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Zacks Small-Cap Research

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Brian Lantier
312-265-9153
blantier@zacks.com

scr.zacks.com
101 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606

Gorilla Technology Group (NASDAQ: GRRR)

GRRR: Not Just Another AI Story. Initiating Coverage of an Early-Stage Small-Cap AI Infrastructure Play.

The company's GPUaaS business will grow to represent a much larger percentage of its revenue base in coming years. We have elected to assign a conservative EV/Sales multiple of 3.0x 2027 sales, which produces our initial target valuation of $24.

Current Price (08/06/26)	$12.38
Valuation	**$24.00**

OUTLOOK

Gorilla Technology is in the midst of a transformation from a video and software provider into an AI infrastructure and GPU compute developer for underserved markets.

Successfully converting its growing contract backlog into revenue and deploying GPU infrastructure on schedule will be keys to improving the market's perception of the company and its valuation.

Execution risks are very high, but if the company meets milestones for higher-value AI infrastructure projects, Gorilla could experience a meaningful valuation adjustment over the next 12 to 24 months.

SUMMARY DATA

52-Week High	**$23.49**
52-Week Low	**$9.04**
One-Year Return (%)	**-24%**
Beta	**0.34**
Average Daily Volume (sh)	**1,541,558**
Shares Outstanding (mil)	**28.8**
Market Capitalization ($mil)	**$356**
Short Interest Ratio (days)	**N/A**
Institutional Ownership (%)	**1**
Insider Ownership (%)	**8**
Annual Cash Dividend	**$0.00**
Dividend Yield (%)	**0.00**
5-Yr. Historical Growth Rates	
Sales (%)	**N/A**
Earnings Per Share (%)	**N/A**
Dividend (%)	**N/A**
P/E using TTM EPS	**N/A**
P/E using 2026 Estimate	**37.5**
P/E using 2027 Estimate	**10.0**
Zacks Rank	**N/A**

Risk Level	**High**
Type of Stock	**Growth**
Industry	**AI Infrastructure**

ZACKS ESTIMATES

Revenue
(in millions of $)

	Q1 (Mar)	Q2 (Jun)	Q3 (Sep)	Q4 (Dec)	Year (Dec)
2024					75 A
2025	18 A	21 A	26 A	36 A	101 A
2026	28 A	44 E	49 E	52 E	173 E
2027	57 E	65 E	75 E	83 E	280 E

	Q1 (Mar)	Q2 (Jun)	Q3 (Sep)	Q4 (Dec)	Year (Dec)
2024					-$6.13 A
2025	-$0.23 A	-$0.20 A	$0.00 A	-$0.10 A	-$0.51 A
2026	-$0.18 A	$0.18 E	$0.14 E	$0.16 E	$0.33 E
2027	$0.20 E	$0.26 E	$0.35 E	$0.43 E	$1.24 E

Estimates may not sum due to rounding and share issuance.
Q1 2026 actual results are adjusted to exclude stock comp and fgn currency losses.

KEY POINTS

- Gorilla Technology Group (NASDAQ: GRRR) is in the midst of a radical expansion and transformation of its business model, moving from a provider of software and analytical tools principally related to security and "smart city" applications to becoming a provider of AI infrastructure, principally focused on underserved markets in Asia and Southeast Asia.

- The major growth opportunity for Gorilla is to provide what is broadly considered "Sovereign AI" infrastructure and local data center capacity to companies and governments looking to host their data within their own borders. The company's previous experience in infrastructure modernization and video analytics has opened doors with data center operators looking to partner with known vendors.

- The company announced a significant agreement with Yotta Data Services in March that will see the company deliver GPU infrastructure in India. The two companies expanded this relationship significantly in May to target opportunities across Asia, the Middle East and Europe. For both Yotta and Gorilla Technology, these projects are likely the largest they have ever undertaken, and execution risk will be very high for both companies.

- The company is in the final year of a contract to provide a Smart Government Security Convergence solution to the Government of Egypt that runs through mid-2027. The contract is primarily related to services for identity management, cybersecurity, and broader security applications. Given the company's pivot to AI infrastructure, it is unclear whether renewing this contract will be a priority for Gorilla Technology. However, assuming Gorilla has met its obligations and the contract was profitable, it seems likely the company would seek to continue this relationship.

- Since the company began its pivot into the AI Infrastructure market, competition has intensified, with several new and established companies entering the market. The company's ability to secure and rapidly deploy GPUs will be a key sign of success for investors to monitor.

- The market remains deeply divided over whether the company can successfully meet the obligations of the large Yotta contract and other contract announcements. The company's significant share price appreciation in 2025 and bold claims about future pipelines have attracted added scrutiny to the stock, including several short reports. The company will have to materially expand its operations and overall staffing to meet the obligations of its announced contracts. Several important variables, such as realized margins and revenue recognition terms, remain unknown at this time. Recent financings which have raised gross proceeds of more than $230 million should help the company address one of the major critiques of its infrastructure rollout.

- As a result of several new contracts, the company has significantly boosted its contract backlog, and management has set aggressive targets for its total available AI infrastructure capacity by the end of 2028, effectively growing from 0 to 500 MW.

- The market is likely still valuing Gorilla as a relatively small technology and software solutions provider, as the pivot to AI Infrastructure has not yet translated into revenue or earnings. This market mismatch could present an opportunity for investors if the strategy shift eventually results in a valuation rerating of the company's equity over the next 24 months.

- Gorilla Technology's ability to transition from a pure software, video, and analytics solutions firm to a broader technology company focused on AI infrastructure while maintaining strong profit margins will be the focus of investors over the next 24 months. If the company can begin delivering on its largest contracts and secure new contracts in emerging markets, Gorilla Technology could become a compelling small-cap growth opportunity in a market awash with frothy valuations. We are establishing a 12-month valuation target of $24, based on our assumption that the company will reach revenue of $280 million in 2027 and that the revenue mix will shift toward higher-value AI infrastructure deals, which the market

values higher today. As the business de-risks over the next 12-24 months, the market may assign a higher valuation to the company, and we will adjust our target accordingly.

OVERVIEW

Gorilla Technology Group (NASDAQ: GRRR) (referred to as Gorilla Technology or Gorilla throughout this report) is in the midst of the most significant shift in its business focus in the company's history as it is now moving from its traditional markets of video analysis and public safety/security systems to a company offering GPUs as a Service (GPUaaS). The company has been active in this market in the past, working with clients to establish data centers, but building AI infrastructure solutions for large enterprise customers will be its primary focus going forward.

Historically, Gorilla Technology has focused on providing software solutions for governments and public service sectors that leverage emerging AI technology to analyze video feeds, gather relevant intelligence, provide security, and support networking infrastructure and cybersecurity. The company has had a fairly high degree of customer concentration in the past as a result of several large contracts. Customer concentration is likely to remain high as a result of the shift in focus to providing GPUs as a Service, but until revenues under these contracts are recognized, this is a bit of an unknown. We will review the publicly available information related to each of the company's major clients and projects later in the report.

The company's customers use the current tools, analytical systems and software provided by Gorilla to enhance public safety, improve transportation and logistics management, protect critical infrastructure, and tighten digital security.

Gorilla's Smart City solutions bring together intelligent video surveillance, facial recognition, license plate readers, and a host of other tools to analyze source video, with the ultimate goal of enhancing safety. Gorilla's "Security Convergence" solutions combine cybersecurity applications with existing intelligence data to further bolster security for its clients.

These business lines have represented the bulk of the company's revenues as it has grown to over $100 million in annual revenue due to fairly large contracts in Taiwan and Egypt, but we believe that in the future this business will represent a smaller share of the overall business as the AI infrastructure business begins to achieve milestones in the second half of 2026.

AI Data center / GPU-as-a-Service

After conversations with clients and an evaluation of market supply and demand, Gorilla decided to enter the red-hot data center/GPU-as-a-Service business to offer AI compute capacity as a service to customers, including large enterprises, governments, and infrastructure companies. The simplest analogy we can make is that this is like a trucking company providing vehicles to a large shipping company, which then uses them to deliver goods. The AI compute offered as a technology service to customers will provide immediate capacity to customers without the financial limitations of ownership for Gorilla's customers.

The company offers this service independent of its other solutions, and customers can use Gorilla's AI capacity without the significant upfront costs of building their own data center or the potential delays caused by GPU or transformer supply constraints and delays in securing grid connections.

While the company is a newcomer in this space, its established reputation for working within the regulatory frameworks of various Asian and Southeast Asian countries has led to several large customer wins. The increased compliance requirements, growing regulations, and concerns about latency are expected to continue driving demand for sovereign AI solutions, including GPUaaS.

As Gorilla increasingly focuses on AI infrastructure while still offering surveillance and smart-city software tools, there is likely to be a valuation lag as the market evaluates its ability to navigate this difficult transition period. This could present an opportunity for patient investors with a high tolerance for risk because the valuation premium assigned to AI infrastructure companies is significant relative to the company's' historical valuations. If governments and regulated industries require local AI infrastructure, as the company anticipates, there will likely be ample demand for its services throughout the balance of the decade.

Today, Gorilla operates in multiple markets, but the company's value proposition lies in successfully building out its GPU-as-a-Service business. While software and systems integration projects have largely driven the company's business to date, if it can transition to becoming a trusted AI infrastructure partner, the opportunities for revenue and profit margin expansion in its target markets are substantial. The corresponding valuation adjustment that would occur as the company shifts its focus toward AI Infrastructure will be a major focus for investors over the coming 24 months.

Products/Services:
The core of Gorilla's offerings to date have largely been derived from products and services that the company collectively refers to as its security convergence business. We believe that this includes sales of its AI Video Analytics platform, Cybersecurity tools, Security Operations, and Data analytics tools. Gorilla Technology's video analytics platform leverages proprietary AI to turn a network of cameras and detection devices into a comprehensive system that authorities can use to support their efforts to protect the public. While many of us might remember the days of security personnel sitting in front of a bank of video monitors for hours on end to watch for potential trouble, today tools from Gorilla's Intelligent Video Analytics suite automatically detect, analyze, and alert the proper authorities to events in near real time. While privacy advocates might question the installation of cameras with no clear orders beyond image collection, Flock cameras in the US and Genetec Autovu cameras continue to be installed at a furious pace, indicating that security trumps privacy concerns today. Gorilla's government clients value the ability to automatically detect suspicious behavior, track unexpected crowd formation, and receive alerts regarding potential threats or emergencies.

If you've seen new police footage that follows an individual from public camera to public camera, this is the type of post-event solution the company offers to help customers reduce the time between an incident and when video evidence can be evaluated.

Beyond public protection, the company's video analysis tools can be used by authorities to monitor traffic flow and traffic enforcement, and to read license plates. By minimizing traffic congestion and improving traffic flow, public safety is likely to be enhanced. Gorilla also offers tools that can monitor pedestrian movement and crowd density, which can be important for ensuring safe travel through large population centers where pedestrian congestion can pose a risk to the public.

A unique use case that the company has highlighted in the past is the ability of the platform to monitor battery storage systems (increasingly important as battery storage systems are deployed around the globe), EV charging stations, and other energy infrastructure with its cameras to look for outliers that could be a sign of heightened fire risk.

One of the key advantages of the Gorilla video analysis tools is that its open architecture allows clients to leverage their existing investments in closed-circuit TV cameras and other video management systems, and by automating monitoring, it can dramatically reduce the personnel required to monitor video feeds. The core of this platform is built on the company's Intelligent Video Analytics Recorder (IVAR), Event and Video Management System (EVMS), Post-Event, and iCCTV.

For the company's government clients, the value proposition of this offering is that it can turn large volumes of unstructured video data into structured content to improve public safety, accelerate official investigations, or protect infrastructure, while requiring fewer full-time staff to monitor live video feeds.

Gorilla Technology's Security Convergence Platform (primarily cybersecurity tools) has become one of its most significant revenue drivers, and we expect this to be the foundation of the company's revenue base until the GPUaaS business begins to grow in importance in 2027. As with the company's video tools, the platform is designed to protect customers' networks from ever-evolving cyber threats.

Gorilla provides threat detection, network monitoring, and other security tools as part of a comprehensive security system. By integrating all threat analysis tools under one umbrella, the company believes its customers can respond more quickly to potential system intrusions and gain greater network-wide protection.

Increasingly, external threats have targeted large infrastructure components such as power grids, rail networks, water supplies, and key segments of the supply chain. Governments around the globe are seeking to monitor and protect their infrastructure across all of these areas while tracking threats and planning responses in the event of a successful cyberattack.

Ultimately, citizens are mainly concerned with the continuation of services, and by maintaining real-time monitoring of cyber threats, Gorilla's clients can ensure that critical infrastructure remains available. While state-sponsored attacks garner the majority of headlines in this market, ransomware remains the primary threat, and the need to identify their sources has been a key driver of adoption for Gorilla.

Gorilla offers an intrusion detection platform, NetProbe, that uses machine learning to detect suspicious activity, denial-of-service attacks, and evolving attack strategies. The company offers a decoy system, NetTrap, that attracts cyberattacks to a specific location within a network. By drawing attackers to a predetermined location, the company can identify suspicious actions and sources earlier than in the past, before potential bad actors reach critical systems or infrastructure.

Given the ever-evolving nature of threats in the market and the challenges governments face in recruiting and retaining talent to protect their systems and infrastructure, Gorilla also offers monitoring, threat detection, incident response, and cybersecurity expertise as a service to clients. This is effectively an outsourced security operations center for clients.

Data Center Practice & GPU-as-a-Service (GPUaaS)
The company's data center business and GPU-as-a-Service ("GPUaaS") have been identified by management as the latest growth opportunities, given the technical expertise of its team and the customers it serves. The company's goal is to offer AI-optimized compute capacity as a service, enabling easier access to this compute and shortening the time needed for customers to get up to speed. We believe that some business model decisions in this segment are still being made based on customer demand, as the company is still in the early stages of building this business.

Today, GPUaaS is principally the domain of the largest hyperscalers – Amazon, Microsoft, Google - while neocloud companies like CoreWeave, Lambda Labs, and Nebius have all grown rapidly in their respective markets. Providing customers with access to high-performance AI compute without the associated capital expenditures, ongoing maintenance, and technical expertise required to build a data center is an attractive alternative to many customers seeking rapid deployment of AI capabilities.
As the existing hyperscalers and neocloud providers have proven, the ability to quickly provide access to high-performance AI compute is in incredibly high demand around the globe, but capacity has not been evenly distributed. Much of the early rollout of AI capacity has been concentrated in North America (principally the US).

An important component of the Gorilla thesis is that demand will remain high in its target markets where the company has had success previously – principally, the Middle East, Asia and Southeast Asia. Government entities and companies seeking to maintain data and models within sovereign borders are also expected to be significant drivers of demand in these regions. Utilizing GPUaaS that reside within a nation's borders ensures compliance with data residency requirements and will likely address many

security concerns associated with hosting data outside the country. Once built and established, a GPUaaS model should enable customers to scale much faster than they could otherwise if they were building their own data center from the ground up.

Given the uncertain capacity requirements many users of AI compute face, the "buy what you use" model is particularly attractive at this stage because there is no need to make large capital investments in an asset that may end up underutilized.

We will discuss the company's rollout of its GPUaaS offering later in the report, but it's worth noting that the company is attempting to build this new business from scratch in a competitive market with many larger companies also targeting the space. The company anticipates generating revenue based on customer usage commitments, but there may also be access fees and managed services provided by Gorilla. The company is also pursuing different models within this business, ranging from straight GPU installation managed by another company to GPU ownership and management in a data center to building and managing its own data center operation. The different capital requirements and margins of these business models will have to be considered by investors as each project proceeds.

The buildout of this business will require significant capital far in excess of the company's current resources, due to the cost of computing power. The company anticipates that customer pre-commitments may cover a portion of the cost, but as evidenced by the recent convertible note financing, additional funding will be required to meet the company's goals. There will also be additional costs associated with the site buildout, power connections, and cooling systems. The complete buildout will likely require close collaboration with the company's partners to ensure that the GPUs are installed and operational in a timely fashion.

STRATEGIC ADDITION OF AI INFRASTRUCTURE

Over the last twelve months, the company has embraced a new strategic initiative to capitalize on the growing demand for AI compute in the markets it currently serves in Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. While we hold a more conservative view of the ultimate demand for data center capacity in this region than many industry experts and the broader market, it is clear that demand is significant and growing rapidly.

Gorilla has announced several new contracts and relationships during this period, which are worth reviewing as they are likely to shape the company's future course.

Freyr: The company's first announcement in this space was this contract, reported to be worth up to $1.4 billion over three years, with Freyr Technology AI, based in Singapore. This contract was first reported in September 2025 and remains a controversial issue often highlighted by the company's critics.

The company has reported that the initial phase of the contract will be for roughly $300 million, as Gorilla will operate AI infrastructure for Freyr to sell to customers. Gorilla is also building GPU infrastructure and will act as the operations manager for the site's service-level agreements, ensuring a guaranteed level of service for Freyr's customers.

The initial contract term of three years includes options to extend the agreement for an additional two years and is principally focused on serving the Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand markets. Gorillas has indicated that it intends to utilize local colocation facilities and install its own GPU-as-a-Service infrastructure. Given the soaring demand for power, water, and compute in this region, identifying available colocation facilities that meet the necessary requirements will be a key challenge for Gorilla.

Given the scale of this contract relative to Gorilla's existing revenue base and the limited information provided by Freyr (its website offers little detail, and the company appears to have fewer than 50 employees, with only 5 that we could find on LinkedIn), this contract has proven to be the most

controversial for the company to date. Gorilla has taken some steps to address these issues by filing the contract with the SEC, but until it is clear how Freyr intends to finance and manage this massive project with limited resources, we think it's likely that investors will continue to discount the potential of this contract until further details are provided from Freyr or Gorilla.

Yotta 1 & 2: In March 2026, the company announced a major agreement with Yotta Data Services (Yotta 1), a data center, AI infrastructure, and compute provider in India. The initial agreement in March called for Gorilla to deploy 640 Nvidia HGX B200 servers. Gorilla intends to acquire the GPU infrastructure while supporting the deployment. Yotta will then operate the GPUs and sell the AI compute to customers. Yotta is an established cloud provider with existing data center assets in major Indian markets, looking to expand aggressively into AI infrastructure. At the time of this announcement, Gorilla indicated that it believed this deployment could generate more than $500 million of revenue for the company over the next 5 years.

In April, the two companies expanded this relationship to include an additional 20,736 Nvidia B300 GPU cards. Gorilla is again acting as the infrastructure provider and operator of this project. The company noted that this expanded agreement has the potential to be worth $2.5 billion over the life of the contract. Yotta operates two significant locations today and has noted that its Greater Noida facility can grow to 250 MW while the Navi Mumbai location could reach 2 GW. Despite these eye-popping numbers, it is worth noting that Yotta currently operates only about 52 MW of capacity.

Yotta backed away from an earlier planned US equity listing and filed in May to pursue a $900 million IPO in India that may value the company at as much as $6 billion. Given that Yotta will require substantial capital to expand into AI infrastructure and the importance of Yotta to Gorilla's growth plans, we encourage investors to actively monitor Yotta's financing strategy, in addition to following Gorilla's financial plan. In July 2026, Yotta announced a $150 million financing round, valuing the company at roughly $4 billion. Financing and execution risks remain high in this relationship. Both Yotta and Gorilla are pursuing various financing approaches, including vendor and off-balance-sheet financing, which we will discuss later.

Thailand: Unlike the Freyr or Yotta announcements, the company announced that it was acquiring land to support a planned 200 MW AI campus to meet demand for AI computing and GPU capacity in Thailand. The company set an aggressive timeline for this project and has closed on the transaction to purchase the land and is preparing the site. The company is targeting the first delivery of capacity in the third quarter of 2027. This project will be owned and developed by Gorilla to provide a sovereign AI infrastructure asset in Thailand.

The cost of building this facility outside the traditional data center hub of Bangkok should lower Gorilla's land-acquisition costs, but the project will still likely cost well in excess of $5 billion based on current market prices. Taking on a single project like this would be taxing for a company of Gorilla's size, but when combined with the other projects currently underway, it will be very challenging to remain on target with its previously stated timelines.

Other Contract announcements:
NuetraDC: In May 2026, Gorilla announced an agreement to secure 5.5 GW of data center capacity and power from NeutraDC, the data center subsidiary of Telkom Group, one of the largest telecommunications companies in Indonesia. NeutraDC has more than 20 data centers across the country, providing cloud and advanced computing services to its customers, with plans to eventually reach more than 500 MW of capacity.

The initial agreement calls for 5.5 MW of space with the option to expand to 18 MW by November 2026. The agreement with Gorilla is slightly different from the Freyr or Yotta agreement, as Gorilla itself will secure the space for its own GPU deployments, with that capacity then offered as a technology service to Gorilla's customers.

This appears to be a way to rapidly deploy the company's AI solutions into a real-world environment where customers can validate them. Beyond the revenue potential, this is an excellent opportunity for Gorilla to demonstrate to the market that its solutions are ready for primetime in the GPUaaS market. Gorilla's management highlighted the potential revenue associated with this relationship, but we would remind investors that, until Gorilla secures customers, this will be an expense rather than a contributor to revenue.

Thailand Smart Grid: Before the company's pivot to AI infrastructure, it announced in March 2025 a 15-20 year deployment for a smart grid modernization program with Thailand's Provincial Electricity Authority. We believe this agreement is still in the proof-of-concept stage, with a potential contract formalization coming down the road.

Gorilla is tasked with improving the grid in Thailand to achieve better load balancing, perform demand forecasting, and enable real-time monitoring. Thailand generally has a very reliable national grid as an upper-middle-income country, but intermittent outages still happen occasionally even in major cities. A critical component of the agreement is the real-time threat management of the country's electrical grid. While Gorilla stated that a contract could be worth up to $1.8 billion for this relationship, the company noted that revenue will be tied to long-term operational improvements and grid optimization, so the ultimate payments to Gorilla are yet to be determined. There are several unknowns at this point, including the total scope of this contract, including substations, meters measured, and selected hardware vendors, which will likely be revealed when a contract is signed.

Security Contracts:

Egypt Contract

In 2023, the company Gorilla entered into a contract with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for goods and services to build a secure, "air-gapped" network. Air-gapped networks are highly secure networks designed for sensitive data, to support security initiatives, or to connect to critical infrastructure. The contract was signed to be paid in Egyptian pounds, totaling EGP 8.4 billion, which at the time of signing was roughly equivalent to $270 million. As a result of a sharp decline in the value of the Egyptian pound relative to the USD in 2024 (falling close to 40%), the total US dollar value of this contract is likely to be meaningfully lower.

To fulfill this contract, Gorilla acquired third-party hardware and software, combined with its own proprietary solutions.

We believe that this contract extends through the middle of 2027. Given the investment that the company has made in the market, it may make sense to pursue expanding this relationship.

Taiwan

The company has signed several contracts over the past few years with Taiwanese authorities, beginning with a 2023 contract to deploy a network investigation solution under a multi-year agreement, followed by two contracts in 2024 focused on airport security and supporting national law enforcement initiatives.
In January 2026, the company announced three additional contracts in Taiwan, including:

- A cybersecurity contract with the Criminal Investigation Bureau of Taiwan for criminal investigations support and threat monitoring.

- A project for a Taiwanese international ports operator to provide AI-based vehicle tracking, prediction, and guidance to improve the flow of traffic around the port.

- A project for a unit of the Taiwan National Special Police to utilize video inputs and analysis to detect illegal logging in Taiwan.

In 2024, the company was awarded a contract to expand its services at Taoyuan International Airport in Taiwan, which previously included video analytics, license plate scanners, and other services.

It is interesting to note that at the time of the Gorilla's merger with a SPAC and listing on the NASDAQ, the media referred to Gorilla as a "Taiwan-based edge AI company" which speaks to the importance of these contracts to the company at that time.

THE AI INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY

The market for AI infrastructure is poised for significant growth for the foreseeable future and the largest share of that investment will be made by hyperscalers and neocloud providers in the US, Western Europe and China, However, several Asian and Southeast Asian countries are prioritizing sovereign AI infrastructure and that is expected to drive a great deal of demand in countries targeted by Gorilla like India, Thailand and Malaysia.

Depending on the source, most forecasts assume that data center markets will grow at 25%+ rates over the next decade. As we've seen with past forecasts of massive technology buildouts, these long-term forecasts tend to be overly optimistic, but it is clear that, right now, there is an arms race among the hyperscalers and neocloud providers to gain market share as quickly as possible and they are willing to pay almost any price to gain market share.

Sovereign AI

The rapid spread of AI technology has at times exceeded nations' ability to regulate this expansion and manage the legal and security risks associated with AI deployments. To address these issues, there has been a marked increase in demand for "sovereign AI" solutions that enable countries to use their own infrastructure and retain data within their borders. Countries are beginning to view AI platforms as critical infrastructure, akin to the electrical grid, and believe that by controlling more of the infrastructure, they can mitigate risks arising from losing access to data residing on servers outside their borders. It's not clear today how much of an actual threat this is or merely a perceived risk, but in the era where companies and nations are in a "spend first, ask questions later" mode to protect critical infrastructure, it seems likely that "sovereign AI" will remain a major theme over the coming years.

Broadly, the drivers of Sovereign AI include the desire to ensure that government data and citizens' identifying data remain under a country's control and legal jurisdiction, as well as to protect them from surveillance. The risk for nations that do not build their own sovereign AI infrastructure is that data residing in another country could be subject to the laws of the land where the data resides. Additionally, there are general concerns that the dominance of China and the US in the AI/data center markets could pose risks if geopolitical tensions result in a country losing access to its data stored in data centers in the US or China. Finally, there is a desire to build and train AI models that incorporate the local languages, customs, or social values of a particular country, so that one large player (the US, for example) doesn't impose its language and value systems on other countries around the world. We believe that this desire to retain local culture will be a major driver of the push for sovereign AI solutions throughout Asia and Southeast Asia.

Gorilla has so far focused its AI infrastructure expansion on opportunities in India, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia, all of which are embracing the concept of building domestic AI infrastructure. India, for example, is prioritizing systems that will ensure it can serve its population of more than 1.4 billion citizens and where there are more than ten languages spoken by at least 30 million people. A single AI solution in English, Hindi, or Bengali may miss a critical nuance of a phrase or word typed in Gujarati. The government of India has committed significant resources to its IndiaAI mission to increase domestic innovation and eliminate AI bottlenecks. Also, Thailand has already moved rapidly to become a major player in cloud services and AI infrastructure, driven by several national programs focused on maintaining the country's cultural independence and retaining data within its borders.

COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE

The competitive landscape in the AI Infrastructure market is incredibly intense today, as companies from multiple industries are leveraging their positions to gain access to customers in this market. Given the company's shift in focus and its relatively strong position with existing clients in its traditional video analytics and software business, we have not focused on the competitive landscape of those markets.

In addition to traditional cloud providers, the competitive landscape for the company's GPUaaS business includes:

1. Telecom companies
2. Commercial Real Estate Developers
3. Hyperscalers
4. Neocloud companies

It might be easier to identify the companies that do not intend to enter the AI infrastructure market, but while many companies are issuing press releases in this space, access to capital and customer commitments remain critical factors that separate the contenders from the pretenders in our view.

Among the most recognizable names in this space are market leaders like CoreWeave (NASDAQ: CRWV) and Nebius (NASDAQ: NBIS), as well as several smaller private companies, including Crusoe, Lambda, Vultr, and Nscale. The largest of these companies have secured long-term contracts with leading technology firms like Oracle, Meta, and Microsoft, which have given them scale and buying power in the industry, enabling them to work with leading suppliers like Nvidia.

The global hyperscalers, such as Amazon, Microsoft, Google, and Alibaba, among others, are also very competitive in this market, leveraging their existing infrastructure and investments in the space to offset the costs of operating their large data center operations. Given the nearly unlimited capital these companies can access and the brand reputations they have established, they will be formidable competitors for any business they choose to pursue. Currently, the hyperscalers' focus is principally on building out their own infrastructure, but we believe the GPU-as-a-Service business is complementary and could eventually become a more significant area of focus. To this point, on July 1st, Meta Platforms announced that it would be building a cloud business to sell its excess artificial intelligence computing capacity. This announcement speaks to both the competitive nature of this market and the risk of overspending that could shift the market from a capacity shortage to a capacity glut.

Increasingly, the hyperscalers are looking to form joint ventures with commercial real estate developers or pursue "lease-to-own" agreements that are more balance sheet-friendly, as saddling their balance sheets with debt associated with these projects complicates their financial picture. Recently, several market observers have noted that the largest hyperscalers are likely to face a cash crunch in 2026 and 2027 as spending escalates, while revenues lag by 12-24 months. This could lead to a significant decline in demand for GPUs if hyperscalers slow expansion plans, which could, in turn, be a net positive for Gorilla if it were to lead to lower GPU prices. There is some risk that Gorilla is purchasing GPUs at elevated prices today, given the current demand frenzy driven by the hyperscalers.

The neocloud companies like CoreWeave, Lambda Labs, and Nebius, among a host of other startups, are often the high bidders on attractive development opportunities and may be signaling the first signs of bubble-like bidding in some markets. The underperformance of market leader CoreWeave's stock over the past 12 months could be another sign that the long-term margins and prospects for the neocloud market are not as strong as initially anticipated.

It is difficult to paint large markets in Asia and Southeast Asia with a single brush when it comes to the competitive landscape, but we believe competition will largely come from existing data center/cloud

providers and telecom companies shifting focus in response to market demand. Companies such as Indosat and Singtel are already pushing into markets targeted by Gorilla.

The ability to host AI infrastructure locally is a key point of differentiation for GPU providers focused on Sovereign AI, including regional telecom providers, neocloud providers, and new entrants like Gorilla. Interestingly, given the overlap in markets, several companies that could be competitors, such as NeutraDC (partly owned by Telkom Indonesia and Singtel) or Yotta, are also partners or suppliers to Gorilla.

In the Asian and Southeast Asian markets where Gorilla is focused today, the obvious leaders in AI Infrastructure spending are China and India, while other advanced economies like South Korea and Japan play key roles in the global AI rollout, providing memory chips and semiconductor manufacturing equipment in addition to their own AI Data Center rollouts.

Malaysia leads Southeast Asian markets in investments, with over $20 billion in committed projects and major hyperscaler projects underway. Singapore's long history of software development and a strong tech startup ecosystem have drawn significant AI-related investment to the country. Thailand has a long history of operating robust regional data centers, making it an important hub for AI infrastructure across the region. Finally, Indonesia's large population base (the fourth largest in the world) has attracted significant foreign capital from major industry leaders. Gorilla's early positioning in these markets could enable it to become a market leader relatively quickly.

Again, in all of these second-tier markets, the hyperscalers like Microsoft, Amazon, and Google are using their strong balance sheets and operating cash flows to acquire land to develop their own locations, while neoclouds are bidding aggressively to become tenants of local developers, which is making it slightly more challenging for companies like Gorilla to make the economic models work for some locations.

In summary, we would say that the market in which Gorilla Technology operates is among the most competitive we've ever seen, with hyperscalers and their unlimited budgets competing with firms pivoting to offer AI infrastructure like Gorilla. We hold a slightly more conservative view of the global demand landscape, as we expect cash flow concerns and ROI discussions to become more pointed in 2027 regarding AI investments. Our more conservative view still holds that the market is likely to grow at close to 20% over the next 5 years, but we believe margins will be lower than currently projected due to rising GPU and cooling costs.

COMPETITIVE POSITION

Obviously, it is challenging for a company of Gorilla Technology's size to compete in markets when it has been focused on the AI infrastructure market for only about a year and its balance sheet does not support the billions of dollars needed for many major AI infrastructure projects. The largest players are picking off the low-hanging fruit in the market and working with the premier vendors to get operations up to speed as quickly as possible. We believe the competition will be most intense for new developments with consistent power supplies, access to adequate water, and proximity to large population centers, but there will be ample opportunity for Gorilla to target secondary markets. As we've seen over the past year, Gorilla has demonstrated an ability to sign major agreements with customers, despite its relatively small size in the industry, because of the perception that it is a regionally strong player and can deliver significant AI compute capacity faster than some competitors.

While the majority of the largest players in this market are focused on building and often owning new sites in core markets, there is an opportunity for Gorilla to replicate its Yotta and NeutraDC relationships to deploy servers to meet customer needs in underserved markets rapidly. By working with established firms and data center locations, Gorilla should be able to mitigate the challenges of securing adequate,

reliable power in regions where grid access and reliability can be the greatest hurdle to deploying AI compute.

The company's existing relationships with the leading server manufacturers should also ensure that its customers have sufficient capacity to meet their computing needs. While we have to admit that much of this is hypothetical at this point, as the company is still in the planning stages of major deployments and the demand side of this equation is also a bit uncertain, we think that, at least through the end of the decade, the company's speed to market could be a key competitive advantage for Gorilla in Asia and Southeast Asia.

Given the company's regional expertise and its ability to offer end-to-end security, Gorilla's first-mover advantage in the market is meaningful. While other competitors can certainly gain market exposure by buying into the region, Gorilla's early contract announcements should further solidify its position as a strong regional player.

CHALLENGES FACING THE AI INFRASTRUCTURE MARKET

The estimates for AI infrastructure demand and the ultimate buildouts of data centers continue to grow seemingly by the week. The largest IPO in history, SpaceX, was driven at least in part by the concept that AI and data center demand will be so robust that companies will need to build them in space. It is useful to recall that the massive growth projected for this industry is not a certainty, particularly given the long timelines forecast and the uncertain ROI that companies are experiencing with early AI deployments.

Notable issues that could slow the ultimate growth of the AI infrastructure industry include:

1. **Demand shortfall:** the level of investment in AI computing power is unprecedented. It is clear that AI use is increasing among consumers and businesses alike. Still, several studies have found that early AI investments have had a negligible effect on US GDP, and others have shown that more than half of AI investments yield no savings or generate insignificant sales growth. While most of these projects are in the early stages, it’s important to monitor this trend, as lagging returns on early AI investments could lead to meaningful long-term shifts in projected data center demand.

2. **Oversupply of capacity:** With spending on GPUs, data centers, and energy grid connection approaching 100% of cash flow for the hyperscalers and with each company in the industry building for its own customer base without an appreciation total supply relative to cumulative global demand, there is a meaningful risk of oversupply facing this market in 2027 and beyond. We have seen this previously during fiber-optic network buildouts, where excess capacity eventually depressed prices and severely impacted the companies operating the networks resulting in bankruptcy for many leading firms.

3. **Efficiency gains:** There have been several steps forward in both hardware and software in recent years, but most forecasts of data center demand assume that current technology will remain the standard for the next decade. While it is difficult to forecast what a new model or high-efficiency chip could mean for demand, we recognize that this is a risk to the total data center demand forecasts if a technology emerges that can improve AI performance without requiring a proportional increase in data center capacity.

4. **Shift to Inference:** Increasingly, large models and chip companies are shifting their focus from model training to inference as a result of the lower power demand and faster performance of inference models. Recently, Google introduced its latest inference chip, which roughly doubles the performance of its previous generation on a per-watt basis. Any shift in technology that enables companies to perform AI compute with the same power draw could result in lower demand for AI compute in the long run.

5. **Shift to Chinese models:** This appears to be an emerging trend, primarily among startups, but increasingly around the globe, price-sensitive users are shifting to ultra-low-cost Chinese models that have rapidly improved their performance. As we've seen in other industries, such as solar panel manufacturing, Chinese pricing power can rapidly upset pricing models. If this shift continues, the hardware demands could also shift away from Nvidia clusters and toward inference-related hardware.

6. **Public Pushback:** We have not seen much public pushback in the Asian or Southeast Asian markets against data centers or AI infrastructure, but protests and legislative restrictions have become more common in Western nations. We imagine that in countries with unpredictable power supplies and where water can be scarce, AI infrastructure could become a target for consumer backlash against the industry. In the US, several states have considered moratoriums on new data center development, and if that concept spreads to the markets targeted by Gorilla, it could impact the opportunity in front of the company.

ADDRESSING THE SHORT REPORTS

Gorilla Technology's shares had a spectacular rise from the Fall of 2024, when the stock was trading around $2-3/share, to the low $30s roughly 4-5 months later. This rise attracted a rabid fanbase of retail investors, as well as the attention of several firms that specialize in writing reports for investors focused on shorting stocks. Over the course of two months, three reports were written by The Bear Cave, Citron Research, and Culper Research in the spring of 2025.

The Bear Cave report focused primarily on the rapid rise in the company's shares, driven by meme-like mania among retail investors. The report also highlighted that several of the company's announcements were difficult to verify and that investors should perform more due diligence before committing new capital to the stock.

A report from Citron Research focused on business relationships and press releases involving an investment firm managed by an individual who is the subject of several lawsuits and financial disputes in Brazil. We note that the company has not mentioned this party in press releases for over a year, and there have been no updates on the relationship. Additionally, it is worth noting that the founder of Citron Research, Andrew Left, was convicted of one count of participating in securities fraud and 12 counts of securities fraud in June 2026.

The most detailed report was prepared by Culper Research, which questioned several key aspects of the company's video technology solutions, the scale of some contracts, the size of key contract announcements, and the contract backlog. Gorilla responded to this report by suing Culper and its founder, alleging defamation, false statements, and market manipulation. In July 2025, Gorilla announced that the lawsuit was resolved through a non-monetary settlement following the publication of the company's 2024 20-F with the SEC. While investors widely praised the company for its response, we would note that Culper did not retract any statements or admit any liability, and the report remains accessible on the Culper Research website today.

In light of the company's large contract announcements over the past 6 months, we think it's important for the company to demonstrate that its announced contracts are converting to recognized revenue and that the concerns raised in these reports are not valid.

CONVERTIBLE OFFERINGS

In June 2026, Gorilla announced that it had priced a 7.5% convertible bond maturing in 2031 with a principal amount of $107 million and net proceeds to the company of $102 million. The conversion rate for the bonds was set at just over 39 shares per $1,000 of bond, yielding a conversion price of roughly $25.50/share. The conversion price is subject to reset provisions including a downward reset with a floor of $6.00 per share and an upward reset cap of approximately $31.85 per share.

The company noted that it intends to use the proceeds from this offering to fund equipment purchases related to the second project announced with Yotta Data Services earlier in 2026.

The $6.00 floor price seemed to spook investors initially, as it could imply significant dilution for existing holders, but the stock has recovered much of the initial decline since this bond offering was announced.

In July 2026, Gorilla announced that it had priced $125 million of 7.5% convertible notes due in 2031. The initial conversion price was set at just over $25/share with a downward reset floor price of $8/share and an upward reset cap of $31.85. The company indicated that it intends to use the proceeds of this offering to fund advance payments for data center capacity and equipment purchases for the company's NeutraDC Batam project.

THE ROLE OF SPVs

In July 2026, Gorilla Technology completed the acquisition of Shackleton Finance, a UK-based subsidiary of Shackleton Ventures and an Alternative Investment Fund Manager. Before joining Gorilla, the company's CEO, Jay Chandan, was a partner in a fund at Shackleton Ventures.

The company intends to use the acquired firm (now called Gorilla Tech Capital) to structure special-purpose vehicles (SPVs) and fund its AI infrastructure projects by providing institutional investors with a regulated vehicle to access specific projects.

There are significant unknowns about how these SPVs would be structured, but in theory, Gorilla would own a minority stake in the SPV, while strategic partners or institutional investors would acquire majority stakes in the venture. The total equity raised from Gorilla and the SPV investors would likely fund 30-50% of the project cost, with the balance coming from debt financing, which would be the SPV's obligation and would not appear on Gorilla's balance sheet.

Since these projects would be financed off-balance sheet, the company and other investors must agree on where control of the SPV lies to determine how the results will be reported. Consolidating the results would boost Gorilla's topline materially without an equivalent boost to cash flow or earnings, as the non-controlling interests would have to be eliminated. There are likely additional opportunities for Gorilla to generate revenue by charging the SPV development, project management, or system integration fees, but again, most of this is theoretical at this point.

We think this could provide an interesting pathway to financing large projects beyond Gorilla's current financial capacity, but the burden will be on the company to provide significantly greater detail around these SPVs than it has to date.

RECENT FINANCIAL RESULTS

Gorilla Technology reported strong first-quarter results, driven by the completion of significant milestones under the company's Egypt contract, resulting in a 55% year-over-year increase in quarterly revenues to $28.2 million. While revenues declined sequentially from the fourth quarter of 2025, this is largely due to the way revenues are recognized for large deployments, with payments for milestone achievements. We believe the later stages of this contract may have included additional equipment expenditures, resulting in gross margin compression to 21.1% in the quarter (down from 35.1% in the first quarter of 2025).

Net cash provided by operating activities turned positive in the quarter due to working capital shifts, with receivables declining and payables increasing. Again, the Egypt project appears to have been a meaningful contributor to cash flow, as Gorilla collected significant milestone payments.

Gorilla reported a large operating loss of more than $41 million in the quarter, but this was largely due to the recognition of a $20.9 million stock-based compensation expense previously disclosed. The company also noted foreign exchange losses of nearly $19 million in the quarter as Egypt's currency experienced a significant devaluation. It's worth noting that Egypt's currency has rebounded sharply in recent weeks, which could have a positive impact on results in the second quarter, but investors should disregard these currency swings for the most part, as they largely offset.

The company's balance sheet was further strengthened during the quarter, and it ended the quarter with nearly $100 million in cash. As a result of the latest convertible financing, cash on hand has likely increased to close to $300 million, providing critical liquidity as the company begins to deploy GPUs as part of its shift toward AI infrastructure.

Management raised its full-year revenue guidance to $160-$200 million, suggesting that milestones will continue to be achieved and that new projects will likely start on schedule in the second half of the year.

The company does not provide a revenue breakdown by project or product line, and this may be something to monitor in future quarters, as the company's business lines will be valued differently by the market, as we discuss in our valuation below.

In late June, the company released updated Q2 guidance, stating that Q2 revenues would be at least $44 million, up from previous analyst estimates of about $34 million. The update was due to continued contract execution and the company's conversion of "signed commercial agreements into recognized revenue". We anticipate that the company will release its Q2 results in the next week or so and we will update our model after those results are released.

MANAGEMENT

Jayesh "Jay" Chandan - Chairman and CEO - Mr. Chandan was the Chairman of Global SPAC Partners that entered into a business combination agreement with Gorilla in 2021. Mr. Chandan previously founded and served as a managing partner at KASS Capital, an investment firm focused on technology opportunities. Mr. Chandan also held senior executive roles at various investment and advisory firms over the past two decades.

Dr. Rajesh "Raj" Natarajan has served as Gorilla's Chief Innovation Officer since 2022. For nearly two decades, Dr. Natarajan held various roles at Microsoft, ranging from Engineering to Product Management. Dr. Natarajan also serves as an Adjunct Faculty member at Seattle University, teaching Information Systems and other technology-related courses.

Bruce Bower served as Interim CFO from 2024 to 2025 before being appointed as CFO in 2025. Mr. Bower has extensive experience working with early-stage technology companies and has been an advisor to several companies. Mr. Bower has focused on financial and strategic planning for early-stage companies, which has ultimately enabled these companies to raise a cumulative £100 million in funding.

Mr. Bower also has experience as a portfolio manager and also worked in the Fixed Income division of a major investment bank.

Thomas Sennhauser was appointed as a Director of the Company in December 2024 and later named Chief Technology Officer (CTO) - Infrastructure in November 2025. Mr. Sennhauser has nearly three decades of experience in technology strategy, large-scale infrastructure design, and digital transformation. Mr. Sennhauser previously served as CTO and Business Lead for Networking and Communication at Intel Asia Pacific and Japan. Before joining Intel, Mr. Sennhauser spent 18 years at Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE) in leadership roles.

The core of the company's management team has experience in financing growth at technology companies and in deploying that technology at companies like Intel and Microsoft. Implementations of large-scale GPU projects are likely to require strong technical and operational teams, and we expect the company's management team could expand to add a key C-level executive focused on these deployments at some point.

INSIDER OWNERSHIP

The company has roughly 28.8 million outstanding shares, and the management board members collectively hold about 8% of those shares. Mr. Jay Chandan (CEO) owns roughly 1.2 million shares (4.2%), and Dr. Rajesh Natarajan (Chief Innovation Officer) owns roughly 760k shares (2.6%).

The balance of the company’s management and board of directors collectively hold a little over 1% of the outstanding shares.

VALUATION

Valuing Gorilla Technology is challenging today because the company is in the midst of a major shift in its business focus, and the long-term capital structure is somewhat unknown. Valuations for the largest, pure-play AI infrastructure and data center companies have moderated a bit in the past two months, but in general this remains one of the most expensive sectors of the market with several companies trading at Enterprise Value to 2027 Sales multiples in the double digits. However, concerns in the market about demand, financing costs, and the ability to scale have cut the valuations sharply for some of the largest neocloud companies like CoreWeave and Nebius.

For our analysis, we have assumed a fairly conservative sales forecast of $280 million for 2027 and assigned a relatively low Enterprise Value-to-Sales multiple of 3.0x to those sales, which produces our initial target of $24/share for Gorilla Technology.

We acknowledge that this is below other forecasts in the market for Gorilla’s shares but we believe that the market is only likely to assign a premium valuation to the company’s shares when it has further de-risked the path from development to operating its GPUaaS business at scale. We anticipate that this de-risking of the story may occur over the next 12-24 months as the financing and technical challenges that the company faces are addressed. While we believe it is unlikely that Gorilla will trade at the premium multiples of Equinix or Digital Realty, we do think the company can close the valuation gap a bit in the coming years as it executes its plans.

RISKS

The company faces numerous risks associated with operating diverse business lines in several different countries, including but not limited to:

Execution Risk: Gorilla has shifted its business model quickly and entered the market for large GPU deployments. Securing project leadership and technical talent to execute these projects and manage all aspects of these major deployments will be a new challenge for the company. Hitting milestones and deliverables will be a key aspect of the Gorilla story.

Customer Concentration Risk: Even as Gorilla expands its geographic footprint and service offerings, a small number of customers are likely to account for a significant share of future revenue. The loss of any of these customers would have a material impact on the company's operating results.

Significant Future Capital Outlays: The AI infrastructure and GPUaaS business will require substantial capital to acquire the GPUs, secure power agreements, purchase cooling systems, and invest in data center capacity. The company will have to secure substantially all of this capital from outside sources (debt or equity).

Competitive Risk: While Gorilla is currently targeting secondary markets, the companies competing with its GPUaaS business have significantly greater access to capital and experience in these markets. The company will likely have to compete on price, which could eventually impact the company's margins.

Technology Risk: Given the rapidly evolving technology available to AI companies, demand for the assets the company acquires could fall short of forecasts.

Financing/Dilution Risk: The company will likely have to issue debt, convertible debt, or equity that significantly exceeds the size of its current balance sheet. If this financing involves equity issuance, the company's current shareholders could experience significant dilution.

PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT

Gorilla Technology Group, Inc.

8/6/26

(USD in 000's; December Year-End)	2024A	2025A	Mar 1Q26A	June 2Q26E	Sept 3Q26E	Dec 4Q26E	2026E	Mar 1Q27E	June 2Q27E	Sept 3Q27E	Dec 4Q27E	2027E
Revenues, net	**74,674**	**101,361**	28,230	44,250	48,675	51,665	**172,820**	56,831	65,356	74,506	83,447	**280,141**
% change (yoy)	**15%**	**36%**	55%	110%	84%	45%	**71%**	101%	48%	53%	62%	**62%**
Cost of Revenues	37,366	67,485	22,277	30,533	33,391	35,236	121,437	38,418	43,985	49,919	55,742	188,064
Gross Profit	37,308	33,876	5,953	13,718	15,284	16,429	51,383	18,413	21,371	24,587	27,704	92,076
% change (yoy)	-17%						52%					79%
Gross Profit Margin	**50.0%**	**33.4%**	**21.1%**	**31.0%**	**31.4%**	**31.8%**	**29.7%**	**32.4%**	**32.7%**	**33.0%**	**33.2%**	**32.9%**
Operating Expenses:												
Selling and marketing expenses	1,093	1,614	278	264	277	283	1,103	277	263	277	282	1,100
General and administrative expenses	12,410	19,836	26,847	6,195	6,815	7,155	47,012	7,871	8,658	9,091	9,545	35,165
Research and development expenses	2,110	3,071	1,015	1,025	1,035	1,046	4,121	1,056	1,067	1,077	1,088	4,289
Expected credit losses	897	863	-									
Foreign currency exchange gains/(losses), net	27,799	21,019	18,934				18,934					
Fair value measurement of financial instruments, net	59,540	1,039	46				46					
Other gains/(losses), net	(32)	104	(110)				(110)					
Restructuring costs	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	104,250	47,545	47,012	7,484	8,127	8,484	71,108	9,204	9,988	10,445	10,916	40,553
% of Sales	139.6%	46.9%	166.5%	16.9%	16.7%	16.4%	41.1%	16.2%	15.3%	14.0%	13.1%	14.5%
Operating Income (Loss)	**(66,942)**	**(13,668)**	**(41,059)**	**6,233**	**7,157**	**7,945**	**(19,724)**	**9,209**	**11,383**	**14,142**	**16,789**	**51,523**
Interest Income	1,569	3,277	823	864	1,725	1,613	**5,024**	1,557	1,510	1,465	1,421	**5,953**
Finance costs	(733)	(544)	(124)	(1,437)	(4,313)	(4,348)	(10,221)	(4,304)	(4,261)	(4,218)	(4,261)	(17,044)
Profit/(Loss) before Income Taxes	**(66,105)**	**(10,935)**	**(40,360)**	**5,660**	**4,569**	**5,210**	**(24,921)**	**6,462**	**8,633**	**11,389**	**13,949**	**40,433**
Income tax expense/(credit)	(1,311)	341	(3,401)	566	543	587	(1,705)	711	950	1,253	1,534	4,448
Profit/(Loss)	**(64,795)**	**(11,277)**	**(36,959)**	**5,094**	**4,025**	**4,624**	**(23,216)**	**5,751**	**7,683**	**10,136**	**12,415**	**35,985**
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	(1,055)	(1,345)	(1,474)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,474)**					
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**(65,850)**	**(12,622)**	**(38,433)**	**5,094**	**4,025**	**4,624**	**(24,690)**					
EPS reported	**$ (6.13)**	**$ (0.51)**	**$ (1.42)**	**$ 0.18**	**$ 0.14**	**$ 0.16**	**$ (0.83)**	**$ 0.20**	**$ 0.26**	**$ 0.35**	**$ 0.43**	**$ 1.24**
Diluted Shares (weighted average)	**10566**	**22250**	26032	28260	28825	28969	**28022**	29027	29085	29143	29202	**29114**
Adjustments:												
Add: Foreign Currency Devaluation			11,443									
Add: Stock-based compensation expense			20,911									
Other			19									
Adjusted net income/(loss)			**(4,586)**	**5,094**	**4,025**	**4,624**	**9,157**	**5,751**	**7,683**	**10,136**	**12,415**	**35985**
Adjusted diluted earnings (loss) per share			$ (0.18)	$ 0.18	$ 0.14	$ 0.16	**$ 0.33**	$ 0.20	$ 0.26	$ 0.35	$ 0.43	**$ 1.24**

Source: Company filings, Zacks Small Cap Research

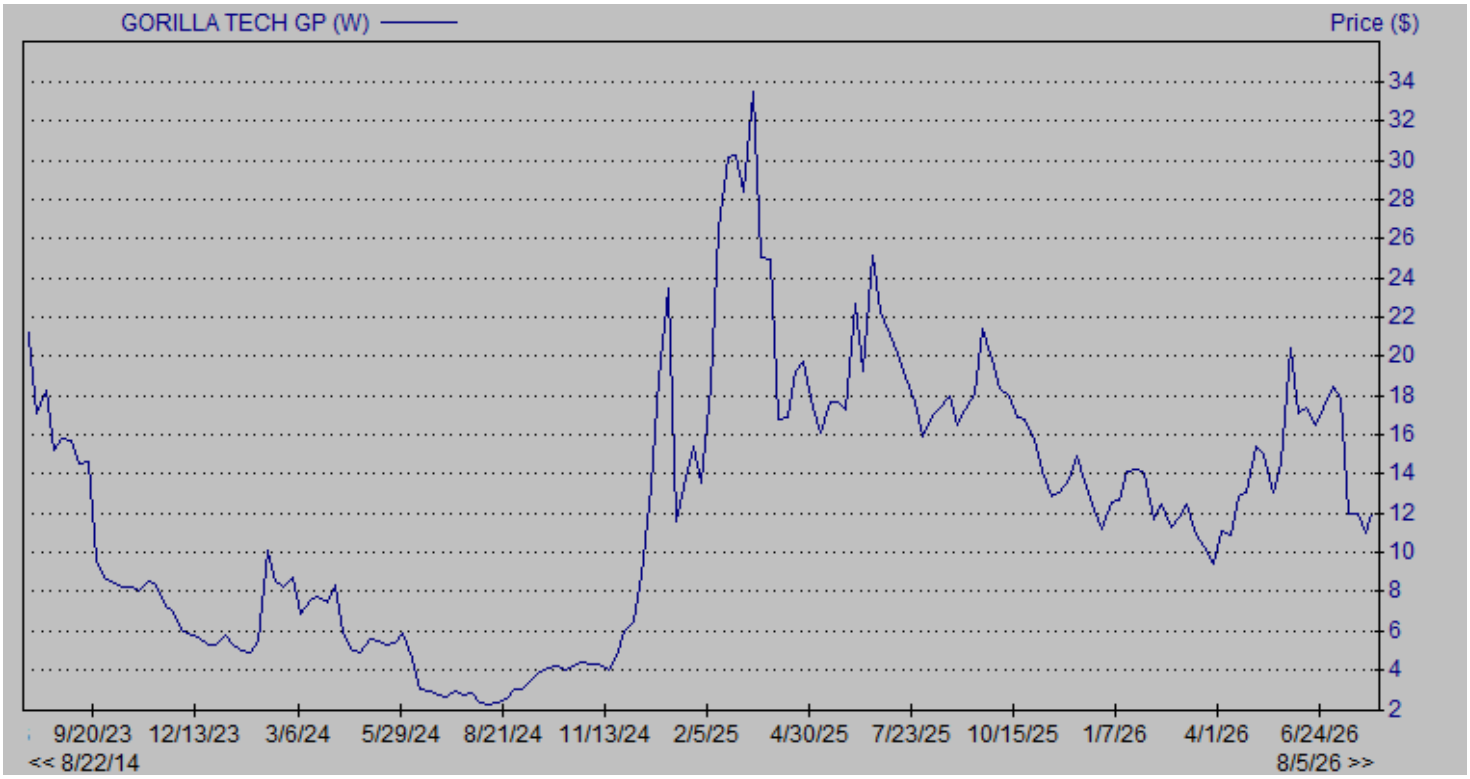
BALANCE SHEET

Gorilla Technology Group, Inc.
Balance Sheet in US Dollars
3/31/26

(USD in 000s)	
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	98,399
Restricted deposits	4,620
Accounts receivable, net and contract assets	90,116
Prepaids and other	16,943
Total current assets	210,078
Property and equipment	15,305
Right of use assets	1,672
Intangible assets	2,344
Deferred tax assets, net	17,135
Other non-current assets	7,381
Total Assets	**253,915**
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Borrowings	10,147
Accounts and other payables	46,824
Contract liabilities	1,705
Income tax liabilities	12,566
Other current liabilities	1,051
Total current liabilities	72,294
Long-term borrowings	3,095
Deferred tax liabilities	1,415
Other non-current liabilities	1,706
Total Liabilities	**78,510**
Equity	
Share capital	26
Treasury shares at cost	(5,285)
Accumulated Deficit	180,664
Equity	**175,405**
Total Liabilities & Equity	**253,915**

Source: Company Press Release

HISTORICAL STOCK PRICE



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