ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Ares International Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Ares International Corp. and subsidiaries (the "Group") as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and reports of other auditors, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants" and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Group's 2024 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 2024 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Service revenue recognition

Description

Refer to Note 4(24) for accounting policies on service revenue and Note 6(16) for details of service revenue accounts.

The Group recognises service revenue by considering the possibility of incurred cost recovery when unable to reasonably measure the performance obligation result of the service contract. The Group recognises service revenue within the amount of incurred costs when the incurred costs are likely to be recovered before the acceptance by the client. At the time the work performed is accepted by the client, the service revenue for the period is recognised based on the difference between the total contract price and accumulated recognised service revenue. As the timing of service revenue recognition is affected by the accuracy of the time of client acceptance, service revenue recognition was identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have performed in response to specific aspects of the abovementioned key audit matter are summarised as follows:

A. Obtained an understanding of the internal controls over the service revenue process and assessed the effectiveness of its implementation.

B. Obtained a summary of service revenue and performed the following audit procedures on contracts which could not be reasonably estimated:

  (a) Service contracts accepted by the client during the year:

    - Sampled and checked the certificate of client acceptance confirmation.

- Verified the total contract price.
- Ascertained whether the date on the certificate of acceptance was consistent with the timing of the recognition of service revenue and the appropriate accounting entry was made.

(b) Service contracts which have not been accepted by the client during the year:

- Reconciled the amount of input costs with service revenue recognition.
- Sampled and checked the consistency between the input costs and original documents.

Other matter – Reference to the audits of other auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments accounted for under the equity method which were audited by other auditors. Therefore, our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in respect of these associates, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The balance of these investments accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT$119,856 thousand and NT$113,787 thousand, constituting 8.28% and 7.80% of the total assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and the comprehensive income recognised from associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT$22,678 thousand and NT$19,950 thousand, constituting 14.10% and 11.56% of the total comprehensive income for the years then ended, respectively.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Ares International Corp. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

1. 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 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 Group'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 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

CPA Lin, Yi-Fan
CPA Liao, Fu-Ming

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 12, 2025

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.
As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 600,361	42	$ 553,759	38
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	6(2) and 8	273,510	19	396,707	27
1140	Contract assets - current	6(16)	158,316	11	139,382	10
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	-	-	237	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	74,966	5	76,592	5
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	536	-	1,284	-
1200	Other receivables		3,492	-	3,842	-
1410	Prepayments	6(4) and 7	38,583	3	41,588	3
1470	Other current assets	8	61,846	4	49,906	4
11XX	**Total current assets**		1,211,610	84	1,263,297	87
	Non-current assets					
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6(6)	139,097	9	136,185	9
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	6(7)	53,898	4	4,299	-
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	11,131	1	16,382	1
1780	Intangible assets		459	-	768	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(22)	21,504	1	30,910	2
1900	Other non-current assets	8	10,197	1	7,635	1
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		236,286	16	196,179	13
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 1,447,896	100	$ 1,459,476	100

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ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(16)	$ 198,340	14	$ 175,267	12
2170	Accounts payable	6(9)	73,454	5	69,487	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	148	-	314	-
2200	Other payables	6(10)	145,742	10	151,306	10
2230	Current income tax liabilities		11,428	1	16,678	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(12)	1,039	-	2,740	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		6,243	-	14,939	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		436,394	30	430,731	29
	Non-current liabilities					
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		5,278	-	1,716	-
2640	Non-current accrued pension liabilities	6(11)	82,866	6	113,049	8
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		88,144	6	114,765	8
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		524,538	36	545,496	37
	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Share capital	6(13)				
3110	Common stock		472,539	33	472,539	33
	Capital surplus	6(14)				
3200	Capital surplus		160,803	11	156,960	10
	Retained earnings	6(15)				
3310	Legal reserve		112,199	8	94,962	7
3320	Special reserve		3,943	-	4,146	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		174,930	12	185,624	13
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		(4,886)	-	(3,943)	-
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		919,528	64	910,288	63
36XX	Non-controlling interest		3,830	-	3,692	-
3XXX	**Total equity**		923,358	64	913,980	63
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitents	9				
	Subsequent events	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 1,447,896	100	$ 1,459,476	100

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

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Year ended December 31			
			2024		2023	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(16) and 7	$ 877,673	100	$ 841,834	100
5000	Operating costs	6(20)(21) and 7	(525,254)	(60)	(498,045)	(59)
5950	Gross profit		352,419	40	343,789	41
	Operating expenses	6(20)(21) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(71,655)	(8)	(72,084)	(8)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(69,720)	(8)	(67,226)	(8)
6300	Research and development expenses		(95,935)	(11)	(106,416)	(13)
6450	(Provision for) reversal of expected credit losses	12(2)	(4,845)	-	3,427	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(242,155)	(27)	(242,299)	(29)
6900	Operating profit		110,264	13	101,490	12
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(17)	19,691	2	17,222	2
7010	Other income	6(18)	3,522	1	820	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(19)	36,499	4	58,265	7
7050	Finance costs	6(8)	(569)	-	(678)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	21,017	2	18,560	2
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		80,160	9	94,189	11
7900	**Profit before income tax**		190,424	22	195,679	23
7950	Income tax expense	6(22)	(33,116)	(4)	(22,665)	(2)
8200	**Profit for the period**		$ 157,308	18	$ 173,014	21

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ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Items	Notes	Year ended December 31 2024 AMOUNT	2024 %	2023 AMOUNT	2023 %
	Other comprehensive income					
8311	Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plan	6(11)	$ 5,387	-	($ 733)	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(6)	(19)	-	(13)	-
8349	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive (loss) income	6(22)	(1,077)	-	146	-
8310	Other comprehensive (loss) income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		4,291	-	(600)	-
	Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		(968)	-	223	-
8399	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive loss	6(22)	235	-	(50)	-
8360	Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(733)	-	173	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income for the year**		$ 3,558	-	($ 427)	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 160,866	18	$ 172,587	21
	Profit attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent		$ 157,380	18	$ 172,965	21
8620	Non-controlling interest		(72)	-	49	-
			$ 157,308	18	$ 173,014	21
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent		$ 160,728	18	$ 172,568	21
8720	Non-controlling interest		138	-	19	-
			$ 160,866	18	$ 172,587	21
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(23)				
9750	Basic		$ 3.33		$ 3.66	
9850	Diluted		$ 3.29		$ 3.63	

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

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent									
				Retained Earnings			Other equity interest				
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Year ended December 31, 2023											
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 472,539	$ 158,764	$ 80,434	$ 7,344	$ 158,537	($ 2,146)	($ 2,000)	$ 873,472	$ 3,673	$ 877,145
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	172,965	-	-	172,965	49	173,014
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		-	-	-	-	(600)	203	-	(397)	(30)	(427)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	172,365	203	-	172,568	19	172,587
Appropriations of 2022 earnings	6(15)										
Legal reserve		-	-	14,528	-	(14,528)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	(3,198)	3,198	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(133,948)	-	-	(133,948)	-	(133,948)
Disposal of investment using the equity method	6(14)	-	(1,802)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,802)	-	(1,802)
Other	6(14)	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2023		$ 472,539	$ 156,960	$ 94,962	$ 4,146	$ 185,624	($ 1,943)	($ 2,000)	$ 910,288	$ 3,692	$ 913,980
Year ended December 31, 2024											
Balance at January 1, 2024		$ 472,539	$ 156,960	$ 94,962	$ 4,146	$ 185,624	($ 1,943)	($ 2,000)	$ 910,288	$ 3,692	$ 913,980
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	157,380	-	-	157,380	(72)	157,308
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		-	-	-	-	4,291	(943)	-	3,348	210	3,558
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	161,671	(943)	-	160,728	138	160,866
Appropriations of 2023 earnings	6(15)										
Legal reserve		-	-	17,237	-	(17,237)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	(203)	203	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(155,331)	-	-	(155,331)	-	(155,331)
Change in equity of associates in portion to the Group's	6(14)	-	3,746	-	-	-	-	-	3,746	-	3,746
Other	6(14)	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	97
Balance at December 31, 2024		$ 472,539	$ 160,803	$ 112,199	$ 3,943	$ 174,930	($ 2,886)	($ 2,000)	$ 919,528	$ 3,830	$ 923,358

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

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 190,424	$ 195,679
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile (profit) loss			
Provision for (reversal of) expected credit loss impairment	6(20) and 12(2)	4,845	(3,427)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6(7)(20)	2,502	2,153
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	6(8)(20)	17,249	16,805
Amortisation	6(20)	429	393
Interest income	6(17)	(19,691)	(17,222)
Interest expense	6(8)	569	678
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	(21,017)	(18,560)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(19)	(1,343)	-
Gains on disposal of investments	6(19)	(2,957)	(61,776)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		-	(2,608)
Accounts receivable		(21,916)	11,685
Accounts receivable - related parties		748	(176)
Other receivables		(27)	92
Prepayments		3,005	795
Other current assets		(11,417)	2,052
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		23,073	18,570
Accounts payable		3,967	19,032
Accounts payable - related parties		(166)	314
Other payables		(5,564)	5,242
Provisions for liabilities - current		(1,701)	(4,891)
Non-current accrued pension liabilities		(24,796)	(16,526)
Cash inflow generated from operations		136,216	148,304
Interest received		20,068	15,732
Income tax paid		(28,961)	(35,240)
Net cash flows from operating activities		127,323	128,796
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in financial assets at amortised cost-current		(270,498)	(393,500)
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost-current		393,695	308,489
Increase in investments using the equity method	6(6)	-	(3,000)
Disposal of investments using the equity method	6(6)	2,991	71,942
Dividends received		19,427	20,929
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(7)	(52,083)	(1,746)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		1,343	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(120)	(960)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits (shown in other non-current assets)		(2,562)	7
Net cash flows from investing activities		92,193	2,161
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of lease liability	6(24)	(17,680)	(17,261)
Cash dividends paid	6(15)	(155,331)	(133,948)
Other financing activities	6(14)	97	(2)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(172,914)	(151,211)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		46,602	(20,254)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		553,759	574,013
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 600,361	$ 553,759

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

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Ares International Corp. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Company') was established on December 3, 1980. The Company and subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the 'Group') are engaged in the design, sales, lease, maintenance and technology consultation of computer equipment, internet and related software, and analysis, design, modification, installation and maintenance of application software. The Company's stock was traded at the Taipei Exchange from March 1999, and was listed at the Taiwan Stock Exchange after the application of listing was approved since September 2001.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2025.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS®") Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2024 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, 'Supplier finance arrangements'	January 1, 2024

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2025 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments'	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC® Interpretations, and SIC® Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation;

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

			Ownership (%)		
Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Note
ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP.	ARES GROUP CORP.	Investment business	100%	100%	
"	WELJOIN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (BVI)	"	100%	100%	
ARES GROUP CORP.	SHARP KEEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED	"	100%	100%	
WELJOIN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (BVI)	APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Research, development and sales of business management software	95.88%	95.88%	

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in NTD, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

(a) The operating results and financial position of all the group entities, associates and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate or joint arrangement, exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. In addition, even when the Group retains partial interest in the former foreign associate or joint arrangement after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, or losing joint control of the former joint arrangement, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(c) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Group retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

The Group's business includes sale of computer equipment and software and system integration design services. The operating cycle lasts more than one year. Therefore, all assets and liabilities associated with the sale of computer equipment and software and system integration design services are classified as current or non-current based on the length of the operating cycle. The classification criteria for all other accounts are as follows:

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

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

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

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 arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The original term of the time deposits does not exceed one year, and meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Group's time deposits which is not in consonance with cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) <u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(12) <u>Investments accounted for using equity method / associates</u>

A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.

B. The Group’s share of its associates’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Group’s share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

C. When changes in an associate’s equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Group’s ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognises the Group’s share of change in equity of the associate in ‘capital surplus’ in proportion to its ownership.

D. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

E. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Group does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Group’s ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then ‘capital surplus’ and ‘investments accounted for under the equity method’ shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Group’s ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

F. When the Group disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	50 years
Machinery and equipment	1~10 years
Transportation equipment	5~ 6 years
Office equipment	3~11 years
Leasehold improvements	3~10 years
Other equipment	5~11 years

(14) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modification that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and remeasure the lease liability to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recongise the difference in profit or loss.

(15) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(17) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(18) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or repaid on due.

(19) Provisions

Provisions (including warranties, etc.) are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(20) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date).

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Group's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Group recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(21) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. 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 recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting 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 the unused tax credits can be utilised.

(22) Share capital

A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(23) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(24) Revenue recognition

A. Sales revenue – Sales of software

The Group engages in the research, development and sale of computer software related products. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account business tax, sales returns, rebates and discounts for the sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue arising from the sales of goods is recognised when the Group has delivered the goods to the customer, the amount of sales revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The delivery of goods is completed when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and the customer has accepted the goods based on the sales contract or there is objective evidence showing that all acceptance provisions have been satisfied.

B. Services revenue - IT Consulting services

The Group provides business IT management, design, implementation and support services. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual labor hours spent relative to the total estimated labor hours. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

Some contracts include sales and installation services of equipment. The equipment and the installation services provided by the Group are not distinct and are identified to be one performance obligation satisfied over time since the installation services involve significant customisation and modification. The Group recognises revenue on the basis of costs incurred relative to the total estimated costs of that performance obligation. Conversely, the Group recognises revenue at an amount equal to the cost of a good if the good is not distinct and its cost is significant relative to the total expected costs, the customer is expected to obtain control of the good significantly before receiving services related to the good, and the Group procures the good from a third party and is not involved in designing and manufacturing the good by acting as a principal.

The Group's estimation of revenue, costs and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to a revision of estimates is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances.

Revenue from a service contract in which the Group bills a fixed amount for each hour of service provided is recognised at the amount to which the Group has the right to issue.

While the Company is unable to reasonably measure the result of performance obligations but is able to estimate the recoverable costs incurred arising from satisfying performance obligations, in such case, the Company could only recognise revenue within the amount of costs incurred until the result of performance obligations can be measured reasonably.

C. Sales revenue - Revenue from licencing intellectual property

The Group entered into a contract with a customer to grant a licence of computer software to the customer. Given the licence is distinct from other promised goods or services in the contract, the Group recognises the revenue from licencing when the licence is transferred to a customer either at a point in time or over time based on the nature of the licence granted. The nature of the Group's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to access the Group's intellectual property if the Group undertakes activities that significantly affect the computer software to which the customer has rights, the customer is affected by the Group's activities, and those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or a service to the customer as they occur. The royalties are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis throughout the licencing period. In case the abovementioned conditions are not met, the nature of the Group's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to use the Group's intellectual property. Therefore, the revenue is recognised when the licence is transferred to a customer at a point in time.

(25) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(26) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-maker. The Group's Chief Operating Decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Group has no critical accounting judgements,estimates and assumption.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 409	$ 464
Checking accounts and demand deposits	367,992	390,751
Time deposits	231,960	162,544
	$ 600,361	$ 553,759

A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. Refer to Note 8 for the details of restricted cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(2) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current items:		
Time deposits with maturity over three months	$ 270,498	$ 393,500
Pledged time deposits	3,012	3,207
	$ 273,510	$ 396,707
Interest rate range of time deposits	0.60%~4.60%	1.00%~5.45%

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Interest income	$ 8,024	$ 13,541

B. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group were $273,510 and $396,707, respectively.

C. Details of the Group's financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

D. The counterparties of the Group's investments in certificates of deposits are financial institutions with high credit quality, so the Group expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	$ -	$ 237
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-
	$ -	$ 237
Accounts receivable	$ 88,134	$ 83,144
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(13,168)	(6,552)
	$ 74,966	$ 76,592

A. The ageing analysis of notes and accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	$ 64,993	$ -
Up to 90 days	9,513	-
91 to 180 days	-	-
181 to 270 days	589	-
Over 270 days	13,039	-
	$ 88,134	$ -

	December 31, 2023	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	$ 69,819	$ 237
Up to 90 days	7,496	-
91 to 180 days	1,017	-
181 to 270 days	-	-
Over 270 days	4,812	-
	$ 83,144	$ 237

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2023, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $122,567.

C. The Group has no notes and accounts receivable pledged to others.

D. The Group has no discounted notes receivable.

E. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

F. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents notes and accounts receivable held by the Group were $74,966 and $76,829, respectively.

G. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Prepayments

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Prepaid project cost	$ 36,906	$ 40,031
Other prepayments	1,677	1,557
	$ 38,583	$ 41,588

(5) <u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current</u>

Items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	$ 2,000	$ 2,000
Valuation adjustment	(2,000)	(2,000)
	$ -	$ -

A. The Group has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $0 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, no amount was recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

C. The Group has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others.

(6) <u>Investments accounted for using the equity method</u>

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Associates:		
BLITZ IT CONSULTANTS PTE. LTD.	$ 17,778	$ 19,217
ARES INTERNATIONAL (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	1,463	3,181
ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	28,614	27,888
M-POWER INFORMATION CO., LTD.	91,242	84,971
MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	-	928
	$ 139,097	$ 136,185

A. The basic information of the associates of the Group is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Ownership (%) December 31, 2024	Ownership (%) December 31, 2023	Nature of relationship	Method of measurement
BLITZ IT CONSULTANTS PTE. LTD.	Singapore	25.00%	25.00%	Strategic investment	Equity method
ARES INTERNATIONAL (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Thailand	49.00%	49.00%	"	"
ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Taiwan	33.88%	33.88%	"	"
M-POWER INFORMATION CO., LTD.	"	17.47%	17.47%	"	"
MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	"	-	40.00%	"	"

Note 1: For the years ended December 31, 2023, the Group disposed 500,000 shares of M-POWER INFORMATION CO., LTD. with a disposal price of $71,942. The gain from disposal of investments was recognised at $61,776, and adjusted capital surplus of ($1,802) in accordance with the ownership proportion.

Note 2: For the years ended December 31, 2024, the recognised a capital surplus of $3,746 due to changes in the capital surplus of M-POWER INFORMATION CO., LTD., in proportion to its shareholding.

Note 3: In June 2023, the Group invested $3,000 in cash and acquired 200,000 shares of MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., representing a 40% ownership stake.

Note 4: On November 11, 2024, the Group disposed all shares of MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. with a disposal price of $2,911. The gain from disposal of investments was recognised at $2,957.

B. The carrying amount of the Group's interests in all individually immaterial associates and the Group's share of the operating results are summarised below:

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amounts of the Group's individually immaterial associates amounted to $139,097 and $136,185, respectively.

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 21,017	$ 18,560
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(19)	(13)
Total comprehensive income	$ 20,998	$ 18,547
Dividends received from associates	$ 19,427	$ 20,929

C. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group recognised share of profit of associates in the amounts of $22,678 and $19,950, respectively, which were based on the financial statements of the same period which were not reviewed by independent auditors.

D. The Group's material associate, M-POWER INFORMATION CO., LTD., has quoted market prices. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the fair value was $363,165 and $470,769, respectively.

E. The Group is the single largest shareholder of ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION and M-POWER INFORMATION with a 33.88% and 17.47% equity interest, respectively. As the Group has no ability to direct the relevant activities of ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION and M-POWER INFORMATION, the Group has no control, but only has significant influence, over the investee.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other facilities	Total
At January 1, 2024								
Cost	$ -	$ -	$ 12,302	$ 12,190	$ 1,465	$ 4,679	$ 1,429	$ 32,065
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(9,136)	(12,040)	(1,455)	(4,299)	(836)	(27,766)
	$ -	$ -	$ 3,166	$ 150	$ 10	$ 380	$ 593	$ 4,299
2024								
At January 1	$ -	$ -	$ 3,166	$ 150	$ 10	$ 380	$ 593	$ 4,299
Additions	30,393	18,097	467	2,000	-	1,126	-	52,083
Depreciation charges	-	(30)	(1,657)	(383)	(5)	(199)	(228)	(2,502)
Net exchange differences	-	-	11	-	-	7	-	18
At December 31	$ 30,393	$ 18,067	$ 1,987	$ 1,767	$ 5	$ 1,314	$ 365	$ 53,898
At December 31, 2024								
Cost	$ 30,393	$ 18,097	$ 12,729	$ 4,000	$ 1,465	$ 5,813	$ 1,429	$ 73,926
Accumulated depreciation	-	(30)	(10,742)	(2,233)	(1,460)	(4,499)	(1,064)	(20,028)
	$ 30,393	$ 18,067	$ 1,987	$ 1,767	$ 5	$ 1,314	$ 365	$ 53,898

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other facilities	Total
At January 1, 2023								
Cost	$ -	$ -	$ 10,581	$ 12,190	$ 1,568	$ 4,679	$ 1,429	$ 30,447
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(7,669)	(11,735)	(1,535)	(4,236)	(558)	(25,733)
	$ -	$ -	$ 2,912	$ 455	$ 33	$ 443	$ 871	$ 4,714
2023								
At January 1	$ -	$ -	$ 2,912	$ 455	$ 33	$ 443	$ 871	$ 4,714
Additions	-	-	1,746	-	-	-	-	1,746
Depreciation charges	-	-	(1,484)	(305)	(23)	(63)	(278)	(2,153)
Net exchange differences	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	(8)
At December 31	$ -	$ -	$ 3,166	$ 150	$ 10	$ 380	$ 593	$ 4,299
At December 31, 2023								
Cost	$ -	$ -	$ 12,302	$ 12,190	$ 1,465	$ 4,679	$ 1,429	$ 32,065
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(9,136)	(12,040)	(1,455)	(4,299)	(836)	(27,766)
	$ -	$ -	$ 3,166	$ 150	$ 10	$ 380	$ 593	$ 4,299

A. No interest was capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment.

B. The Group has no property, plant and equipment pledged to others.

(8) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Group's leased assets are buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings	$ 6,902	$ 16,382
Transport equipment	4,229	-
	$ 11,131	$ 16,382

	Depreciation charge	
	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Buildings	$ 16,395	$ 16,805
Transport equipment	854	-
	$ 17,249	$ 16,805

C. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the additions to right-of-use assets were $12,155 and $26,444, respectively.

D. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 569	$ 678
Expense on short-term lease contracts	1,682	1,307
	$ 2,251	$ 1,985

E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were $19,362 and $18,568, respectively.

(9) Accounts payable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts payable	$ 31,633	$ 26,807
Project costs payable	41,821	42,680
	$ 73,454	$ 69,487

(10) Other payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Wages and bonus payable	$ 99,181	$ 102,546
Labor and health insurance fees payable	5,069	5,002
Employees’compensation and directors’ remuneration payable	25,983	26,679
Other accrued expenses	15,509	17,079
	$ 145,742	$ 151,306

(11) Pensions

A. Defined benefit plan

(a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees’ service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 155,735)	($ 179,211)
Fair value of plan assets	72,869	66,162
Net defined benefit liability	($ 82,866)	($ 113,049)

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2024			
Balance at January 1	$ 179,211	$ 66,162	$ 113,049
Current service cost	2,284	-	2,284
Interest cost	2,150	-	2,150
Interest income	-	794	(794)
	183,645	66,956	116,689
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)			
Experience adjustments	90	5,477	(5,387)
	90	5,477	(5,387)
Pension fund contribution	-	8,683	(8,683)
Paid pension	(28,000)	(8,247)	(19,753)
Balance at December 31	$ 155,735	$ 72,869	$ 82,866

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2023			
Balance at January 1	$ 176,552	$ 47,710	$ 128,842
Current service cost	2,241	-	2,241
Interest cost	2,119	-	2,119
Interest income	-	573	(573)
	180,912	48,283	132,629
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)			
Experience adjustments	1,136	403	733
	1,136	403	733
Pension fund contribution	-	20,313	(20,313)
Paid pension	(2,837)	(2,837)	-
Balance at December 31	$ 179,211	$ 66,162	$ 113,049

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.60%	1.20%
Future salary increases	4.00%	4.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are set based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Odinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,927)	$ 1,980	$ 1,669	($ 1,636)
December 31, 2023				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 2,357)	$ 2,424	$ 2,044	($ 2,001)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2025 amount to $1,668.

(g) As of December 31, 2024, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 6 years.

B. Defined contribution plans:

(a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount no less than 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were $14,155 and $13,664, respectively.

(b) The Company's mainland China subsidiary, APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION, has a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People's Republic of China (PRC) are based on certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages. The contribution percentage was 7% for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were $2,379 and $425, respectively.

(12) Provisions

	Warranty	
	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	$ 2,740	$ 7,631
Additional provisions	4,065	4,373
Used during the year	(3,229)	(2,419)
Unused amounts reversed	(2,537)	(6,845)
Balance at December 31	$ 1,039	$ 2,740

Analysis of total provisions:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	$ 1,039	$ 2,740

The Group provides warranties on project contract, and the provision for warranty is estimated based on historical warranty data.

(13) Share capital

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's authorised capital was $1,156,000 (including 10 million shares reserved for employee stock options and 20 million shares reserved for convertible bonds issued by the Company), and the paid-in capital was $472,539, consisting of 47,254 thousand shares of ordinary stock, with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share.

(14) Capital surplus

	2024				
	Share premium	Treasury share transactions	Donated assets received	Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Total
At January 1	$92,839	$ 48,738	$ 316	$ 15,067	$156,960
Recognition of change in equity of associates in portion to the Group's	-	-	-	3,746	3,746
Other (Note 1)	-	-	97	-	97
At December 31	$92,839	$ 48,738	$ 413	$ 18,813	$160,803

	2023				
	Share premium	Treasury share transactions	Donated assets received	Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Total
At January 1	$92,839	$ 48,738	$ 318	$ 16,869	$158,764
Disposal of investments using the equity method	-	-	-	(1,802)	(1,802)
Other (Note 2)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
At December 31	$92,839	$ 48,738	$ 316	$ 15,067	$156,960

Note 1: Capital surplus arising from donation pertains to unclaimed dividends over 5 years past due.

Note 2: The Company returned the previously collected overdue dividends of $2, which had been outstanding for more than five years to the shareholders.

A. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

B. Refer to Note 6(6) for details of decrease in capital surplus due to disposal of shares in associates for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(15) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following methods and order:

(a) Pay all taxes.

(b) Offset prior years' operating losses.

(c) 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve.

(d) Set aside or reverse a special reserve in accordance with related laws.

The remaining earnings shall be distributed as dividends to shareholders which shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders, The Board of Directors may decide not to distribute earnings for operation needs.

B. As the Company is engaged in information technology, which is a rapidly advance and growing market, the dividend policy of the Company is based on the company capital expenditure requirement and optimal financial plan for long-term operations. When the Board of Directors propose the distribution of retained earnings after deducting (a)~(d) above, the Board of Directors will propose the distribution of cash dividends and share dividends based on the operating requirements. Cash dividends shall comprise not less than 10% of total dividends distributed. However, the proportion of cash dividend could be adjusted based on the operating situation of current year.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

E. Distribution of retained earnings:

On June 19, 2024 and June 21, 2023, the shareholders during their meeting resolved the distribution of 2023 and 2022 retained earnings, respectively, as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 17,237		$ 14,528	
Reversal of special reserve	(203)		(3,198)	
Cash dividends	155,331	$ 3.29	133,948	$ 2.83

(b) On March 12, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors proposed for the distribution of 2024 retained earnings as follows:

	2024	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 16,167	
Appropriation for special reserve	943	
Cash dividends	144,561	$ 3.06

As of March 12, 2025, the abovementioned distribution of 2024 retained earnings has not yet been resolved at the stockholders' meeting.

(16) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31	
Revenue from contracts with customers	2024	2023
Sales revenue	$ 59,776	$ 46,384
Services revenue	817,897	795,450
	$ 877,673	$ 841,834

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major geographical regions:

Year ended December 31, 2024 (Note)	Asia	America	Taiwan	Others	Total
Total segment revenue					
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 105,133	$ -	$ 769,155	$ 3,385	$ 877,673
Inter-segment	16,320	-	-	-	16,320
	$ 121,453	$ -	$ 769,155	$ 3,385	$ 893,993
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time	$ 3,449	$ -	$ 56,327	$ -	$ 59,776
Over time	101,684	-	712,828	3,385	817,897
	$ 105,133	$ -	$ 769,155	$ 3,385	$ 877,673

Year ended December 31, 2023 (Note)	Asia	America	Taiwan	Others	Total
Total segment revenue					
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 95,107	$ 62	$ 745,971	$ 694	$ 841,834
Inter-segment	20,287	-	-	-	20,287
	$ 115,394	$ 62	$ 745,971	$ 694	$ 862,121
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time	$ 5,491	$ -	$ 40,893	$ -	$ 46,384
Over time	89,616	62	705,078	694	795,450
	$ 95,107	$ 62	$ 745,971	$ 694	$ 841,834

Note: Segmental information is provided in Note 14.

B. Contract assets and liabilities

(a) The Group has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Contract assets - customer contract	$ 159,016	$ 141,779	$ 99,294
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(700)	(2,397)	-
	$ 158,316	$ 139,382	$ 99,294
Contract liabilities - advance receipts from customers	$ 198,340	$ 175,267	$ 156,697

(b) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the period		
Advance receipts	$ 92,566	$ 94,173

The Group does not expect to have any contracts wherein the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year or contracts that are billed in accordance with actual service hour. As permitted under IFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

(17) Interest income

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 11,649	$ 3,681
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	8,024	13,541
Interest income from contract assets	18	-
	$ 19,691	$ 17,222

(18) Other income

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Commission income	$ 482	$ 181
Government subsidy revenue	1,530	-
Others	1,510	639
	$ 3,522	$ 820

(19) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ 1,343	$ -
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	33,475	(2,519)
Gains on disposal of investments	2,957	61,776
Miscellaneous disbursements	(1,276)	(992)
	$ 36,499	$ 58,265

(20) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Employee benefit expense	$ 484,600	$ 481,477
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	2,502	2,153
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	17,249	16,805
Amortisations	429	393
Operating lease payments	1,682	1,307
Outsourcing software	173,414	189,395
Provision for (reversal of) expected credit losses	4,845	(3,427)
Other expenses	32,733	16,913
Cost of sales	49,955	35,328
Operating costs and expenses	$ 767,409	$ 740,344

(21) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	$ 410,279	$ 405,763
Labor and health insurance fees	31,925	35,958
Pension costs	20,174	17,876
Directors' remuneration	10,684	10,354
Other personnel expenses	11,538	11,526
	$ 484,600	$ 481,477

A. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group had 318 and 324 employees, respectively.

B. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 5% and not higher than 15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' remuneration.

C. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, employees' compensation was accrued at $19,487 and $20,009, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at $6,496 and $6,670, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 9% and 3% of distributable profit of current year for the years ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

E. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2023 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2023 financial statements.

F. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(22) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 24,561	$ 20,883
Prior year income tax over estimation	(9)	(102)
Total current tax	24,552	20,781
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	8,564	1,884
Income tax expense	$ 33,116	$ 22,665

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income and loss is as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	$ 1,077	($ 146)
Currency translation differences	(235)	50
	$ 842	($ 96)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Tax calculated based on profit before taxx and statutory tax rate (Note)	$ 38,064	$ 39,115
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(4,939)	(16,348)
Prior year income tax over estimation	(9)	(102)
Income tax expense	$ 33,116	$ 22,665

Note: The basis for computing the applicable tax rate are the rates applicable in the respective countries where the Group entities operate.

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences:

	2024			
	At January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive	At December 31
Temporary differences:				
—Deferred tax assets:				
Warranty cost	$ 548	($ 340)	$ -	$ 208
Allowance for bad debts in excess of allowable limit	980	1,012	-	1,992
Unrealised exchange loss	3,537	(4,742)	-	(1,205)
Unappropriated pensions	16,564	(4,960)	(1,077)	10,527
Unused annual leave	2,614	(105)	-	2,509
Loss on investment in foreign companies	6,667	503	235	7,405
Other	-	68	-	68
	$ 30,910	($ 8,632)	($ 842)	$ 21,504

	2023			
	At January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	At December 31
Temporary differences:				
—Deferred tax assets:				
Warranty cost	$ 1,526	($ 978)	$ -	$ 548
Allowance for bad debts in excess of allowable limit	1,427	(447)	-	980
Unrealised exchange loss	1,902	1,635	-	3,537
Unappropriated pensions	19,723	(3,305)	146	16,564
Unused annual leave	2,581	33	-	2,614
Loss on investment in foreign companies	5,539	1,178	(50)	6,667
	$ 32,698	($ 1,884)	$ 96	$ 30,910

D. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2024				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2020	$ 2,060	$ 2,060	$ 2,060	2025
2021	5,948	5,948	5,948	2026
2022	19,776	19,776	19,776	2027
2023	20,496	20,496	20,496	2028
	$ 48,280	$ 48,280	$ 48,280	

December 31, 2023				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2019	$ 2,365	$ 2,365	$ 2,365	2024
2020	2,060	2,060	2,060	2025
2021	5,948	5,948	5,948	2026
2022	19,776	19,776	19,776	2027
	$ 30,149	$ 30,149	$ 30,149	

E. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that were not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unrealised impairment loss	$ 400	$ 400

F. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's income tax returns through 2021 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority. On January 6, 2023, the Company has paid an additional tax of $128 for the year ended December 31, 2020 based on the approved assessment results.

G. ARES GROUP CORP., WELJOIN TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (BVI) and SHARP KEEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED are companies that were established in Seychelles and British Virgin Islands, respectively. These companies have no income tax.

(23) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 157,380	47,254	$ 3.33
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 157,380	47,254	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	550	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 157,380	47,804	$ 3.29

	Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 172,965	47,254	$ 3.66
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 172,965	47,254	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	392	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 172,965	47,646	$ 3.63

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2024		2023	
	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 16,655	$ 16,655	$ 6,971	$ 6,971
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(17,680)	(17,680)	(17,261)	(17,261)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	35	35	(14)	(14)
Changes in other non-cash items	12,511	12,511	26,959	26,959
At December 31	$ 11,521	$ 11,521	$ 16,655	$ 16,655

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
ARGO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Associate
M-POWER INFORMATION CO., LTD.	"
ARES INTERNATIONAL (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	"
MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	"
MiTAC INC.	Key management
MiTAC INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY CORP.	"

Note : On November 11, 2024, the Group has sold all its shares in MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., and from the date of sale, it is no longer considered an associate company.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Sales of goods:		
-Associates	$ 272	$ -
Sales of services:		
-Associates	796	-
-Key management	2,155	1,405
	$ 3,223	$ 1,405

Most of the transactions in relation to sales, services and maintenance made with related parties are separate cases, thus the transaction prices are determined based on mutual agreement. Except for the payment term of 60 days after monthly billings, other terms would be available to third parties.

B. Purchases

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Purchases of goods:		
-Associates	$ 207	$ 25
Purchases of services:		
-Associates	368	993
	$ 575	$ 1,018

(a) The Group’s purchases are made for each system integration projects and are only purchased from related parties. Therefore, the purchase price is determined based on mutual agreement. Except for the payment term of 60 days after monthly billings, other terms would be available to third parties.

(b) Most of the transactions in relation to services and maintenance made with related parties are separate cases, thus the transaction prices are determined based on mutual agreement. Except for the payment term of 60 days after monthly billings, other terms would be available to third parties.

C. Receivables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable		
-MiTAC INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY CORP.	$ 410	$ 1,284
-ARES INTERNATIONAL (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	126	-
	$ 536	$ 1,284

D. Payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts payable		
-M-POWER INFORMATION CO., LTD.	$ 148	$ -
-MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	-	314
	$ 148	$ 314

E. In 2021, the Group entered into a three-year Argo ERP maintenance contract with an associate, in the amount of $748. The Group recognised $249 as operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Salaries and other short-term employees' benefits	$ 65,790	$ 67,281

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Group’s assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Purpose
Time deposits (shown as financial assets at amortised cost - current)	$ 3,012	$ 3,207	Bid bond
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other current assets)	61,846	49,906	Bid bond and performance bond
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other non-current assets)	10,197	7,635	Guarantees provided for leasing
	$ 75,055	$ 60,748	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

Capital expenditures contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Software products	$ 25,545	$ 8,634

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

(1) The Group has renewed the office lease on February 15, 2025, acquiring a right-of-use asset valued at $30,259.

(2) On March 12, 2025, the Group’s Board of Directors proposed for the distribution of 2024 retained earnings. Please refer to Note 6(15) for details.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including ‘current and non-current borrowings’ as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as ‘equity’ as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2023, was to maintain the gearing ratio as low as possible.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost/Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 600,361	$ 553,759
Current financial assets at amortised cost	273,510	396,707
Notes receivable	-	237
Accounts receivable	74,966	76,592
Accounts receivable due from related parties	536	1,284
Other receivables	3,492	3,842
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other current assets)	61,846	49,906
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other non-current assets)	10,197	7,635
	$ 1,024,908	$ 1,089,962
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payable	$ 73,454	$ 69,487
Accounts payable to related parties	148	314
Other payables	145,742	151,306
	$ 219,344	$ 221,107
Lease liabilities	$ 11,521	$ 16,655

B. Financial risk management policies

The Group's financial risks are primarily risks associated with its investments in financial instruments and foreign exchange risk arising from foreign-currency transactions. The Company uses the most rigorous controls to manage the financial risks from investments in various financial products. Each investment is assessed comprehensively, taking into account market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk, with the goal of choosing the investment with the smallest risk. According to our policy goals of risk management, the Group manages its foreign exchange risk from foreign-currency transactions by optimising our risk exposure and maintaining an appropriate level of exposure to liquidity risk, thus achieving the best possible hedging strategy.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

iii. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: USD and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 7,720	32.79	$ 253,139
HKD:NTD	17,506	4.22	73,875
AUD:NTD	499	20.39	10,175
EUR:NTD	108	34.14	3,687
RMB:NTD	15,794	4.49	70,915
USD:RMB	209	7.30	6,850
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	542	32.79	17,778
THB:NTD	1,520	0.96	1,463

	December 31, 2023				
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)		Exchange rate		Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$	11,134	30.71	$	341,925
HKD:NTD		20,131	3.93		79,115
AUD:NTD		490	20.98		10,280
EUR:NTD		114	33.98		3,874
RMB:NTD		21,963	4.32		94,880
USD:RMB		281	7.10		8,619
Non-monetary items					
USD:NTD		626	30.71		19,217
THB:NTD		3,528	0.90		3,181

iv. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to $33,475 and ($2,519), respectively.

v. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation		Effect on profit or loss		Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	1.00%	$	2,531	$	-
HKD:NTD	1.00%		739		-
AUD:NTD	1.00%		102		-
EUR:NTD	1.00%		37		-
RMB:NTD	1.00%		709		-
USD:RMB	1.00%		69		-
Non-monetary items					
USD:NTD	1.00%		-		178
THB:NTD	1.00%		-		15

	Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	$ 3,419	$ -
HKD:NTD	1.00%	791	-
AUD:NTD	1.00%	103	-
EUR:NTD	1.00%	39	-
RMB:NTD	1.00%	949	-
USD:RMB	1.00%	86	-
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	-	192
THB:NTD	1.00%	-	32

Price risk

i. The Group's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise domestic beneficiary certificates and equity instrument issued by foreign listed companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the variation of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased or decreased both by $0, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost.

ii. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. The Group adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

iv. The Group adopts the assumption under IFRS 9, that is, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

v. The Group classifies customers' accounts receivable and contract assets in accordance with customer types. The Group applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix, loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.

vi. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;

(ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;

(iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vii. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable and contract assets. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the provision matrix and loss rate methodology are as follows:

Group 1	Not past due	Up to 90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	Over 270 days	Total
December 31, 2024						
Expected loss rate	0.00%~ 0.10%	0.00%~ 3.13%	0.01%~ 12.5%	0.15%~ 25%	100.00%	
Total book value	$ 45,799	$ 9,513	$ -	$ 589	$ 6,323	$ 62,224
Loss allowance	$ 4	$ 13	$ -	$ 112	$ 6,323	$ 6,452

Group 1	Not past due	Up to 90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	Over 270 days	Total
December 31, 2023						
Expected loss rate	1.38%~ 3.23%	4.18%~ 13.87%	10.42%~ 25%	12.75%~ 35.83%	100%	
Total book value	$ 49,205	$ 7,496	$ 1,017	$ -	$ 4,812	$ 62,530
Loss allowance	$ 1,126	$ 505	$ 109	$ -	$ 4,812	$ 6,552

	Individual	Group 2	Group 3	Total
December 31, 2024				
Expected loss rate	4.47%	0%	0%	
Total book value	$ 165,732	$ 7,889	$ 11,305	$ 184,926
Loss allowance	$ 7,416	$ -	$ -	$ 7,416

	Individual	Group 2	Group 3	Total
December 31, 2023				
Expected loss rate	1.69%	0%	0%	
Total book value	$ 141,779	$ 10,455	$ 10,159	$ 162,393
Loss allowance	$ 2,397	$ -	$ -	$ 2,397

Group 1: General business

Group 2: Government-owned corporation

Group 3: Government organisations

ix. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, contract assets amounted to $158,316 and $139,382, respectively, and loss allowance are $700 and $2,397, and the expected credit loss rate are 0.44% and 1.69%, respectively.

x. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable and contract assets are as follows:

	2024			
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets	Notes receivable	Total
At January 1	$ 6,552	$ 2,397	$ -	$ 8,949
Reversal of impairment loss	6,542	(1,697)	-	4,845
Effects of foreign exchange	74	-	-	74
At December 31	$ 13,168	$ 700	$ -	$ 13,868

	2023			
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets	Notes receivable	Total
At January 1	$ 12,422	$ -	$ -	$ 12,422
Reversal of impairment loss	(5,824)	2,397	-	(3,427)
Effects of foreign exchange	(46)	-	-	(46)
At December 31	$ 6,552	$ 2,397	$ -	$ 8,949

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

ii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: December 31, 2024	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 73,377	$ 77	$ -	$ 73,454
Accounts payable-related parties	148	-	-	148
Other payables	118,133	27,609	-	145,742
Lease liabilities	2,495	8,476	1,024	11,995
	$ 194,153	$ 36,162	$ 1,024	$ 231,339

Non-derivative financial liabilities: December 31, 2023	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 68,742	$ 745	$ -	$ 69,487
Accounts payable-related parties	314	-	-	314
Other payables	121,620	29,686	-	151,306
Lease liabilities	4,272	12,477	148	16,897
	$ 194,948	$ 42,908	$ 148	$ 238,004

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group's investment in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is included in Level 3.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, notes payable, accounts payable and other payables are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

D. The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a) The instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Listed shares	Closed-end fund	Open-end fund
Market quoted price	Closing price	Closing price	Net asset value

(b) Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).

E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

G. Finance segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

H. Valuation techniques of fair value that the Group used in level 3 are net asset value and market comparable companies. The significant unobservable input of market comparable companies is the discount for lack of marketability. If the input and discount for lack of marketability are higher, the fair value will be lower.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Refer to table 1.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: None.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Refer to table 2.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Refer to table 3.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Refer to table 4.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

A. Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions.

B. There is no material change in the basis for formation of entities and division of segments in the Group or in the measurement basis for segment information during this period.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Board of Directors evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of segment income (loss). Interest income are not allocated to operating segments, as this type of activity is driven by the Group's financial segment, which manages the cash position of the group.

(3) Segment information

The Group's segment profit and loss is measured with the operating income and loss, which is used as a basis for the Group in assessing the performance of the operating segments. The segment information provided to the chief operating decision-maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2024:

	Commercial segment	Financial business segment	Project segment	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 441,169	$ 299,115	$ 137,389	$ 877,673
Inter-segment revenue	16,320	-	-	16,320
Total segment revenue	$ 457,489	$ 299,115	$ 137,389	$ 893,993
Segment income	$ 57,294	$ 64,784	$ 4,506	$ 126,584
Segment loss, including:				
Depreciation and amortisation	($ 9,138)	($ 8,807)	($ 2,235)	($ 20,180)

Year ended December 31, 2023:

	Commercial segment	Financial business segment	Project segment	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 440,463	$ 270,707	$ 130,664	$ 841,834
Inter-segment revenue	20,287	-	-	20,287
Total segment revenue	$ 460,750	$ 270,707	$ 130,664	$ 862,121
Segment income	$ 43,256	$ 71,635	$ 6,886	$ 121,777
Segment loss, including:				
Depreciation and amortisation	($ 9,184)	($ 7,972)	($ 2,195)	($ 19,351)

The Group did not disclose the information in relation to segment assets and segment liabilities as this information is not provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

(4) Reconciliation for segment income and loss

The segment operating income reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income. The Group did not provide the amounts of total assets and total liabilities to the chief operating decision-maker for making operating decisions. The reconciliation on segment revenue, operating revenue, segment income/loss and income/loss before tax from continuing operations of reportable segment are as follows:

Revenue	Years ended December 31 2024	2023
Total reportable segment revenue	$ 893,993	$ 862,121
Write-off of inter-segment revenue	(16,320)	(20,287)
Operating revenue	$ 877,673	$ 841,834

Profit or loss	Years ended December 31 2024	2023
Segment income	$ 126,584	$ 121,777
Adjustments and write-offs	(16,320)	(20,287)
Non-operating income and expenses	80,160	94,189
Income before tax from continuing operations	$ 190,424	$ 195,679

(5) Information on products and services

The primary operations of the Group are the design, sales, maintenance, and leasing of computers and related equipment, hardware, and software. All these operations belong in the same industry, therefore disclosure of financial information by industry does not apply here.

(6) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 769,155	$ 61,292	$ 745,971	$ 20,800
Asia	105,133	4,196	95,107	649
America	-	-	62	-
Australia	3,385	-	694	-
	$ 877,673	$ 65,488	$ 841,834	$ 21,449

A. The Group's revenue by location is calculated based on the location in which the sales were made.

B. Non-current assets refer to property, plant and equipment, right-to-use assets and intangible assets, and do not include financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(7) Major customer information

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not have customers that contributed to more than 10% of the operating revenue on the statement of comprehensive income.