Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' report

Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd.

From February 2 (Date of Incorporation) to March 31, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the period from February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026 and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026 and, its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026, in accordance with the provisions related to the preparation of financial statements under the Business Entity Accounting Act, the Regulations on Business Entity Accounting Handling, and the Enterprise Accounting Standards and related interpretations in effect in Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions related to the preparation of financial statements under the Business Entity Accounting Act, the Regulations on Business Entity Accounting Handling , and the Enterprise Accounting Standards and related interpretations in effect in the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

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April 30, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd.
Balance Sheet
March 31, 2026
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	3/31/2026 Amount	%	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	3/31/2026 Amount	%
Current assets				Current liabilities			
Cash in bank	5(1)	$ 889,490	13	Other payables	3,5(3)	$ 1,774,588	26
Accounts receivable-related parties	3,6	1,885,712	27	Income tax payable	3	23,961	-
Other current assets		45,184	1	Other current liabilities		63,558	1
Total current assets		2,820,386	41	Total current liabilities		1,862,107	27
Non-current assets				Non-current liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	3,5(2)	3,194,332	46	Deferred tax liabilities	3,5(7)	2,349	-
Refundable deposits		912,664	13	Total non-current liabilities		2,349	-
Total non-current assets		4,106,996	59	Total liabilities		1,864,456	27
				Equity			
				Equity share capital	5(5)	5,000,000	72
				Retained earnings	5(5)	62,926	1
				Total equity		5,062,926	73
Total assets		$ 6,927,382	100	Total liabilities and equity		$ 6,927,382	100

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

Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Period from February 2 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	For the Period from February 2 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026 Amount	%
Operating revenue	3, 6	$ 1,873,966	100
Cost of goods sold		-	-
Gross profit		1,873,966	100
Operating expenses	5(4), (6), (8)	(1,801,294)	(96)
Operating profit		72,672	4
Non-operating income and expenses			
Interest income		1,298	-
Foreign exchange gain	3	11,746	1
Other income		3,520	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		16,564	1
Profit before income tax		89,236	5
Income tax expense	3, 5(7)	(26,310)	(2)
Net income		62,926	3
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		$ 62,926	3

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

Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Period from February 2 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation)	$ 5,000,000	$ -	$ 5,000,000
Net income	-	62,926	62,926
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	62,926	62,926
Balance at March 31, 2026	$ 5,000,000	$ 62,926	$ 5,062,926

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

Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Period from February 2 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

		February 2 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES：		
Profit before income tax	$	89,236
Adjustments for：		
Adjustments to reconcile profit		
Interest income		(1,298)
Depreciation		17,238
Unrealized foreign exchange gains		(11,746)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Account receivables-related parties		(1,873,966)
Other current assets		(45,184)
Other payables		1,149,765
Other current liabilities		63,558
Cash generated from operations		(612,397)
Interest received		1,298
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(611,099)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES：		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2,586,747)
Increase in refundable deposits		(912,664)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(3,499,411)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES：		
Initial capital injection		5,000,000
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		5,000,000
Net increase in cash		889,490
Cash in bank at February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation)		-
Cash in bank at end of the period	$	889,490

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

Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2026

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

1. Nature of operations

Aditya Infotech Taiwan Co., Ltd. hereinafter referred to as "the Company," was incorporated on February 2, 2026. The Company is primarily engaged in the research and development (R&D) of advanced electronic video surveillance products and security technology. The Company's mission is to strengthen the Group's global technical capabilities and manufacturing prowess within the Asia-Pacific region, specifically supporting the development of the "CP PLUS" brand's security and surveillance equipment.

2. Date and Procedures for Financial Statement Approval

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2026.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

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

(1) Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the provisions related to the preparation of financial statements under the Business Entity Accounting Act, the Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling, and the Enterprise Accounting Standards and related interpretations in effect in the Republic of China.

(2) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

(3) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is determined by the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances：

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using spot exchange rate at the dates of the transactions.

B. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period. Exchange differences arising upon translation at the end of the reporting period are recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

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

(a) Assets that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held primarily for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the end of the reporting period;

(d) Cash or cash equivalents, excluding cash and cash equivalents that are restricted from being exchanged, used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period or restricted by other factors.

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

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be deferred unconditionally for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

(5) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The financial assets of the Company are measured at amortized cost.

A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet both of the following conditions:

(a) they at held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and

(b) the contractual teams of the financials assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. The difference between the carrying amount and the amount at maturity is amortized using the effective interest method, and the amortization is recognized in profit or loss. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. An impairment loss is recognized when there is objective evidence of impairment. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss, provided that the carrying amount does not exceeds the amortized cost that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized.

(6) Impairment of financial assets

A. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether a financial asset has suffered a loss subsequent to initial recognition and whether the event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. When objective evidence of impairment exists, an impairment loss on that financial asset is recognized.

B. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired, the Company determines the amount of the impairment loss as follows:

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent of the amortized cost that would have been incurred on the reversal date had no impairment loss been recognized. The amount of impairment loss recognized and reversed is the carrying amount of the asset adjusted by the allowance account.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at acquisition cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.

B. In the case of replacing a component of the property, plant and equipment, the cost of the new component is capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company, and the carrying amount of the component replaced is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

C. Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Each significant component of property, plant and equipment is depreciated separately, unless it is impracticable.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Office equipment	3 years
Other equipment	5 years

(8) Lease-lessee

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating lease, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(9) Impairment of non-financial assets

A. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses the recoverable amounts of assets that show indication of impairment. When the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

B. Where the recoverable amount increases in subsequent period, the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to its recoverable amount. However, the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years, net of depreciation or amortization. The reversal of the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(10) Other financial liabilities

Other payable

Financial liabilities are not held for trading and are not designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition, they are measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses, except for the portion capitalized as part of the cost of qualifying assets, are recognized in profit or loss.

(11) Derecognition of financial liabilities

An entity shall derecognize a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) only when it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, is cancelled or expires.

(12) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid and are recognized as expense in the period in which the employees render service.

B. Pension

Defined contribution plans

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

C. Employee compensation

Employee compensation is recognized as an expense and a liability when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments and the amounts can be reliably estimated.

(13) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax liabilities are calculated based on the tax rate enacted at the end of the reporting period. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each end of the reporting period, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. A deferred tax asset is recognized for the carryforward of unused taxable loss, including those arising from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures, and equity investments, to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized.

(14) Revenue recognition

The Company is primarily engaged in the research and development (R&D) of advanced electronic video surveillance products and security technology. In accordance with the service agreement, service revenue is recognized on a cost-plus basis, determined based on the actual service costs incurred plus a markup, and charged to the Parent Company.

4. Significant accounting assumptions and major sources of estimation uncertainty

When preparing the Company's financial statements, management makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about future events based on the conditions existing at the end of reporting period. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. The application of accounting policies did not require the exercise of any critical judgments that would have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements. Furthermore, there are no assumptions or estimation uncertainties involving significant risk that could result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5. Details of significant accounts

(1) Cash in bank

	March 31, 2026
Demand deposits	$ 889,490

(2) Property, plant and equipment

Details of the Company's cost, depreciation, impairment and carrying amounts of the property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction In Progress	Total
Cost:				
At February 2, 2026 (Date of Incorporation)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Additions	595,070	42,500	2,574,000	3,211,570
At March 31, 2026	$ 595,070	$ 42,500	$ 2,574,000	$ 3,211,570
Accumulated depreciation:				
At February 2, 2026 (Date of Incorporation)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Additions	16,530	708	-	17,238
At March 31, 2026	$ 16,530	$ 708	$ -	$ 17,238
Net:				
At March 31, 2026	$ 578,540	$ 41,792	$ 2,574,000	$ 3,194,332

(3) Other payables

		March 31, 2026
Accrued payroll	$	600,806
Accrued professional fee		99,612
Accrued pension		20,460
Accrued insurance expenses		47,288
Payables on equipment		624,823
Other payables		381,599
Total	$	1,774,588

(4) Pensions

Defined contribution plans

The Company has adopted the defined contribution plan under the Labor Pension Act. Under the plan, the Company contributes 6% of each employee's monthly wages to individual labor pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Pension benefits are paid either as a monthly pension or as a lump sum upon termination of employment, based on the balance of the individual pension accounts, including accumulated earnings.

The pension expense recognized under the defined contribution plan of the Company for the period from February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026 amounted to $24,308.

(5) Equity

A. Equity share capital

As at March 31, 2026, the Company's authorized equity share capital amounted to $5,000,000, consisting of 500,000 shares with a par value of $10 per share. All of the authorized shares were issued and fully paid.

B. Retained earnings

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, when there is a net profit, the Company shall first pay income taxes and offset accumulated deficits. Subsequently, 10% of the remaining profit shall be appropriated as a legal reserve until such reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. Any remaining balance, if any, may be distributed as dividends upon the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

(6) Additional information of expense by nature

	February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026	
	Operating expenses	
Employee benefits		
Salary	$	1,049,661
Labor and health insurance		61,224
Pension cost		24,308
Others		17,832
Total	$	1,153,025
Depreciation	$	17,238

A. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company has a profit for the year, it shall appropriate $1,000 as employees' compensation. Where there are accumulated loses, profits shall first be applied to offset such deficits before any appropriation is made.

B. For the period from February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026, the Company accrued employees' compensation of $1,000, which was recognized as salary expenses.

(7) Income tax

A. Component of income tax expense

	February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026	
Current tax expense	$	23,961
Deferred tax expense		2,349
Income tax expense	$	26,310

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026	
Profit before income tax	$	89,236
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate of 20%	$	17,847
Non-deductible expenses		8,463
Income tax expense	$	26,310

C. Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2026
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Unrealized exchange gain	$ (2,349)

(8) Operating Leases

The Company leases offices, parking spaces and copy machine under operating leases with lease terms ranging from 2 to 3 years. For the period from February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026, operating lease expense amounting to $129,535 was recognized. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	March 31, 2026
Within one year	$ 4,280,820
More than one year but less than five years	8,542,382
	$ 12,823,202

(9) Supplementary Cash Flow Information

In 2025, certain amounts relating to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment remained unpaid as at the end of the period. As a result, only cash payments made during the period are reflected as cash outflows from investing activities, as presented below.

	February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 3,211,570
Add : Payables for property, plant and equipment at the beginning of the period	-
Less : Payables payable for property, plant and equipment at the end of the period	(624,823)
Cash payments during the period	$ 2,586,747

6. Related-party transactions

(1) Names and relationship of related parties

Name of related party	Relationship with the company
Aditya Infotech Limited	The parent company

(2) Summary of significant transactions with related parties:

A. Sales

		February 2, 2026 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026
Aditya Infotech Limited	$	1,873,966

B. Accounts receivable-related parties

		March 31, 2026
Aditya Infotech Limited	$	1,885,712