years ended December 31	
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		\$ (5,215,120)	\$ (4,973,537)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		450,259	195,674
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost - current		(189,874,385)	(214,703,198)
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost - non-current		(3,337,242)	(4,506,223)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost - non-current		482,813	31,203
Repayment of financial assets at amortised cost at due date		-	6,774,440
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,513,639)	(1,638,476)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,584,119	3,082,918
Decrease (increase) in other receivables due from related parties		277,388	(1,704,505)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets		82,370	(123,370)
Net cash flows from (used in) acquisition of subsidiaries		2,696,862	(4,076,758)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		834,878	220,465
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		(173,439)	(11,729,270)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		1,632,911	2,286,652
Return of capital from investments accounted for using equity method	6(9)	5,099,556	5,509,126
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(40)	(173,763,139)	(136,339,059)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(40)	20,608,235	5,004,372
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties		-	46,003
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		(49,485)	(4,974,782)
Proceeds from disposal of right-of-use assets		2,208,611	120,651
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,700,338)	(2,727,548)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		33,868	49,123
Increase in other non-current assets		(11,551,603)	(6,000,217)
Dividends received		16,363,855	15,032,661
Interest received		30,222,043	55,268,754
Other investing activities		(1,088,650)	(170,917)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(304,689,272)	(300,045,818)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans		295,645,546	(25,782,965)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable		17,060,000	27,120,089
Proceeds from issuance of bonds		71,659,124	54,185,140
Repayments of bonds		(44,594,000)	(48,127,641)
Proceeds from long-term debt		110,660	24,020,746
Repayments of long-term debt		(21,905,805)	(38,558,645)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities		(699,131)	(1,693,476)
Payment of lease liabilities		(10,030,006)	(8,214,733)
Changes in other non-controlling interests	6(29)	(79,062)	(15,715,665)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interest	6(40)	(26,159,326)	(8,273,823)
Interest paid		(30,489,315)	(48,170,788)
Cash dividends paid	6(27)	(80,571,871)	(74,860,149)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		169,946,814	(164,071,910)
Net effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates		(12,778,142)	37,534,287
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		79,331,874	(260,554,602)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		937,108,093	1,197,662,695
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 1,016,439,967	\$ 937,108,093

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

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Comparison Table of the Revised Articles of the Procedures for the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets

Article after revision	Article before revision	Explanation
<p>Article 7: Procedures for acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof</p> <p>I. Evaluation procedure: (omitted). II. Operating procedure: (omitted). III. Procedures to determine transaction terms and approval limits:</p> <p>(I) Omitted. (II) Authorization level 1. Omitted. 2. However, where the type of asset acquired or disposed of is equipment for operational use and the counterparty is not a related party, the aforementioned threshold shall be raised to 5% or more of the Company's paid-in capital.</p> <p>(Omitted hereunder)</p>	<p>Article 7: Procedures for acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof</p> <p>I. Evaluation procedure: (omitted). II. Operating procedure: (omitted). III. Procedures to determine transaction terms and approval limits:</p> <p>(I) Omitted. (II) Authorization level 1. Omitted. 2. However, where the type of asset acquired or disposed of is equipment for operational use and the counterparty is not a related party, the aforementioned threshold shall be raised to <u>NT\$500 million</u>.</p> <p>(Omitted hereunder)</p>	<p>In alignment with the FSC Order JGZFZ No. 1140383333 dated July 24, 2025, the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies, the authorization limits have been adjusted accordingly. Taking into account the materiality principle for information disclosure, the thresholds for public announcement and filing are relaxed. Accordingly, the authorization limits are aligned with such thresholds to ensure consistency and to avoid situations where the approval threshold at the highest authorization level is lower than the disclosure threshold, thereby enhancing operational efficiency.</p>
<p>Article 10: Calculation of transaction amount</p> <p>The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in Articles 7, 8, and 9 shall be conducted in accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 3. The term "within the preceding year" refers to the one-year period preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Transactions for which an appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion has been obtained in accordance with these Procedures are not required to be included in the calculation.</p>	<p>Article 10: Calculation of transaction amount</p> <p>(III) The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in Articles 7, 8, and 9 shall be conducted in accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 2, <u>Subparagraph (7)</u>. The term "within one year" refers to the one-year period preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Transactions for which an appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion has been obtained in accordance with these Procedures are not required to be included in the calculation.</p>	<p>In response to the reclassification of Article 14, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 7 as Paragraph 3, the relevant numbering has been adjusted accordingly.</p>

Article after revision	Article before revision	Explanation
<p>Article 11: Procedures for transactions with related parties</p> <p>I. Evaluation procedures and operating procedures: (I) to (II) omitted. (III) The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding two subparagraphs shall be conducted in accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 3. The term "within one year" refers to the one-year period preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Transactions for which an appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion has been obtained in accordance with these Procedures, or which have been submitted to and approved by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors, are not required to be included in the calculation. (IV) omitted.</p> <p>II. Procedures to determine transaction terms and approval limits: (I) to (II) omitted. (III) The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in Subparagraph 1 and the preceding subparagraph shall be conducted in accordance with Paragraph 3 of Article 14. The term "within one year" refers to the one-year period preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Transactions that have been submitted to and approved by the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors in accordance with these Procedures are not required to be included in the calculation.</p> <p>(Omitted hereunder)</p>	<p>Article 11: Procedures for transactions with related parties</p> <p>I. Evaluation procedures and operating procedures: (I) to (II) omitted. (III) The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding two subparagraphs shall be conducted in accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph (7). The term "within one year" refers to the one-year period preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Transactions for which an appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion has been obtained in accordance with these Procedures, or which have been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee and approved by the Board of Directors, are not required to be included in the calculation. (IV) omitted.</p> <p>II. Procedures to determine transaction terms and approval limits: (I) to (II) omitted. (III) The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in Subparagraph 1 and the preceding subparagraph shall be conducted in accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph (7). The term "within one year" refers to the one-year period preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Transactions that have been submitted to and approved by the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors in accordance with these Procedures are not required to be included in the calculation.</p> <p>(Omitted hereunder)</p>	<p>In response to the reclassification of Article 14, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 7 as Paragraph 3, the relevant numbering has been adjusted accordingly.</p>
<p>Article 14: Information Disclosure</p> <p>I. Timeline and standards for public disclosure of information Omitted.</p> <p>II. Required Filings and Standards</p>	<p>Article 14: Information Disclosure</p> <p>I. Timeline and standards for public disclosure of information Omitted.</p> <p>II. Required Filings and Standards</p>	<p>1. In accordance with the FSC Order JGZFZ No. 1140383333 dated July 24, 2025, which</p>

Article after revision	Article before revision	Explanation
<p>(I) - (III) (omitted).</p> <p>(IV) Where the type of asset acquired or disposed of is equipment for operational use or right-of-use assets, and the counterparty is not a related party, <u>with a transaction amount reaching 5% or more of the Company's paid-in capital.</u></p> <p>(V) (omitted).</p> <p>(VI) <u>Transactions involving the purchase or sale of government bonds, ordinary corporate bonds, and general financial bonds not involving equity (excluding subordinated bonds) on a securities exchange or at a securities firm's place of business, which do not fall under the proviso of Subparagraph 7 and where the counterparty is not a related party, with a transaction amount reaching 5% or more of the Company's paid-in capital.</u></p> <p>(VII) Where an asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding <u>six</u> subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million; provided, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trading of domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with credit ratings not lower than the sovereign rating of Taiwan. 2. Trading of bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises. <p><u>III.</u> The transaction amounts referred to <u>Subparagraphs 4 to 7</u> are calculated as follows. "Within the preceding year" as used in the preceding paragraph, refers to the year</p>	<p>(I) - (III) (omitted).</p> <p>(IV) Where the type of asset acquired or disposed of is equipment for operational use or right-of-use assets, and the counterparty is not a related party, with a transaction amount reaching <u>NT\$1 billion</u> or more.</p> <p>(V) (omitted).</p> <p>(VI) Where an asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding <u>five</u> subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the China area reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million; provided, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trading of domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with credit ratings not lower than the sovereign rating of Taiwan. 2. Trading of bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises. <p>(VII) The transaction amounts referred to <u>Subparagraphs 4 to 6</u> are calculated as follows. "Within the preceding year" as used in the preceding paragraph, refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with the regulations need not be counted toward the transaction amount.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1.</u> The amount of any individual transaction. <u>2.</u> The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same transaction counterparty within the preceding year. 	<p>amended the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies to relax the thresholds for public announcement and filing. The acquisition or disposal of equipment for operational use is part of the Company's ordinary course of business; therefore, taking into account the materiality principle for information disclosure, the thresholds for public announcement and filing are relaxed.</p> <p>2. The Company invests in fixed-income bonds for treasury management purposes to enhance cash yields. Taking into account the materiality principle for information disclosure and the risk characteristics of such instruments, and to avoid frequent public announcement and filing, the thresholds for public announcement and filing are relaxed.</p>

Article after revision	Article before revision	Explanation
<p>preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with the regulations need not be counted toward the transaction amount.</p> <p><u>(I)</u> The amount of any individual transaction.</p> <p><u>(II)</u> The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same transaction counterparty within the preceding year.</p> <p><u>(III)</u> The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of real property or its right-of-use assets thereof within the same development project within the preceding year.</p> <p><u>(IV)</u> The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.</p> <p><u>IV.</u> Filing Procedures (Omitted hereunder)</p>	<p><u>3.</u> The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of real property or right-of-use assets thereof within the same development project within the preceding year.</p> <p><u>4.</u> The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.</p> <p><u>III.</u> Filing Procedures (Omitted hereunder)</p>	

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting

- Article 1. Shareholders' Meeting of the Company (the "Meeting") shall be conducted in accordance with these Rules and Procedures.
- Article 2. The shareholders or their representatives present shall wear identification and may hand in attendance cards in lieu of signing the attendance book. The number of shares shall be counted based on the certificate of attendance as furnished plus the quantity of shares for which the voting power is exercised via electronic transmission, and via the visual communication network.
In the case if the shareholders' meeting is held by visual communication network, shareholders who wish to attend via this medium should register at the place or website designated by the company two days prior to the shareholders' meeting.
- Article 3. The participation and voting by shareholders shall be duly calculated based on the number of shares they hold. If shareholders propose to count the attendance, the chairperson may not proceed. In the resolution, if the attendance has reached the statutory quota, the proposal is considered approved.
- Article 4. The location of shareholders meeting shall be the Company's current location or such other place that is convenient for shareholders to attend. The meeting shall not commence earlier than 9AM or later than 3PM. The restrictions on the place of the meeting shall not apply when this Corporation convenes a virtual-only shareholders meeting.
For virtual shareholders meetings, shareholders may begin to register on the virtual meeting platform 30 minutes before the meeting starts. Shareholders completing registration will be deemed as attend the shareholders meeting in person.
- Article 5. If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board, the chairman of the board shall be the chairman presiding at the meeting. If the chairman of the board is on leave or cannot perform his duties for some reason, the vice chairman shall preside at the meeting on the chairman's behalf; if the Company does not have a vice chairman or the vice chairman is on leave or cannot perform his duties for some reason, the chairman shall designate one managing director to act on his behalf. If the Company does not have a managing director, the chairman shall designate one director to act on his behalf. If the chairman has not appointed an agent or the designated director cannot perform his duties for some reason, the meeting chair shall be elected from among the directors present.
If the meeting is convened by any other person besides the board of

directors who is entitled to convene the meeting, such person shall be the chairman to preside at the meeting. If there are more than two persons convening the meeting, then shall be the one elected by the other.

Article 6. The Company may appoint designated attorneys, certified public accounts, or other relevant persons to attend shareholders' meetings.

The staff members who take charge of the shareholders' meeting affairs shall wear identification certificates or armbands.

Article 7. The Company shall record the shareholders' meetings by audio or video and keep the recording for at least one year.

Article 8. The Chairman shall call the meeting to order at the specified meeting time.

However, when the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may announce a meeting postponement, provided that the number of such postponement is no more than two, and the total time no more than 1 hour. If the quorum is not met after two postponements, but the attending shareholders represent one third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 175 of the Company Act.

Before the end of the meeting, if the number of shares represented by the shareholders present reaches more than half of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may, in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act, re-submit the tentative resolution to the meeting for voting.

Article 9. The agenda for the shareholders' meetings shall be set by the Board of Directors if the meeting is convened by the Board of Directors. The meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the agenda, which may not be altered without a resolution adopted at the shareholders' meeting. The preceding provisions of this Article apply mutatis mutandis to cases where shareholders' meetings are convened by any person(s), other than the Board of Directors, entitled to convene the meeting. Unless otherwise resolved at the shareholders' meeting, the chairman may not announce adjournment of the meeting unless the scheduled agenda items (including Extemporaneous Motions) set forth in the preceding provisions of this Article are concluded. If the chairman announces adjournment of the meeting and violates these rules of procedure, the meeting may be continued after electing one of the attendees to be the meeting chairman in accordance to the approval of the majority of the votes represented by the attending shareholders. After the meeting is adjourned, shareholders may not separately elect a chairman and resume the meeting at the original or another venue.

Article 10. When a shareholder attending the meeting wishes to speak, he or she shall first fill out a speaker's card, specifying therein the major points of his or her speech, account number (or number appeared on attendance pass) and account name. The chairman shall determine sequence of shareholders' speeches.

A shareholder in attendance who submits a speaker's slip but does not speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. In the case where the contents

of a shareholder's speech differ from those specified on the speaker's card, the contents of the actual speech shall prevail.

Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman and speaking shareholder, no shareholder shall interrupt the speech of the speaking shareholder; the chairman shall stop any such interruptions.

Article 11. A shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same resolution without the chairman's consent, with five minutes maximum for each speech.

The chairman may stop any shareholder who violates the above rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda item.

Where a virtual shareholders meeting is convened, shareholders attending the virtual meeting online may raise questions in writing at the virtual meeting platform from the chair declaring the meeting open until the chair declaring the meeting adjourned. No more than two questions for the same proposal may be raised. Each question shall contain no more than 200 words, does not apply to previous two items.

Article 12. Any legal entity designated as proxy by shareholder(s) to be present at the meeting may appoint only one representative to attend the meeting.

If a corporate shareholder designates two or more representatives to attend the meeting, only one of the representatives so designated may speak on any one motion.

Article 13. The chairman may respond or designate other persons to respond after an attending shareholder's speech.

Article 14. When the chairman considers that the discussion for a motion has reached the extent for making a resolution, he may announce discontinuance of the discussion and submit the motion for resolution.

Article 15. The persons for supervising the casting of votes and the counting thereof for resolutions shall be designated by the chairman, provided, however, that the person supervising the casting of votes shall be a shareholder.

In the event of a virtual shareholders meeting, votes shall be counted at once after the chair announces the voting session ends, and results of votes and elections shall be announced immediately.

In the event of a virtual shareholders meeting, when declaring the meeting open, the chair shall also declare, unless under a circumstance where a meeting is not required to be postponed to or resumed at another time under Article 44-20, paragraph 4 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, if the virtual meeting platform or participation in the virtual meeting is obstructed due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events before the chair has announced the meeting adjourned, and the obstruction continues for more than 30 minutes, the meeting shall be postponed to or resumed on another date within five days, in which case Article 182 of the Company Act shall not apply.

During a postponed or resumed session of a shareholders meeting held under the previous paragraph, no further discussion or resolution is required for proposals for which votes have been cast and counted and

results have been announced, or list of elected directors and supervisors. During a postponed or resumed session of a shareholders meeting held under the third paragraph, the Company shall handle the preparatory work based on the date of the original shareholders meeting in accordance with the requirements listed under Article 44-20, paragraph 4 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, and shareholders listed in the register of shareholders whose transfer of ownership is suspended at the original shareholders' meeting have the right to attend the shareholders' meeting.

When the Company convenes a hybrid shareholders meeting, and the virtual meeting cannot continue as described in third paragraph, if the total number of shares represented at the meeting, after deducting those represented by shareholders attending the virtual shareholders meeting online, still meets the minimum legal requirement for a shareholder meeting, then the shareholders meeting shall continue, and not postponement or resumption thereof under the third paragraph is required. When convening a virtual-only shareholders meeting, the Company shall provide appropriate alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending a virtual shareholders meeting online.

Article 16. During the process of the meeting, the chairman may announce a recess at an appropriate time.

Article 17. Unless otherwise specified in the Company Act and the Articles of Incorporation, resolutions shall be adopted by a majority of the votes represented by the attending shareholders. The resolution shall be deemed adopted and shall have the same effect as if it was voted by casting ballots if no objection is voiced after inquiry by the chairman.

Article 18. Unless listed in the handbook, the contents of new proposals shall ask the chairman or master of ceremonies to be read to attending shareholders. If there is an amendment or replacement proposal to the original proposal, the chairman shall decide the sequence of voting for such proposals, provided that if any one of the proposals has been approved, the others shall be deemed vetoed and no further voting is required. If one of the proposals is approved, the other proposals shall be deemed to be rejected and no more voting shall be needed.

Article 19. The chairman may direct disciplinary officers (or security personnel) to maintain the order of the Meeting. For identification purposes, they shall wear a badge bearing the words of [“disciplinary officer”.]

Article 20. If the matters do not apply to these rules, they shall be pursuant to the Company Act and other laws and regulations.

Article 21. These rules and procedures shall be effective after ratification at the shareholders' meetings. The same applies to modifications.

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Articles of Incorporation

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1: The Company, organized under the Company Act as a Company limited by shares, and shall be named Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (hereinafter, “the Company”).

Article 2: The Company’s scope of business is as follows:

1. C801010 Basic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing
2. C801030 Precision Chemical Materials Manufacturing
3. C802170 Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Manufacturing
4. C805050 Industrial Plastic Products Manufacturing
5. CA01090 Aluminum Casting Manufacturing
6. CA01130 Copper Material Rolls overextends and Crowding
7. CA01990 Other Non-ferrous Metal Basic Industries
8. CA02010 Metal Architectural Components Manufacturing
9. CA02990 Other Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Not Elsewhere Classified
10. CA04010 Metal Surface Treating
11. CB01010 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
12. CB01020 Office Machines Manufacturing
13. CB01030 Pollution Controlling Equipment Manufacturing
14. CC01010 Electric Power Supply, Electric Transmission and Power Distribution Machinery Manufacturing
15. CC01020 Electric Wires and Cables Manufacturing
16. CC01030 Electric Appliance and Audiovisual Electric Products Manufacturing
17. CC01060 Wired Communication Equipment and Apparatus Manufacturing
18. CC01070 Telecommunication Equipment and Apparatus Manufacturing
19. CC01080 Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing.
20. CC01090 Batteries Manufacturing
21. CC01101 Restrained Telecom Radio Frequency Equipments and Materials Manufacturing

22. CC01110 Computers and Computing Peripheral Equipments Manufacturing
23. CC01120 Data Storage Media Manufacturing and Duplicating
24. CC01990 Electrical Machinery, Supplies Manufacturing
25. CD01030 Automobiles and Parts Manufacturing
26. CD01060 Aircraft and Parts Manufacturing
27. CE01010 Precision Instruments Manufacturing
28. CE01021 Metrological Instruments Manufacturing
29. CE01030 Photographic and Optical Equipment Manufacturing
30. CE01040 Watches and Clocks Manufacturing
31. CE01990 Other Photographic and Optical Instruments Manufacturing
32. CQ01010 Die Manufacturing
33. E603050 Cybernation Equipments Construction
34. E603090 Illumination Equipments Construction
35. E701040 Basic Telecommunications Equipment Construction
36. E801030 Interior Light Rigid Frame Construction
37. F106010 Wholesale of Ironware
38. F106030 Wholesale of Die
39. F107060 Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Wholesale Trade
40. F107200 Wholesale of Chemistry Raw Material
41. F110010 Wholesale of Clocks and Watches
42. F111090 Wholesale of Building Materials
43. F113010 Wholesale of Machinery
44. F113020 Wholesale of Household Appliance
45. F113030 Wholesale of Precision Instruments
46. F113050 Wholesale of Computing and Business Machinery Equipment
47. F113060 Wholesale of Metrological Instruments
48. F113070 Wholesale of Telecom Instruments
49. F113100 Wholesale of Pollution Controlling Equipments
50. F113110 Wholesale of Batteries
51. F113990 Wholesale of Other Machinery and Equipment
52. F116010 Wholesale of Photographic Equipment
53. F118010 Wholesale of Computer Software
54. F119010 Wholesale of Electronic Materials
55. F206010 Retail Sale of Ironware

56. F207060 Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Retail
57. F207200 Retail sale of Chemistry Raw Material
58. F210010 Retail Sale of Watches and Clocks
59. F211010 Retail Sale of Building Materials
60. F213010 Retail Sale of Household Appliance
61. F213030 Retail sale of Computing and Business Machinery
Equipment
62. F213040 Retail Sale of Precision Instruments
63. F213050 Retail Sale of Metrological Instruments
64. F213060 Retail Sale of Telecom Instruments
65. F213080 Retail Sale of Machinery and Equipment
66. F213100 Retail Sale of Pollution Controlling Equipments
67. F213990 Retail Sale of Other Machinery and Equipment
68. F218010 Retail Sale of Computer Software
69. F219010 Retail Sale of Electronic Materials
70. F401010 International Trade
71. F401021 Restrained Telecom Radio Frequency Equipments and
Materials Import
72. F401181 Metrological Instruments Importing
73. G801010 Warehousing and Storage
74. H701010 Residence and Buildings Lease Construction and
Development
75. H701020 Industrial Factory Buildings Lease Construction and
Development
76. H703100 Real Estate Rental and Leasing
77. H704031 Real Estate Agencies
78. H704041 Real Estate Agency Operation
79. I101100 Aviation Consultancy
80. I301010 Software Design Services
81. I301030 Digital Information Supply Services
82. I501010 Product Designing
83. IF04010 Harmless Checking Services
84. IG03010 Energy Technical Services
85. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by
law, except those that are subject to special approval
86. I301020 Data Processing Services
87. JA02010 Electric Appliance and Audiovisual Electric Products
Repair Shops

- 88. CD01040 Motor Vehicles and Parts Manufacturing
- 89. IG01010 Biotechnology Services
- 90. IG02010 Research Development Service
- 91. CF01011 Medical Materials and Equipment Manufacturing
- 92. F108031 Wholesale of Drugs, Medical Goods
- 93. F208031 Retail sale of Medical Equipments

Article 3: The Company may provide endorsements and guarantees and act as a guarantor.

Article 4: The Company is headquartered in New Taipei City, Taiwan and when necessary may establish branches or subsidiaries at home and abroad according to resolutions by the board of directors.

By a resolution of the board of directors, the Company may engage in domestic or foreign investment in other companies. The total amount of the Company's investment in other companies is exempted from the prohibition against exceeding 40 percent of paid-up capital described in Article 13 of the Company Act.

Article 5: Public announcements of the Company shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the Companies Act.

Chapter II Shares

Article 6: The authorized capital of the Company is NT\$180 billion, consisting of 18 billion shares, all common stock, with a par value of NT\$10 per share. The board of directors is authorized to issue the shares in separate installments as required, of which 500 million shares are reserved for stock options with warrants or corporate bonds for the exercise of stock options. The board of directors is also authorized to issue shares in separate installments as required.

The recipients of the Company's employee stock option certificates, the recipients of restricted employee shares, and the recipients of shares reserved for employee subscription in cash capital increases may include employees of subordinate companies who meet certain conditions; the conditions, issuance methods, and subscription methods shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 7: The share certificates of the Company shall without exception be in registered form, signed by, or affixed with the seals of, at least three directors, and authenticated by the competent governmental authority upon issuance. Shares issued by the Company need not be in certificate form.

Article 8: All stock processing and related activities, unless otherwise specified by laws and regulations, shall follow the “Guidelines for Stock Operations for Public Companies” issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Article 9: All entries in the shareholders register due to share transfers shall be suspended for 60 days prior to an ordinary shareholders meeting, or for 30 days prior to an extraordinary shareholders meeting, or for 5 days prior to the record date fixed for distributing dividends, bonus, or any other benefit.

Chapter III Shareholders’ meeting

Article 10: Shareholders’ meetings of the Company are of two kinds: regular shareholders meetings and extraordinary shareholders meetings. The regular shareholders’ meeting is called once per year within six months of the close of the fiscal year. Extraordinary shareholders meetings may be called in accordance with applicable laws and regulations whenever necessary.

Electronic voting is one of the voting methods adopted by the Shareholders’ Meeting. The voting procedures shall follow the related provisions issued by the competent authorities.

The Company’s shareholders’ meeting can be held by video conference or other methods announced by the competent authority. The conditions, operating procedures, and other compliance matters that must be met when adopting virtual shareholders’ meeting should be handled in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority.

Article 11: The shareholders’ meeting shall be convened by the board of directors. The chairman of the board shall be the chairman presiding at the meeting. If the chairman of the board is on leave or cannot perform his duties for some reason, pursuant to Article 208 of the Company Act, the shareholders’ meeting shall be convened by others who have the right to convene a meeting and he or she shall be the chairman. If there is more than one person with the rights to convene a shareholders’ meeting, they shall nominate a chairman from among themselves.

Article 12: For any shareholders’ meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by using the proxy form issued by the Company and specifying the scope of proxy.

Article 13: Each shareholder of the Company is entitled to one vote per share, unless otherwise provided by applicable law or regulation.

Article 14: Unless otherwise provided by applicable law or regulation, a resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be adopted by the consent of a majority of the votes represented by those in attendance at the meeting, in person or by proxy, by shareholders who represent a majority of the total issued shares.

Article 15: The resolutions of the shareholders meeting shall be recorded in the minutes, and such minutes shall be signed by or sealed with the stamp of the chairman of the meeting. Such minutes, together with the attendance list and proxies, shall be filed and kept at the head office of the Company and announced to all shareholders within 20 days. The minutes shall record the essential proceedings and their results, and shall be kept by the Company together with the attendance register of shareholders present and the proxies for attendance.

Chapter IV Board of Directors and the Audit Committee

Article 16: The Company shall have seven to eleven directors, with three-year office term. Directors are elected and appointed by the shareholders' meeting from candidates in accordance with the candidate nomination system of Article 192-1 of the Company Act. Candidate(s) may continue in office if re-elected. The aggregate shareholding percentages of the entire bodies of directors shall comply with the regulations prescribed by the securities supervisory authorities.

Article 16-1: Pursuant to Article 14-2 and Article 183 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company's board of directors shall include at least two independent directors, and independent directors should be no less than 1/5 of the total number of directors.

Article 17: The board of directors shall consist of the directors of the Company; the chairman of the board of directors shall be elected from among the directors by a majority of directors in attendance at a meeting attended by at least two-thirds of the directors. The chairman of the board of directors shall represent the Company in external matters. If the chairman of the board is on leave or cannot perform his duties for some reason, the chairman shall designate a director to act on his behalf.

Article 18: Except for the first meeting of the board of directors of every new term, which shall be convened pursuant to Article 203 of the Company Act, all other meetings of the board of directors shall be convened by the chairman of the board of directors. Unless otherwise provided for by

applicable law or regulation, a resolution of the board of directors shall be adopted by the consent of a majority of the votes represented by those the majority in attendance at the board of directors meeting. If a director is unavailable to attend a meeting in person, the director may issue a power of attorney for the given meeting specifying the scope of the authorized powers to authorize another director to attend the meeting on the director's behalf, provided that a director may represent only one other director at a meeting pursuant to Article 205 of the Company Act. Meetings of the board of directors shall be called once per quarter, and extraordinary sessions may be convened only when necessary.

Article 18-1: The meeting notice shall specify the reasons for convening the meeting and shall be sent to the directors by mail, e-mail, fax, or hand delivery at least 7 days prior to the meeting. In emergency circumstances, however, a meeting may be called on shorter notice.

Article 19: The authorities of the board of directors are as follows:

1. The Company's business focus, business and long-term development plans shall be decided by the board of directors.
2. Propose the Company's annual budget plan.
3. Propose to increase or decrease Company capital.
4. Propose profit distribution or a plan for recovery of losses.
5. Propose major contracts.
6. Propose to revise the Articles of Incorporation.
7. Set up Company organizational structures and business rules.
8. Setup, dissolution, re-organization, and dismissal of branch offices.
9. Commissioning and decommissioning of the Company's CEO, deputy general managers and managers.
10. Convening of the shareholders' meeting.
11. Propose the acquisition or disposal of the Company's major assets.
12. Propose external endorsements and guarantees or schedule foreign investments.
13. Propose to increase the Company's capital plan by dividends, bonus, or reserves.
14. The authorities pursuant to Article 202 of the Company Act.
15. Resolutions regarding shareholder cash bonuses, legal reserve, and additional paid-in capital.

Article 20: If there is a shortfall of one-third of directors, the Board of Directors shall convene a shareholders' meeting for the by-election. The term of newly elected directors shall continue for the original term of the directors

replaced, except in the case of a comprehensive re-election of all directors.

Article 21: The resolutions of the board meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes, signed or sealed by the chairman, and distributed to the directors within 20 days after the meeting. The minutes shall be taken in the order of the date, place, name of the chairman and resolution method, as well as the essentials of the proceedings and voting results. The minutes shall be kept by the Company together with the attendance register of directors present and the proxies for attendance.

Article 22: (deleted)

Article 23: (deleted)

Article 24: When the term of the board of the directors has expired and no time to hold the re-election, the term of the directors shall be extended until the newly elected directors take office.

The Board of Directors shall set up functional committees. The Committee members' qualifications, duties and related matters shall be defined by the Board of Directors in accordance with the related laws and regulations.

The company sets up the Audit Committee to replace the role of Supervisors.

The Audit Committee shall be comprised of all independent directors, whose number shall be no less than three, and one of whom will be the convener.

Article 25: The Board of Directors is authorized to decide the compensation to all directors at a rate consistent with general practices in the industry.

The Board of Directors is authorized to purchase liability insurance for directors, in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors adopted by consent of a majority of the votes represented by those the majority in attendance at the board of directors meeting.

Chapter V Managerial Officers

Article 26: The Company may appoint one Chief Executive Officer, whose commissioning, decommissioning and pay rate shall be as pursuant to Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter VI Accounting

Article 27: After the close of each fiscal year, the following reports shall be prepared by the board of directors and submitted to the regular shareholders'

meeting for ratification. 1. Business Report. 2. Financial Statements. 3. Proposal Concerning Appropriation of Net Profits or Recovering of Losses.

Article 28: If the Company reports a surplus (Surplus refers to profit before tax deducted appropriated employee remuneration), 5%-7% of which shall be set aside as employee remuneration, of which no less than 10% shall be allocated as remuneration for entry-level employees. If the Company has accumulated losses, the Company shall reserve an amount to offset it. Remuneration of employees as per the preceding paragraph can be made in stock or cash; payment counterparties may include employees of subsidiaries of the Company meeting certain specific requirements. The Board of Directors is authorized to decide such conditions and methods of distribution.

The proceeding two paragraphs shall be based on resolutions by the Board of Directors and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Article 28-1: The annual net income of the Company shall be appropriated in accordance with the priorities listed as follows:

1. Recovering of Losses.
2. Appropriation of 10% for legal capital reserve.
3. Appropriate or return to Special capital reserve pursuant to applicable law or regulation.

As to the earnings available for appropriation to shareholders including accumulated un-appropriated earnings and earnings available for appropriation of this year, the board of directors is authorized to draft an appropriation plan in accordance with the dividend policy in Section 4 of this Article.

The Company authorizes the Board of Directors, with the attendance of at least two-thirds of the directors and the approval of a majority of the directors present, to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses to be distributed, as well as capital reserve or legal reserve, in cash, without being subject to the requirement in the preceding paragraph that such distribution be resolved by a shareholders' meeting.

The Company is currently at a developing stage. The Company's dividend distribution policy is subject to the Company's current and future investment environment, fund requirements, competition from local and abroad, and capital budgets, as well as taking into consideration of the interests of shareholders and

the long-term financial planning. Shareholder dividends are set aside on accumulated un-appropriated earnings, which shall not be less than 15% of earnings available for appropriation for the year and cash dividends shall not be less 10% of total dividends.

Article 29: The Company may, upon approval by a shareholders' meeting attended by shareholders representing more than one-half of the total number of issued shares and with the consent of at least two-thirds of the voting rights of shareholders present, transfer shares to employees at a price lower than the average purchase price of the shares actually repurchased, or issue employee stock option certificates at a subscription price lower than the closing price of the Company's common shares on the date of issuance.

The recipients of the shares repurchased by the Company pursuant to the preceding paragraph and transferred may include employees of subordinate companies who meet certain conditions; the conditions and transfer methods shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 30: Any matters not sufficiently provided for in these Articles of Incorporation shall be handled in accordance with the Company Act and other applicable laws or regulations.

Article 31: These Articles of Incorporation were enacted on January 5, 1974. The 1st amendment was made on January 20, 1974. The 2nd amendment was made on November 30, 1974. The 3rd amendment was made on July 28, 1975. The 4th amendment was made on August 19, 1975. The 5th amendment was made on January 5, 1976. The 6th amendment was made on February 23, 1976. The 7th amendment was made on November 29, 1977. The 8th amendment was made on August 25, 1978. The 9th amendment was made on April 15, 1982. The 10th amendment was made on March 10, 1983. The 11th amendment was made on April 24, 1984. The 12th amendment was made on September 1, 1984. The 13th amendment was made on April 10, 1986. The 14th amendment was made on December 10, 1986. The 15th amendment was made on November 6, 1987. The 16th amendment was made on April 29, 1989. The 17th amendment was made on October 2, 1989. The 18th amendment was made on October 24, 1989. The 19th amendment was made on December 20, 1989. The 20th amendment was made on December 31, 1989. The

21st amendment was made on May 19, 1990. The 22nd amendment was made on April 28, 1991. The 23rd amendment was made on May 27, 1992. The 24th amendment was made on June 21, 1993. The 25th amendment was made on May 21, 1994. The 26th amendment was made on June 10, 1995. The 27th amendment was made on June 24, 1996. The 28th amendment was made on June 21, 1997. The 29th amendment was made on October 7, 1997. The 30th amendment was made on June 15, 1998. The 31st amendment was made on June 1, 1999. The 32nd amendment was made on June 2, 2000. The 33rd amendment was made on May 31, 2001. The 34th amendment was made on June 10, 2002. The 35th amendment was made on December 24, 2003. The 36th amendment was made on June 10, 2004. The 37th amendment was made on June 14, 2005. The 38th amendment was made on June 14, 2006. The 39th amendment was made on June 8, 2007. The 40th amendment was made on June 2, 2008. The 41st amendment was made on April 16, 2009. The 42nd amendment was made on June 8, 2010. The 43rd amendment was made on June 8, 2011. The 44th amendment was made on June 18, 2012. The 45th amendment was made on June 26, 2013. The 46th amendment was made on June 25, 2014. The 47th Amendment was made on June 25, 2015. The 48th Amendment was made on June 22, 2016. The 49th Amendment was made on June 21, 2019. The 50th Amendment was made on June 23, 2020. The 51th Amendment was made on May 31, 2022. The 52nd Amendment was made on May 29, 2025.

Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.

Shareholdings of Directors and Independent Directors

- I. As of March 31, 2026, the minimum number of shares that all directors must hold and the number of shares recorded in the shareholder register

Title	Minimum number of shares to hold	Shares actually held in share register
Director	N/A (Note)	2,139,297

Note: The independent directors exceed one-half of the total director seats, and an Audit and Risk Committee has been established in accordance with the Act, the provisions on the minimum percentage requirements for the shareholding respectively of all directors and supervisors does not apply.

- II. As of March 31, 2026, table of shares held by all directors and independent directors.

Title	Name	Shares actually held in share register
Chairman	LIU, YOUNG-WAY	656,219
Director	Chang Ching-Jui	0
Director	Hon Jin International Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Chiang, Shang-I	1,483,078
Director	Hon Jin International Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Christina Yee-Ru Liu	1,483,078
Independent Director	Hwang, Tsing- yuan	0
Independent Director	WANG, KUO-CHENG	0
Independent Director	LIU, LEN-YU	0
Independent Director	CHEN, YUE-MIN	0
Independent Director	Hsu Tzu-Mei	0



Please refer to QR Code
Meeting Handbook



Please refer to QR Code
Annual Report



Committed to circular sustainability,
Hon Hai prints this publication on environmentally friendly paper with soy-based ink.

