

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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 the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year 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 audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”). 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 International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (“IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. 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:

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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 according to 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(14) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5(2)3 for 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:

- 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.

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 impairment assessment on goodwill arising from the acquisition of Belkin and FIT Voltaira Group GmbH 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. Obtained an understanding of, and validated the key control procedures performed by management, including review and approval of financial budgets and assumptions.
- B. Assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used in determining the recoverable amount.
- C. 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 Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read all of the information to be included in the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action considering our legal rights and obligations.

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 ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- A. 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.
- 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 the Group's internal controls.
- 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 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.

- E. 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.
- F. 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.

/s/ Hsu, Sheng-Chung

/s/ Hsu, Chieh-Ju

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 16, 2026