

Institutional Questions and Company Responses

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What is the current price increase situation for high-end MLCCs, tantalum capacitors, and general non-AI capacitors respectively? Is there an opportunity for Taiwanese manufacturers to follow with price increases and are the company's supply sources stable?	At present, due to the continuous increase in demand for AI servers and ASIC-related applications, the costs associated with high-end MLCCs and tantalum capacitors are also rising. As a result, tantalum capacitors have indeed experienced price increases. Regarding high-end MLCCs, whether prices will increase depends largely on the strategy of Murata. Previous reports indicated that Murata would announce its pricing direction before the end of March. According to information released by Murata and reports from foreign institutional analysts, order inquiries for high-end MLCCs have already far exceeded Murata's existing production capacity. Because the sintering furnace technology required for high-end MLCC production has a high technical barrier, expanding capacity requires a longer planning and construction period. What can be confirmed at present is that delivery lead times for many MLCC specifications have already extended from about 10~12 weeks to 14~16 weeks. As for whether Taiwanese manufacturers will follow with price increases, this would need to be confirmed directly with the Taiwan-based suppliers. However, according to recent supply chain checks in the spot market, distributors in mainland China and other regions have already begun raising prices.
How many percentage points does the appreciation or depreciation of the Japanese yen approximately impact your company's revenue and profitability?	Based on the 2025 purchasing and sales data, purchases denominated in Japanese yen accounted for approximately 2.64% of total purchases, while sales denominated in Japanese yen accounted for approximately 1.75% of total sales in 2025. Since the proportion of purchases and sales conducted in Japanese yen is relatively small, the impact of Japanese yen has a very low impact on the Company's revenue and profitability.

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What has been the customers' response to fluctuations in the Japanese yen, such as whether they place orders earlier or later, or whether their procurement approach becomes more proactive or more conservative?	At present, most of our transactions with customers are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, therefore customers' sensitivity to fluctuations in the Japanese yen exchange rate is relatively limited. Overall, whether customers place orders earlier or later, or adopt a more proactive or conservative procurement approach, is mainly determined by fundamental factors such as industry supply–demand conditions, end-market demand, and inventory levels, rather than by a single exchange rate factor. Of course, in certain situations, if the Japanese yen experiences significant fluctuations, some customers may make minor adjustments to their short-term purchasing pace. However, in general, the impact of exchange rate movements on actual procurement decisions remains limited. Overall, we observe that customers' purchasing decisions continue to be primarily driven by actual demand and supply chain stability, with exchange rate factors playing a relatively secondary role. Therefore, no significant impact from Japanese yen fluctuations on customers' overall procurement behavior has been observed so far.
Does your company implement strategies such as hedging, advance stocking, or maintaining low-cost inventory to stabilize operations?	Indeed, preparations for stockpiling have already begun. Given the existing shortages and extended lead times (L/T) for AI and related product specifications, we have made advance preparations to stock up on materials commonly used in AI to meet increasing customer demand, and we will maintain close contact with the manufacturer and customers at all times.
Please explain the reasons for the decline in earnings per share (EPS) for your company in Q4 of 2025.	The earnings per share (EPS) in Q4 were lower than in Q3, mainly because Q4 did not include the dividend income of approximately NT\$66 million recognized in Q3, and a capital increase of NT\$710 million in Q4 following the completion of the share exchange with WT Microelectronics Co., Ltd. Since EPS is calculated based on the weighted average number of outstanding shares, these factors led to a decline in EPS compared with Q3.