

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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 parent company only balance sheets of Ares International Corp. (the “Company”) as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and reports of other independent auditors, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”.

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 parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant in the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and reports of other independent auditors, 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 Company’s 2024 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only 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 Company's 2024 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Service revenue recognition

Description

Refer to Note 4(23) for accounting policies on service revenue recognition and Note 6(16) for details of service revenue.

The Company 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 Company 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 procedures on contracts which could not be reasonably estimated:
 - (a) Service contracts accepted by clients 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 8.37% and 7.88% 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 14.11% and 11.56% of the total comprehensive income for the years then ended, respectively.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditors’ responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only 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 parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only 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 Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the 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 parent company only 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 parent company only 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 parent company only 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.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets		Notes	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 580,214	41	\$ 530,948	37
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	6(2) and 8	273,510	19	396,707	27
1140	Contract assets - current	6(16)	143,450	10	124,555	9
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	-	-	237	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	72,139	5	72,048	5
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	536	-	1,482	-
1200	Other receivables		3,274	-	3,722	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	-	-	1	-
1410	Prepayments	6(4)	34,265	3	37,994	3
1470	Other current assets	8	61,846	4	49,906	3
11XX	Total current assets		1,169,234	82	1,217,600	84
Non-current assets						
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6(6)	170,083	12	167,710	12
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	52,709	4	3,998	-
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	8,124	-	16,034	1
1780	Intangible assets		459	-	768	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(22)	21,296	1	30,752	2
1920	Guarantee deposits paid	8	9,620	1	7,312	1
15XX	Total non-current assets		262,291	18	226,574	16
1XXX	Total assets		\$ 1,431,525	100	\$ 1,444,174	100

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

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities						
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(16)	\$ 183,191	13	\$ 160,837	11
2170	Accounts payable	6(9)	73,396	5	69,487	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	10,571	1	8,165	1
2200	Other payables	6(10)	141,219	10	146,662	10
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	57	-	-	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities		11,428	1	16,678	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(12)	1,039	-	2,740	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		4,722	-	14,552	1
21XX	Total current liabilities		425,623	30	419,121	29
Non-current liabilities						
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		3,508	-	1,716	-
2640	Non-current accrued pension liabilities	6(11)	82,866	6	113,049	8
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		86,374	6	114,765	8
2XXX	Total liabilities		511,997	36	533,886	37
Equity						
	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)	-
3XXX	Total equity		919,528	64	910,288	63
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitents	9				
	Subsequent events	11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 1,431,525	100	\$ 1,444,174	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			Year ended December 31			
Items		Notes	2024		2023	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(16) and 7	\$ 856,218	100	\$ 821,052	100
5000	Operating cost	6(20)(21) and 7	(528,388)	(62)	(505,251)	(62)
5950	Gross profit		<u>327,830</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>315,801</u>	<u>38</u>
	Operating expenses	6(20)(21) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(66,635)	(8)	(67,557)	(8)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(66,281)	(8)	(63,823)	(8)
6300	Research and development expenses		(75,336)	(9)	(86,298)	(10)
6450	(Provision for) reversal of expected credit losses	12(2)	(5,287)	-	2,278	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(213,539)	(25)	(215,400)	(26)
6900	Operating profit		<u>114,291</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>100,401</u>	<u>12</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(17)	19,652	3	17,091	2
7010	Other income	6(18) and 7	1,294	-	1,024	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(19)	36,370	4	58,424	7
7050	Finance costs	6(8)	(352)	-	(593)	-
7070	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	<u>19,285</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>19,297</u>	<u>3</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>76,249</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>95,243</u>	<u>12</u>
7900	Profit before income tax		190,540	22	195,644	24
7950	Income tax expense	6(22)	(33,160)	(4)	(22,679)	(3)
8200	Profit for the year		<u>\$ 157,380</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>\$ 172,965</u>	<u>21</u>
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial (loss) gain on defined benefit plan	6(11)	\$ 5,387	1	(\$ 733)	-
8330	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 (loss) tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	6(22)	(1,077)	-	146	-
8310	Other comprehensive (loss) income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>4,291</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(600)</u>	<u>-</u>
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		(1,178)	-	253	-
8399	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive loss	6(22)	<u>235</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>-</u>
8360	Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(943)	-	203	-
8300	Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>\$ 3,348</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(\$ 397)</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 160,728</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>\$ 172,568</u>	<u>21</u>
	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 parent company only financial statements.

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

		Retained Earnings				Other equity interest			
							Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings			Total equity
<u>Year ended December 31, 2023</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2023		\$ 472,539	\$ 158,764	\$ 80,434	\$ 7,344	\$ 158,537	(\$ 2,146)	(\$ 2,000)	\$ 873,472
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	172,965	-	-	172,965
Other comprehensive (loss) income		-	-	-	-	(600)	203	-	(397)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	172,365	203	-	172,568
Appropriations of 2022 earnings	6(15)								
Legal reserve		-	-	14,528	-	(14,528)	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	(3,198)	3,198	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(133,948)	-	-	(133,948)
Disposal of investment using the equity method	6(14)	-	(1,802)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,802)
Other	6(14)	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2023		\$ 472,539	\$ 156,960	\$ 94,962	\$ 4,146	\$ 185,624	(\$ 1,943)	(\$ 2,000)	\$ 910,288
<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 472,539	\$ 156,960	\$ 94,962	\$ 4,146	\$ 185,624	(\$ 1,943)	(\$ 2,000)	\$ 910,288
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	157,380	-	-	157,380
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	4,291	(943)	-	3,348
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	161,671	(943)	-	160,728
Appropriations of 2023 earnings	6(15)								
Legal reserve		-	-	17,237	-	(17,237)	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	(203)	203	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(155,331)	-	-	(155,331)
Disposal of investment using the equity method	6(14)	-	3,746	-	-	-	-	-	3,746
Other	6(14)	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	97
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 472,539	\$ 160,803	\$ 112,199	\$ 3,943	\$ 174,930	(\$ 2,886)	(\$ 2,000)	\$ 919,528

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

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

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2024	2023
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 190,540	\$ 195,644
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile (profit) loss			
Provision for (reversal of) expected credit loss	6(20) and 12(2)	5,287 (	2,278)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6(7)(20)	2,246	2,011
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	6(8)(20)	15,971	15,110
Amortisation	6(20)	429	393
Interest income	6(17)	(19,652 ) (	17,091)
Interest expense	6(8)	352	593
Gains on disposal of investments	6(19)	(2,957 ) (	61,776)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	(19,285 ) (	19,297)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(19)	(1,343)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		237 (	211)
Accounts receivable		(24,273)	4,918
Accounts receivable - related parties		946 (	374)
Other receivables		70	174
Other receivables - related parties		1	66
Prepayments		3,729	1,113
Other current assets		(11,940 ) (	1,144)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		22,354	19,150
Accounts payable		3,909	19,032
Accounts payable - related parties		2,406	3,699
Other payables		(6,279)	8,379
Other payables - related parties		57 (	12)
Provisions for liabilities - current		(1,701 ) (	4,891)
Accrued pension liabilities		- (	512)
Non-current accrued pension liabilities		(24,796 ) (	16,526)
Cash inflow generated from operations		136,308	146,170
Interest received		20,030	15,602
Income tax paid		(28,961 ) (	35,240)
Net cash flows from operating activities		127,377	126,532

(Continued)

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
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 accounted for under equity method	6(6)	-	(3,000)
Disposal of investments using the equity method	6(6)	2,991	71,942
Dividends received	6(6)	19,427	26,153
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(7)	(50,957)	(1,746)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		1,343	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(120)	(960)
Increase in refundable deposits		(2,308)	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>93,573</u>	<u>7,378</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Payment of lease liability	6(24)	(16,450)	(15,534)
Cash dividends paid	6(15)	(155,331)	(133,948)
Other financing activities	6(14)	<u>97</u>	(<u>2</u>)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(<u>171,684</u>)	(<u>149,484</u>)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		49,266	(15,574)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>530,948</u>	<u>546,522</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$ 580,214</u>	<u>\$ 530,948</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ARES INTERNATIONAL CORP.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

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

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only 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 FSC and became effective from 2024 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
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 Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’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 Company

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 Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company'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

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

These parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers".

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the parent company only 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC[®] Interpretations, and SIC[®] Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company’s functional and 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 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, 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 Company retains partial interest in the former foreign associate 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 Company 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.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

The Company'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) It does not have right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(5) 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.

(6) 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, but for which the Company 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 Company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent particularly 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 Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company 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 Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) 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 Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent particularly 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 Company 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 Company'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.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company 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.

(9) 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 Company 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 that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(11) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries and associates

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company 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.
- B. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between the Company and subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' 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 Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise the losses in proportion to the ownership.
- 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.
- E. When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should

be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

- F. Associates are all entities over which the Company 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.
- G. The Company'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 Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- H. 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 Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises the Company's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- I. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company'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 Company.
- J. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company'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 Company'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.
- K. When the Company 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.

- L. In accordance with “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, the profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss presented on the parent company only financial statements are consistent with those presented on the consolidated financial statements. In addition, owner’s equity presented on the parent company only is consistent with equity attributable to owners of parent presented on the consolidated financial statements.

(12) 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 Company 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

(13) 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 Company. 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 is 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 modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(14) 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.

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company 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.

(16) 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.

(17) 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.

(18) Provisions

Provisions (including warranties, etc.) are recognised when the Company 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.

(19) 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 plan

For defined contribution plan, 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 plan

- 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 Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plan 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 Company'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 Company recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises related 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.

(20) 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 operates 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 parent company only 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 or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. 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 Company 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.

(21) 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.

(22) 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.

(23) Revenue recognition

A. Sales revenue - sales of software

The Company engages in the research, development and sale of computer software and 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 Company's activities. Revenue arising from the sales of goods is recognised when the Company 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 Company 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. Service revenue - IT Consulting services

The Company 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 Company are not distinct and are identified to be one performance obligation satisfied over time since the installation services involve significant customisation and modification. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of costs incurred relative to the total estimated costs of that performance obligation. Conversely, the Company 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 estimated costs, the customer is expected to obtain control of the good significantly before receiving services related to the good, and the Company procures the good from a third party and is not involved in designing and manufacturing the good by

acting as a principal.

The Company's estimate on 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 estimated revision 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 Company bills a fixed amount for each hour of service provided is recognised at the amount to which the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to access the Company's intellectual property if the Company undertakes activities that significantly affect the computer software to which the customer has rights, the customer is affected by the Company'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 Company's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to use the Company's intellectual property. Therefore, the revenue is recognised when transferring the licence to a customer at a point in time.

(24) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company 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 Company recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

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

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company'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 Company has no critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumption.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 166	\$ 223
Checking accounts and demand deposits	348,088	368,181
Time deposits	231,960	162,544
	<u>\$ 580,214</u>	<u>\$ 530,948</u>

A. The Company 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

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Current items:		
Time deposits with maturity over three months	\$ 270,498	\$ 393,500
Pledged time deposits	3,012	3,207
	<u>\$ 273,510</u>	<u>\$ 396,707</u>
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:

	<u>Years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Interest income	<u>\$ 8,024</u>	<u>\$ 13,454</u>

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 Company were \$273,510 and \$396,707, respectively.

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

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

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

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Notes receivable	\$ -	\$ 237
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 237</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 83,680	\$ 76,605
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(11,541)	(4,557)
	<u>\$ 72,139</u>	<u>\$ 72,048</u>

A. The ageing analysis of notes and accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>		<u>December 31, 2023</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>
Not past due	\$ 62,953	\$ -	\$ 65,946	\$ 237
Up to 90 days	9,047	-	6,603	-
91 to 180 days	-	-	936	-
181 to 270 days	139	-	-	-
Over 270 days	11,541	-	3,120	-
	<u>\$ 83,680</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 76,605</u>	<u>\$ 237</u>

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 \$114,206.
- C. The Company has no notes and accounts receivable pledged to others.
- D. The Company has no discounted notes receivable.
- E. The Company 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 Company were \$72,139 and \$72,285, respectively.
- G. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Prepayments

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Prepaid project cost	\$ 32,642	\$ 36,481
Other prepayments	1,623	1,513
	<u>\$ 34,265</u>	<u>\$ 37,994</u>

(5) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current

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

- A. The Company 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 Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others.

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	2024	2023
At January 1	\$ 167,710	\$ 183,294
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	3,000
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	(34)	(10,166)
Share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method	19,285	19,297
Earnings distribution of investments accounted for using equity method	(19,427)	(26,153)
Changes in other equity interest	(1,197)	240
Changes in capital surplus	3,746	(1,802)
At December 31	<u>\$ 170,083</u>	<u>\$ 167,710</u>
	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 48,764	\$ 50,742
Associates	121,319	116,968
	<u>\$ 170,083</u>	<u>\$ 167,710</u>

- A. Please refer to Note 4(3) to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 for information on the Company's subsidiaries.

B. Associates:

(a) The basic information of the associates of the Company is as follows:

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

(b) The carrying amount of the Company's interests in all individually immaterial associates and the Company's share of the operating results are summarised below:

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amount of the Company's individually immaterial associates amounted to \$121,319 and \$116,968, respectively.

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Profit for the year from continuing operations	\$ 19,964	\$ 18,430
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(19)	(13)
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 19,945</u>	<u>\$ 18,417</u>

(c) For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company 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 Company'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.

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

- D. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company disposed 500,000 shares of MPOWER INFORMATION CO., LTD. with a disposal price of \$71,942. The gain from disposal of investment was recognised at \$61,776, and adjusted capital surplus of (\$1,802) in accordance with the ownership proportion.
- E. 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.
- F. In November 11, 2024, the Group disposed 200,000 shares of MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. with a disposal price of \$2,991, the gain from disposal of investment was recognised at \$2,957.
- G. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company adjusted capital surplus \$3,746 in accordance with the ownership proportion of MPOWER INFORMATION CO., LTD.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Other facilities</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2024</u>								
Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,146	\$ 12,190	\$ 1,465	\$ 4,679	\$ 1,429	\$ 30,909
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(8,281)	(12,040)	(1,455)	(4,299)	(836)	(26,911)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,865</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 380</u>	<u>\$ 593</u>	<u>\$ 3,998</u>
<u>2024</u>								
At January 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,865	\$ 150	\$ 10	\$ 380	\$ 593	\$ 3,998
Additions	30,393	18,097	467	2,000	-	-	-	50,957
Depreciation charges	-	(30)	(1,536)	(383)	(5)	(64)	(228)	(2,246)
At December 31	<u>\$ 30,393</u>	<u>\$ 18,067</u>	<u>\$ 1,796</u>	<u>\$ 1,767</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 316</u>	<u>\$ 365</u>	<u>\$ 52,709</u>
<u>At December 31, 2024</u>								
Cost	\$ 30,393	\$ 18,097	\$ 11,528	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,465	\$ 4,679	\$ 1,429	\$ 71,591
Accumulated depreciation	-	(30)	(9,732)	(2,233)	(1,460)	(4,363)	(1,064)	(18,882)
	<u>\$ 30,393</u>	<u>\$ 18,067</u>	<u>\$ 1,796</u>	<u>\$ 1,767</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 316</u>	<u>\$ 365</u>	<u>\$ 52,709</u>

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Other facilities</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2023</u>								
Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,400	\$ 12,190	\$ 1,568	\$ 4,679	\$ 1,429	\$ 29,266
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(6,939)	(11,735)	(1,535)	(4,236)	(558)	(25,003)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,461</u>	<u>\$ 455</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 443</u>	<u>\$ 871</u>	<u>\$ 4,263</u>
<u>2023</u>								
At January 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,461	\$ 455	\$ 33	\$ 443	\$ 871	\$ 4,263
Additions	-	-	1,746	-	-	-	-	1,746
Depreciation charges	-	-	(1,342)	(305)	(23)	(63)	(278)	(2,011)
At December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,865</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 380</u>	<u>\$ 593</u>	<u>\$ 3,998</u>
<u>At December 31, 2023</u>								
Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,146	\$ 12,190	\$ 1,465	\$ 4,679	\$ 1,429	\$ 30,909
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(8,281)	(12,040)	(1,455)	(4,299)	(836)	(26,911)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,865</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 380</u>	<u>\$ 593</u>	<u>\$ 3,998</u>

A. The Company has no interest capitalised.

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

(8) Leasing arrangements — lessee

- A. The Company'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 amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings	\$ 3,895	\$ 16,034
Transportation equipment	4,229	-
	<u>\$ 8,124</u>	<u>\$ 16,034</u>
	Depreciation charge	
	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Buildings	\$ 15,117	\$ 15,110
Transportation equipment	854	-
	<u>\$ 15,971</u>	<u>\$ 15,110</u>

- C. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$8,060 and \$26,444, respectively.
- D. Information on profit or loss not recognised as depreciation charge but in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 352	\$ 593
Expense on short-term lease contracts	651	449
	<u>\$ 1,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,042</u>

- E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$17,101 and \$15,983, respectively.

(9) Accounts payable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts payable	\$ 31,575	\$ 26,807
Project costs payable	41,821	42,680
	<u>\$ 73,396</u>	<u>\$ 69,487</u>

(10) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Wages and bonus payable	\$ 95,781	\$ 100,473
Labor and health insurance fees payable	5,069	5,002
Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration payable	25,983	26,679
Other accrued expenses	14,386	14,508
	<u>\$ 141,219</u>	<u>\$ 146,662</u>

(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:

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

(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)
	<u>183,645</u>	<u>66,956</u>	<u>116,689</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)			
Experience adjustments	90	5,477	(5,387)
	<u>90</u>	<u>5,477</u>	<u>(5,387)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	8,683	(8,683)
Paid pension	(28,000)	(8,247)	(19,753)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 155,735</u>	<u>\$ 72,869</u>	<u>\$ 82,866</u>
	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)
	<u>180,912</u>	<u>48,283</u>	<u>132,629</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)			
Experience adjustments	1,136	403	733
	<u>1,136</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>733</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	20,313	(20,313)
Paid pension	(2,837)	(2,837)	-
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 179,211</u>	<u>\$ 66,162</u>	<u>\$ 113,049</u>

- (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 securitization 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:

	Years 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 Ordinary 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%
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 1,927)	\$ 1,980	\$ 1,669	(\$ 1,636)
<u>December 31, 2023</u>				
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 plan of the Company 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 plan:

(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.

(b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$14,155 and \$13,664, 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	<u>\$ 1,039</u>	<u>\$ 2,740</u>

Analysis of total provisions:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	<u>\$ 1,039</u>	<u>\$ 2,740</u>

The Company provides warranties on project contract. 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
Disposal of investments using equity method	-	-	-	3,746	3,746
Other (Note 1)	-	-	97	-	97
At December 31	<u>\$ 92,839</u>	<u>\$ 48,738</u>	<u>\$ 413</u>	<u>\$ 18,813</u>	<u>\$160,803</u>
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 equity method	-	-	-	(1,802)	(1,802)
Other (Note 2)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
At December 31	<u>\$ 92,839</u>	<u>\$ 48,738</u>	<u>\$ 316</u>	<u>\$ 15,067</u>	<u>\$156,960</u>

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 adjustment in capital surplus due to participation in the capital increase 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:
- (a) On June 19, 2024 and on June 21, 2023, the shareholders during their meeting resolved the distribution of 2023 and 2022 retained earnings, respectively, as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends 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	Dividends 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
Service revenue	796,442	774,668
	<u>\$ 856,218</u>	<u>\$ 821,052</u>

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company 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	Asia	America	Taiwan	Others	Total
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time	\$ 3,449	\$ -	\$ 56,327	\$ -	\$ 59,776
Over time	80,229	-	712,828	3,385	796,442
	<u>\$ 83,678</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 769,155</u>	<u>\$ 3,385</u>	<u>\$ 856,218</u>
Year ended December 31, 2023	Asia	America	Taiwan	Others	Total
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time	\$ 5,491	\$ -	\$ 40,893	\$ -	\$ 46,384
Over time	68,834	62	705,078	694	774,668
	<u>\$ 74,325</u>	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$ 745,971</u>	<u>\$ 694</u>	<u>\$ 821,052</u>

B. Contract assets and liabilities

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Contract assets-customer contract	\$ 144,150	\$ 126,952	\$ 85,063
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(700)	(2,397)	-
	<u>\$ 143,450</u>	<u>\$ 124,555</u>	<u>\$ 85,063</u>
Contract liabilities-advance receipt from customers	<u>\$ 183,191</u>	<u>\$ 160,837</u>	<u>\$ 141,687</u>

(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 year		
Advance receipts	<u>\$ 88,175</u>	<u>\$ 92,030</u>

The Company 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 hours. 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	\$ 11,610	\$ 3,637
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	8,024	13,454
Interest income from contract assets	18	-
	<u>\$ 19,652</u>	<u>\$ 17,091</u>

(18) Other income

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Commission income	\$ 482	\$ 181
Other income	812	843
	<u>\$ 1,294</u>	<u>\$ 1,024</u>

(19) Other gains and losses

		Years ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	\$	1,343	\$ -
Foreign exchange gains (losses)		33,346	(2,363)
Gains on disposal of investments		2,957	61,776
Miscellaneous disbursements	(	1,276)	(989)
	\$	<u>36,370</u>	<u>\$ 58,424</u>

(20) Expenses by nature

		Years ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Employee benefit expense	\$	449,713	\$ 442,927
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment		2,246	2,011
Depreciation charges on right-of-use asset		15,971	15,110
Amortisation		429	393
Operating lease payments		651	449
Outsourcing software		188,101	204,016
Provision for (reversal of) expected credit losses		5,287	(2,278)
Other expenses		29,574	22,695
Cost of sales		49,955	35,328
Operating costs and expenses	\$	<u>741,927</u>	<u>\$ 720,651</u>

(21) Employee benefit expense

		Years ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Wages and salaries	\$	382,365	\$ 376,887
Labor and health insurance fees		27,331	26,709
Pension costs		17,795	17,451
Directors' remuneration		10,684	10,354
Other personnel expenses		11,538	11,526
	\$	<u>449,713</u>	<u>\$ 442,927</u>

- A. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had 286 and 293 employees, respectively. There were both 6 non-employee directors.
- 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' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at \$6,496 and \$6,670, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.
- D. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 9% and 3% of distributable profit of current year for the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.
- E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the average employee benefit expenses were \$1,568 and \$1,507, and the average employees salaries were \$1,366 and \$1,313, respectively; the adjustment of average employees salaries was 4.04 %.
- F. The Company's salary and remuneration policies:
 - (a) The Company has set the remuneration policy for directors' remuneration in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and established the remuneration committee to assess and supervise the Company's salary and remuneration measures for the Company's directors and managers. The Company shall pay rewards to the Company's directors when they perform their respective duties and responsibilities on behalf of the Company no matter whether the Company had operating deficit. The Board of Directors is authorised to determine the rewards to directors based on their participation frequency in the Company's operations and contributions to the Company's operations, taking into consideration the pay level within the same industry.
 - (b) The Company has set the employees' compensation policy. The Company offers the optimum salary and benefit, including a monthly salary and various bonuses approved by the management, to employees in accordance with related regulations. The Company implements performance assessment for all employees every six months in order to understand employees' working performance. The result of performance assessment will be used as a reference for the promotion and salary distribution of employees.
- G. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2023, as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2023 financial statements.
- H. 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	\$ 24,555	\$ 20,886
Prior year income tax over estimation	(9)	(102)
Total current tax	24,546	20,784
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	8,614	1,895
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 33,160</u>	<u>\$ 22,679</u>

(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
	<u>\$ 842</u>	<u>(\$ 96)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 38,108	\$ 39,129
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(4,939)	(16,348)
Prior year income tax over estimation	(9)	(102)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 33,160</u>	<u>\$ 22,679</u>

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

	2024			
	At January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	At December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
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	2,456	(155)	-	2,301
Loss on investment in foreign companies	6,667	503	235	7,405
Other	-	68	-	68
	<u>\$ 30,752</u>	<u>(\$ 8,614)</u>	<u>(\$ 842)</u>	<u>\$ 21,296</u>
	2023			
	At January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	At December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
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	2,434	22	-	2,456
Loss on investment in foreign companies	5,539	1,178	(50)	6,667
	<u>\$ 32,551</u>	<u>(\$ 1,895)</u>	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>\$ 30,752</u>

D. The amounts of deductible temporary differences that were not recognised as deferred tax assets:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unrealised impairment loss	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>

E. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's income tax returns through 2022 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority. On January 6, 2023, the Company has paid an additional tax of \$128 based on the approved assessment results on the Company's income tax return for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(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)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit for the year	\$ 157,380	47,254	\$ 3.33
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit for the year	\$ 157,380	47,254	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	550	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders 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)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit for the year	\$ 172,965	47,254	\$ 3.66
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit for the year	\$ 172,965	47,254	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	392	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 172,965	47,646	\$ 3.63

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2024		2023	
	Liabilities from financing		Liabilities from financing	
	Lease liabilities	activities-gross	Lease liabilities	activities-gross
At January 1	\$ 16,268	\$ 16,268	\$ 4,765	\$ 4,765
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(16,450)	(16,450)	(15,534)	(15,534)
Changes in other non-cash items	8,412	8,412	27,037	27,037
At December 31	<u>\$ 8,230</u>	<u>\$ 8,230</u>	<u>\$ 16,268</u>	<u>\$ 16,268</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

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

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 services:		
-Subsidiaries	\$ 749	\$ 4,059
-Associates	796	-
-Key management	2,155	1,405
Sales of goods:		
-Associates	272	-
	<u>\$ 3,972</u>	<u>\$ 5,464</u>

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:		
-Subsidiaries	15,571	16,222
-Associates	368	993
	<u>\$ 16,146</u>	<u>\$ 17,240</u>

- (a) The Company's purchases are made for each system integration project, and only purchases 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 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) Certain integrated system projects are subcontracted to related parties. The transaction prices are determined through negotiations between the two parties, and the payment terms are 60 days after the end of the month. The rest of the conditions are not significantly different from those with other vendors.

C. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivables		
-APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	\$ -	\$ 198
-MiTAC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CORP.	410	1,284
-ARES INTERNATIONAL (THAILAND) CO.,LTD.	126	-
	<u>\$ 536</u>	<u>\$ 1,482</u>
Other receivables		
-APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

D. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts payable		
-APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	\$ 10,423	\$ 7,851
-MYSHINE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	-	314
-POWER INFORMATION CO., LTD.	148	-
	<u>\$ 10,571</u>	<u>\$ 8,165</u>
Other payables		
-APLUSOFT (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

F. The Company entered into a commissioned service and supervisory fee agreement with the subsidiary. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognised other income amounting to \$810 and \$804, respectively.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>\$ 65,790</u>	<u>\$ 67,281</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
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)	9,620	7,312	Guarantees provided for leasing
	<u>\$ 74,478</u>	<u>\$ 60,425</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Software products	<u>\$ 25,545</u>	<u>\$ 8,634</u>

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

- (1) The Company 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 Company'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 Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company'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 Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company 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 balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt.

In 2024, the Company'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

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortised cost/Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 580,214	\$ 530,948
Current financial assets at amortised cost	273,510	396,707
Notes receivable	-	237
Accounts receivable	72,139	72,048
Accounts receivable due from related parties	536	1,482
Other receivables	3,274	3,722
Other receivables from related parties	-	1
Guarantee deposits paid	61,846	49,906
(shown as other current assets)		
Guarantee deposits paid	9,620	7,312
	<u>\$ 1,001,139</u>	<u>\$ 1,062,363</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payable	\$ 73,396	\$ 69,487
Accounts payable to related parties	10,571	8,165
Other payables	141,219	146,662
Other payables to related parties	57	-
	<u>\$ 225,243</u>	<u>\$ 224,314</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 8,230</u>	<u>\$ 16,268</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

The Company'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 the policy goals of risk management, the Company manages its foreign exchange risk from foreign currency transactions by optimising the 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 Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company 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 Company has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.
- iii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD). 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)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
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
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1,487	32.79	48,764
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)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
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
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1,653	30.71	50,742
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 Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to \$33,346 and (\$2,363), 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)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
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	-
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1.00%	-	488
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)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
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	-
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1.00%	-	507
THB:NTD	1.00%	-	32

Price risk

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

- ii. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise equity instruments issued by domestic 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, respectively, 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 Company 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 Company's credit policy, the Company 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 Company 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 Company adopts the assumption under IFRS 9, that is, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- v. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable and contract assets in accordance with customer types. The Company applies the simplified approach using 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 Company 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:

<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>Up to 90 days</u>	<u>91-180 days</u>	<u>181-270 days</u>	<u>Over 271 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>						
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%~ 0.01%	0.01%~ 0.04%	0.15%~ 9.47%	100%	
Total book value	\$ 43,759	\$ 9,047	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ 4,825	\$ 57,770
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,825	\$ 4,825

<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>Up to 90 days</u>	<u>91-180 days</u>	<u>181-270 days</u>	<u>Over 271 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2023</u>						
Expected loss rate	1.38%	4.18%~ 7.85%	10.42%~ 12.75%	12.75%~ 25.65%	100%	
Total book value	\$ 45,332	\$ 6,603	\$ 936	\$ -	\$ 3,120	\$ 55,991
Loss allowance	\$ 959	\$ 381	\$ 97	\$ -	\$ 3,120	\$ 4,557

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group 2</u>	<u>Group 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Expected loss rate		4.92%	0%	0%
Total book value	\$ 150,866	\$ 7,889	\$ 11,305	\$ 170,060
Loss allowance	\$ 7,416	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,416

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group 2</u>	<u>Group 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2023</u>				
Expected loss rate		1.89%	0%	0%
Total book value	\$ 126,952	\$ 10,455	\$ 10,159	\$ 147,566
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 \$143,450 and \$124,555, respectively, and loss allowance was \$700 and \$2,397, and the expected credit loss rate are 0.49% and 1.89%, respectively.

- x. Movements in relation to the Company 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	\$ 4,557	\$ 2,397	\$ -	\$ 6,954
(Reversal of) impairment loss	6,984	(1,697)	-	5,287
December 31	<u>\$ 11,541</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,241</u>

2023				
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets	Notes receivable	Total
At January 1	\$ 9,232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,232
(Reversal of) impairment loss	(4,675)	2,397	-	(2,278)
December 31	<u>\$ 4,557</u>	<u>\$ 2,397</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,954</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

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

<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>	Between 3			Total
	Less than 3 months	months and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	
December 31, 2024				
Notes payable and accounts payable	\$ 73,319	\$ 77	\$ -	\$ 73,396
Accounts payable - related parties	7,691	1,837	1,043	10,571
Other payables	113,610	27,609	-	141,219
Other payables - related parties	57	-	-	57
Lease liabilities	2,073	5,517	883	8,473
	<u>\$ 196,750</u>	<u>\$ 35,040</u>	<u>\$ 1,926</u>	<u>\$ 233,716</u>

<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u> December 31, 2023	<u>Less than 3 months</u>	<u>Between 3 months and 2 years</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Notes payable and accounts payable	\$ 68,742	\$ 745	\$ -	\$ 69,487
Accounts payable - related parties	5,909	1,857	399	8,165
Other payables	116,976	29,686	-	146,662
Lease liabilities	3,884	12,477	148	16,509
	<u>\$ 195,511</u>	<u>\$ 44,765</u>	<u>\$ 547</u>	<u>\$ 240,823</u>

(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.

- B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Except for those listed in the table below, 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 of 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	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
December 31, 2023	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

- (a) The instruments the Company 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 were no movement from Level 3.
- G. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.
- H. 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.
- I. Valuation techniques of fair value that the Company 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): Please 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) : Please refer to table 2.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please 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: Please refer to table 4.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Not applicable.