SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and Independent Auditors’ Report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Syscom Computer Engineering Company

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Syscom Computer Engineering Company (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (refer to Other Matter section), the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 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 Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the reports of other 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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 are stated as follows:

Recognition of Contract Revenue

The Company generates revenue through rendering of services according to contract. Revenue from contract is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity. The stage of completion of the contract is measured based on the proportion of contract cost incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract cost. The management estimates total contract cost upon signing of the contract. However, the estimated total cost may change as the contract activity progresses and such change may have material impact on revenue recognition;

therefore, the recognition of contract revenue is deemed to be a key audit matter.

We focused on the measurement of stage of completion while testing the recognition of contract revenue. The procedures we performed are the following:

1. We examined the underlying documents of original contract and related addendum used as basis for contract revenue recognized.

2. We verified the accuracy of accumulated incurred cost through test of details.

3. We assessed the appropriateness of underlying information and assumptions the management used in estimating total cost.

4. We performed retrospective review of discrepancy between actual costs incurred and estimated total cost of completed contract.

Please refer to Notes 4 and 5 to the accompanying financial statements for related disclosure on revenue recognition.

Other Matter

The financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 of some investees in which the Company had equity-method investments were audited by other auditors. Our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the accompanying financial statements for these investees, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the aforementioned investments accounted for using equity method amounted to NT$210,443 thousands and NT$202,135 thousands, both representing 4% of the total assets of the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, investment gain (loss) from the aforementioned equity-method investments amounted to NT$2,677 thousands and NT$(1) thousands, which represented 0.7% and 0% of the profit before income tax of the Company.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 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 statements 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Pei-De Chen and Liu Wen-Ling.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 12, 2025

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent 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. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Code	ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%
	CURRENT ASSETS				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 550,988	12	$ 732,897	16
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 4)	-	-	10,000	-
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 8 and 25)	207,231	4	184,678	4
1140	Contract assets - current (Notes 4 and 18)	844,625	18	471,815	10
1150	Notes receivable (Note 4)	1,264	-	8,831	-
1172	Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 9, and 24)	1,082,645	23	1,336,959	28
1200	Other receivables (Note 4)	7,244	-	5,578	-
130X	Inventories (Notes 4 and 10)	439,608	9	456,133	10
1410	Prepayments	476,587	10	411,779	9
1479	Other current assets	84,110	2	88,970	2
11XX	Total current assets	3,694,302	78	3,707,640	79
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	49,063	1	33,026	1
1535	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4, 8, and 25)	211,034	5	197,630	4
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	281,380	6	269,993	6
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 12, and 24)	342,234	7	336,501	7
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 13, and 24)	48,638	1	81,661	2
1821	Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 14)	1,126	-	392	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 20)	12,920	-	9,606	-
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 4)	66,924	2	53,655	1
15XX	Total non-current assets	1,013,319	22	982,464	21
1XXX	TOTAL	$ 4,707,621	100	$ 4,690,104	100
Code	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
	CURRENT LIABILITIES				
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 18)	$ 591,898	13	$ 455,424	10
2150	Notes payable	150	-	131	-
2170	Accounts payable (Note 24)	1,222,498	26	1,443,177	31
2200	Other payables (Note 15)	449,412	10	397,340	9
2230	Current tax liabilities	24,675	-	17,509	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 13 and 24)	43,190	1	41,048	1
2399	Other current liabilities	17,208	-	17,379	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	2,349,031	50	2,372,008	51
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
2572	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 20)	9,735	-	9,614	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 13 and 24)	6,354	-	41,490	1
2640	Net defined benefits liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 16)	57,870	1	43,419	1
2645	Guarantee deposits received	17,584	1	14,532	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities (Note 11)	94,304	2	94,834	2
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	185,847	4	203,889	4
2XXX	Total liabilities	2,534,878	54	2,575,897	55
	Equity (Notes 4 and 17)				
3100	Share capital - ordinary shares	1,000,000	21	1,000,000	21
3200	Capital surplus	1,783	-	1,797	-
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	358,096	8	330,483	7
3320	Special reserve	17,619	-	17,619	1
3350	Unappropriated earnings	765,101	16	752,580	16
3300	Total retained earnings	1,140,816	24	1,100,682	24
3400	Other equity	30,144	1	11,728	-
3XXX	Total equity	2,172,743	46	2,114,207	45
	TOTAL	$ 4,707,621	100	$ 4,690,104	100

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 12, 2025)

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,2024 AND 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Code		2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
	OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 5, 18, and 24)				
4100	Sales	$ 5,158,898	77	$ 4,666,572	76
4600	Maintenance revenue	1,533,913	23	1,431,116	24
4300	Rental revenue	17,029	-	17,731	-
4000	Total operating revenue	6,709,840	100	6,115,419	100
	OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4, 10, 19, and 24)				
5110	Cost of goods sold	3,898,554	58	3,531,049	58
5600	Maintenance costs	1,090,334	17	1,019,247	17
5300	Rental costs	13,166	-	14,185	-
5000	Total operating costs	5,002,054	75	4,564,481	75
5900	GROSS PROFIT	1,707,786	25	1,550,938	25
	OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 9, 16, 19, and 24)				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses	1,151,084	17	1,047,139	17
6300	Research and development expenses	224,049	3	204,962	3
6450	Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	-	-	-	-
6000	Total operating expenses	1,375,133	20	1,252,101	20
6900	PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	332,653	5	298,837	5
	NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 4)				
7100	Interest income (Note 19)	8,595	-	7,535	-
7010	Other income (Notes 19 and 24)	53,506	1	52,367	1
7020	Other gains and losses (Note 19)	4,865	-	856	-
7050	Finance costs (Notes 19 and 24)	(3,859)	-	(2,810)	-
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (Note 11)	(24,950)	-	(25,684)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	38,157	1	32,264	1

(Continued)

Code		2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
7900	PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	$ 370,810	6	$ 331,101	6
7950	INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 20)	64,413	1	52,808	1
8200	NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	306,397	5	278,293	5
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 16, 17, and 20)				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(28,309)	-	(4,059)	-
8316	Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,037	-	7,289	-
8330	Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	115	-	1,085	-
8349	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	5,662	-	812	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	2,454	-	861	-
8380	Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(75)	-	(169)	-
8300	Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of income tax	(4,116)	-	5,819	-
8500	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 302,281	5	$ 284,112	5
	EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 21)				
9710	Basic	$ 3.06		$ 2.78	
9810	Diluted	$ 3.06		$ 2.78	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors’ report dated March 12, 2025)

(Concluded)

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,2024 AND 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except Dividend Per Share)

Code		Share capital - ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Retained earnings: Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Special reserve	Retained earnings: Unappropriated earnings	Other equity: Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Other equity: Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
A1	BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,547	$ 303,977	$ 17,619	$ 722,955	($ 10,592)	$ 14,339	$ 2,049,845
	Appropriation of the 2022 earnings								
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	26,506	-	(26,506)	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends - NT$2.2 per share	-	-	-	-	(220,000)	-	-	(220,000)
D1	Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	278,293	-	-	278,293
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(2,162)	692	7,289	5,819
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	276,131	692	7,289	284,112
C3	Unclaimed dividends	-	522	-	-	-	-	-	552
M5	Actual acquisition of interests in subsidiaries	-	(272)	-	-	-	-	-	(272)
Z1	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	1,000,000	1,797	330,483	17,619	752,580	(9,900)	21,628	2,114,207
	Appropriation of the 2023 earnings								
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	27,613	-	(27,613)	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends - NT$2.4 per share	-	-	-	-	(240,000)	-	-	(240,000)
D1	Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	306,397	-	-	306,397
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(22,532)	2,379	16,037	(4,116)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	283,865	2,379	16,037	302,281
M5	Actual acquisition of interests in subsidiaries	-	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	(14)
M7	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(3,731)	-	-	(3,731)
Z1	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,783	$ 358,096	$ 17,619	$ 765,101	($ 7,521)	$ 37,665	$ 2,172,743

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 12, 2025)

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,2024 AND 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code		2024	2023
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
A10000	Income before income tax	$ 370,810	$ 331,101
A20010	Adjustments for:		
A20100	Depreciation expenses	105,058	100,349
A20200	Amortization expenses	823	100
A20400	Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,480)	(2,300)
A20900	Finance costs	3,859	2,810
A21200	Interest income	(8,595)	(7,535)
A21300	Dividend income	(645)	(586)
A22400	Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	24,950	25,684
A22500	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(189)	(164)
A23700	Write-downs of inventories	3,056	165
A24100	Net loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	(3,443)	390
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31125	Contract assets	(372,810)	6,590
A31130	Notes receivable	7,567	(6,532)
A31150	Accounts receivable	259,137	57,541
A31180	Other receivables	(1,666)	(475)
A31200	Inventories	12,150	(42,341)
A31230	Prepayments	(64,808)	(35,757)
A31240	Other current assets	(328)	1,171
A32125	Contract liabilities	136,474	234,557
A32130	Notes payable	19	(15,895)
A32150	Accounts payable	(222,276)	52,253
A32180	Other payables	52,072	31,216
A32230	Other current liabilities	(171)	3,362
A32240	Net defined benefits liabilities	(13,858)	(15,143)
A33000	Cash generated from operations	285,706	720,561
A33100	Interest received	8,595	7,535
A33200	Dividends received	645	586
A33300	Interest paid	(3,859)	(2,810)
A33500	Income tax paid	(54,778)	(63,596)
AAAA	Net cash generated from operating activities	236,309	662,276

(Continued)

Code		2024	2023
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	($ 35,957)	($ 89,097)
B00100	Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(10,000)
B00200	Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,480	21,805
B02700	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(67,359)	(59,092)
B04500	Payments for intangible assets	(1,557)	-
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	361	324
B03700	Decrease(increase) in refundable deposits	(6,377)	21,563
B06000	Increase in lease receivable	(1,704)	-
B07600	Dividends from subsidiaries received	4,287	2,942
BBBB	Net cash used in investing activities	(96,826)	(111,555)
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
C03000	Increase(decrease) in guarantee deposits received	3,052	(2,759)
C04020	Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(42,256)	(41,341)
C04500	Dividends paid	(240,000)	(220,000)
C05400	Acquisition of interests in subsidiaries	(42,405)	(602)
C09900	Unclaimed dividends	-	522
CCCC	Net cash used in financing activities	(321,609)	(264,180)
DDDD	EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	217	268
EEEE	NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(181,909)	286,809
E00100	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	732,897	446,088
E00200	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 550,988	$ 732,897

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 12, 2025)

(Concluded)

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.
Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements
Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Amounts in thousands of NTD, unless stated otherwise)

1. General

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO. (the " Company") was incorporated in July 1975. The Company mainly leases and sells computer systems and designs computer software. It also provides services for the integration of computer information systems and maintenances of computer hardware. The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since May 22, 2001.

The financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, New Taiwan dollars.

2. The Date and Procedures of Authorization of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2025.

3. Application of New and Revised Standards and Interpretations

(1) Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

The initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company's accounting policies.

(2) The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2025

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" - the amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets	January 1, 2026 (Note 2)

Note 1: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments to IAS 21, the Group shall not restate the comparative information and shall recognize any effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or, if applicable, to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity as well as affected assets or liabilities.

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. It is permitted to apply these amendments for an earlier period beginning on January 1, 2025. An entity shall apply the amendments retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application. An entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

(3) IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New/ Revised /Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by the IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" - the amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities	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 IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments 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

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1" Presentation of Financial Statements". The main changes comprise:

- Items of income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discounted operations categories.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Group shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Group shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Group labels items as 'other' only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Group as a whole, the Group shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of the plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

A. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

B. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

C. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When preparing the accompanying financial statements, the Company used equity method to account for its investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. In order for the amounts of the net profit, other comprehensive income and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with those amounts attributable to the owner of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatment between parent company only basis and consolidated basis were made to the captions of "investments accounted for using equity method", "share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method", "share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method" and related equity items, as appropriate, in the parent company only financial statements.

(3) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

A. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

B. Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and

C. Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

A. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

B. Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; and

C. Liabilities for which the Company does not have the substantial right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as noncurrent.

(4) Foreign Currencies

In preparing the Company's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined and related exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. Conversely, when the fair value changes were recognized in other comprehensive income, related exchange difference shall be recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

(5) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value item by item, except for those that may be appropriate to group items of similar or related inventories. The cost of the prepayments for contracts was evaluated base on each contract. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. The calculation of the cost of inventory is derived using the weighted-average method.

(6) Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, the investment in subsidiaries is initially recognized at cost and the increase or decrease of carrying amount reflects the recognition of the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiaries after the date of acquisition. Besides, the Company also recognizes the Company's share of the change in other equity of the subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company's loss of control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amounts of the investment of the subsidiaries and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

When the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further losses.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

Profits or losses resulting from downstream transactions are eliminated in full only in the parent company's financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized only in the parent company's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries of parties that are not related to the Company.

(7) Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Company and other parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates and joint ventures.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate and a joint venture are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate and the joint venture. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of associates and joint ventures.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate and a joint venture at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of an associate and a joint venture at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the associate and the joint venture. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the associate and the joint venture, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate and joint ventures is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate and a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in that associate and joint venture (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the associate and joint venture), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate and joint venture.

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When the Company transacts with its associate and joint venture, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate and joint venture are recognized in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate and joint venture that are not related to the Company.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Except for freehold land is not depreciated, depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(9) Intangible assets

A. Acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

B. Derecognition

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(10) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and incremental costs of obtaining contracts

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Company assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(11) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

A. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date or settlement date basis.

a. Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

(a) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 23.

(b) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

i. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
ii. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, investments in debt instruments, notes receivable, accounts receivable, lease receivable other receivables and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

Cash equivalents include time deposits and commercial papers with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

(c) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments. Instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b. Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable), as well as contract assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for accounts receivable and contract assets. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECL represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represent the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company recognizes an impairment loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

B. Financial liabilities

a. Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(12) Revenue recognition

The Company identifies the performance obligations in the contract with the customers, allocates transaction price to each performance obligation and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

A. Revenue from sales

<u>Contract revenue</u>

Contract revenue comes from software and hardware integration services.

As the Company provides software and hardware integration services, customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company's performance. The effort of technical personnel and the completion of the equipment are required to perform software and hardware integration services. The Company measures the stage of completion based on the proportion of contract costs incurred on the work performed to date relative to the estimated total costs. Customers paid in installments according to contract. Contract assets are recognized over the period in which the services are performed and are reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which the customer is invoiced. If the milestone payments exceed the revenue recognized to date, then the Company recognizes contract liabilities for the difference.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

<u>Revenue from the sale of goods</u>

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of computer software, hardware and peripherals. The Company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable when performance obligations are satisfied. The performance obligations are satisfied when customers obtain control and right of use of the promised goods and bear inventory risks.

B. Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from follow-up maintenance services of software and hardware during the contract period. The Company recognizes revenue over time.

(13) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

A. The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments. The net investment in a lease is measured at (a) the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus (b) initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Company’s net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

B. The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the lessee’s incremental borrowing rates.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

(14) Government Grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

(15) Employee Benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

B. Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefit expenses in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

(16) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

A. Current tax

Income tax payable (refundable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

B. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, research and development expenditures and personnel training expenditures to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint arrangements, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

C. Current and deferred tax

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation and Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Company considers the possible impact on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates, profit abilities and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Critical accounting judgments

Timing of recognition of revenue

For every contract, the Company determines whether its performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time based on the conditions in the contract and applicable regulation.

The Company generates revenue through rendering of software and hardware integration services according to contract. The effort of technical personnel and the completion of the equipment are required to perform software and hardware integration services. The Company measures the stage of completion based on the proportion of contract costs incurred on the work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. Customers paid in installments according to contract. Contract assets are recognized over the period in which the services are performed. Contract revenue is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of each contract. The Company estimated total contract cost upon signing the contract. If the estimated cost changes, the Company amends the percentage of completion and the related contract revenue.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand	$ 395	$ 405
Checking accounts and demand deposits	408,632	437,531
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	2,431	-
Commercial papers	139,530	294,961
	$ 550,988	$ 732,897

The market rate ranges of bank deposits, time deposits and commercial papers with original maturities of less than 3 months at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Bank demand deposits	0.05%-0.80%	0.58%
Time deposits with original maturities of less than 3 months		
Time deposits	1.29%	-
Commercial papers	1.12%	0.95%

7. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Investments in equity instruments - non-current		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares	$ 47,468	$ 31,431
Unlisted shares	1,595	1,595
	$ 49,063	$ 33,026

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

8. Financial assets at amortized cost

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Pledged time deposits	$ 349,519	$ 326,187
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	68,746	56,121
	$ 418,265	$ 382,308
Current	$ 207,231	$ 184,678
Non-current	211,034	197,630
Total	$ 418,265	$ 382,308

The ranges of interest rates for time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months were approximately 1.07%-1.73% and 0.78%-1.54% per annum as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Refer to Note 25 for information relating to financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

Based on the Company's assessment, the credit risk of the above-mentioned financial assets at amortized cost is not expected to be high and has not increased since initial recognition. The Company does not expect to recognize any credit loss resulting from default events on financial assets at amortized cost that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Accordingly, no impairment loss was recognized as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

9. Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
At amortized cost		
Accounts receivable	$ 1,083,414	$ 1,337,728
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(769)	(769)
	$ 1,082,645	$ 1,336,959

The average credit period of sales of goods was 60 to 120 days. No interest was charged on accounts receivable.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company measures the loss allowance for all accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtor, an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, past experience with collecting payments, observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on receivables, as well as indicators of the industry in which the debtors operate.

The Company writes off a accounts receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation. For accounts receivable that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

Considering the above conditions, the Company assesses the credit risk of individual customers based on the aging schedule of accounts receivable (based on invoice date). The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable.

December 31, 2024

	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to120 Days	Over 121 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 981,768	$ 43,996	$ 15,910	$ 41,740	$ 1,083,414
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	(769)	(769)
Amortized cost	$ 981,768	$ 43,996	$ 15,910	$ 40,971	$ 1,082,645

December 31, 2023

	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to120 Days	Over 121 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,139,986	$ 58,181	$ 6,481	$ 133,080	$ 1,337,728
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	(769)	(769)
Amortized cost	$ 1,139,986	$ 58,181	$ 6,481	$ 132,311	$ 1,336,959

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivable were as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	$ 769	$ 769
Impairment loss provided for the year	-	-
Balance at December 31	$ 769	$ 769

10. Inventories

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commodities	$ 253,994	$ 205,959
Prepayments for contracts	179,506	244,401
Inventories in transit	5,228	5,397
Maintenance materials	880	376
Total	$ 439,608	$ 456,133

The commodities mainly consisted of computer hardware and software.

Prepayment for contracts are the cost incurred to date related to computer hardware, software and labor.

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $3,898,554 thousand and $3,531,049 thousand, respectively. The cost of goods sold included inventory write-downs of $3,056 thousand and $165 thousand, respectively.

11. Investments accounted for using the equity method

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Investments in subsidiaries	$ 210,443	$ 202,135
Investments in associates	14,145	12,432
Investments in joint ventures	56,792	55,426
	$ 281,380	$ 269,993

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unlisted companies		
Casemaker Inc.	$ 104,556	$ 96,751
SYSCOM INTERNATIONAL INC.	(94,304)	(94,834)
Wisemaker Technology Co.	58,006	60,187
Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	33,503	35,643
Coach Technology Management Inc.	6,534	6,550
Syscom Computer(Thailand)Co., Ltd.	7,844	3,004
	116,139	107,301
Add: Transfer of credit balance of long-term investments to other non-current liabilities	94,304	94,834
	$ 210,443	$ 202,135

At the end of the reporting period, the proportions of ownership and voting rights in subsidiaries held by the Company were as follows:

Name of the subsidiary	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Description
Casemaker Inc.	100.00%	100.00%	(A)
Wisemaker Technology Co.	99.28%	99.24%	(A)、(B)、(E)
SYSCOM INTERNATIONAL INC.(SYSCOM)	100.00%	100.00%	(A)、(D)
Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	86.60%	86.60%	(A)
Coach Technology Management Inc.	97.50%	97.50%	(A)
Syscom Computer(Thailand)Co., Ltd.	92.47%	92.47%	(A)、(C)

A. Except for SYSCOM, whose financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 have been audited by CPA, the investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were based on the subsidiaries' financial statements which have been audited by other auditors for the same period.

B. In January、February and August 2023, the Company acquired additional 14 thousand shares of Wisemaker Technology Co. from an unrelated party for $494 thousand; after the acquisition of further interests, the Company's percentage of ownership in Wisemaker Technology Co. increased to 99.24%.

C. In June and July 2023, the Company acquired additional 40 thousand shares of Syscom Computer (Thailand) Co.,Ltd. from an unrelated party for $108 thousand; after the acquisition of further interests, the Company's percentage of ownership in Syscom Computer (Thailand) Co.,Ltd. increased to 92.47%.

D. Xian Lian increased its capital by US$1,500 thousand in February 2024, the Company subscribed for cash capital increase of indirect subsidiary, Xian Lian Company through SYSCOM. The investments amounted to US$1,300 thousand. The Company's percentage of ownership in Xian Lian increased to 79.23%.

E. In November 2024, the Company acquired additional 1 thousand shares of Wisemaker Technology Co. from an unrelated party for $35 thousand; after the acquisition of further interests, the Company's percentage of ownership in Wisemaker Technology Co. increased to 99.28%.

(2) Investments in associates

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Associates that is not individually materiality		
Unlisted companies		
DBMaker Japan Inc.	$ 14,145	$ 12,432

All the associates were accounted for using the equity method.

As at the end of the reporting period, the proportions of ownership and voting rights in associates held by the Company were as follows:

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
Name of the company	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
DBMaker Japan Inc.	49.89%	49.89%

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Company for equity accounting purposes.

	2024	2023
The Company's share of:		
Net profit for the year	$ 2,153	($ 2,087)
Other comprehensive income	(440)	(967)
Total comprehensive income	$ 1,713	($ 3,054)

The associates accounted for using the equity method and comprehensive income of those investments were recognized based on the financial statements which have not been audited. Management believes there is no material impact on the equity method accounting or the recognition of comprehensive income from the financial statements of associates which have not been audited.

(3) Investments in joint ventures

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Joint ventures of no materiality individually		
Cloudmaster Co., Ltd.	$ 56,792	$ 55,426

At the end of the reporting period, the proportion of ownership and voting rights in jointly controlled entity held by the Company was as follows:

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
Name of the company	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cloudmaster Co., Ltd.	50.00%	50.00%

The joint venture is accounted for using the equity method.

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Company for equity accounting purposes.

	2024	2023
The Company's share of:		
Net profit for the year	$ 1,444	$ 1,564
Other comprehensive income	(78)	(170)
Total comprehensive income	$ 1,366	$ 1,394

In March 2013, under the authorization of the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Company incorporated CloudMaster under the joint venture agreement and had 50% of ownership. CloudMaster provides services in information software, data processing and electronic information. Under the joint venture agreement, in the meetings of the board of directors and the shareholders of CloudMaster, majority rule shall prevail. However, the Coompany's seat in CloudMaster's board of director does not exceed half of the board. Besides, under CloudMaster's policies, significant strategic decisions should be made by unanimous agreement of the shareholders of both entities, and the Company has no right to obtain the variable rewards which is unavailable to CloudMaster's shareholders and does not have direct ability to affect the rewards from investing in CloudMaster. As a result, the Company has no control over CloudMaster.

The joint venture accounted for using the equity method and comprehensive income of those investments were recognized based on the financial statements audited by auditors for the same years.

For information on the nature of business, principal place of business and country of incorporation of the above associates and joint ventures, please refer to Table 3 "Information on Investees".

12. Property, plant and equipment

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets used by the Company	$ 328,193	$ 317,606
Assets leased under operating leases	14,041	18,895
	$ 342,234	$ 336,501

(1) Assets used by the Company

	Land	Buildings	Maintenance equipment	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Others	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 110,307	$ 75,940	$ 105,830	$ 248,750	$ 106,744	$ 17,233	$ 664,804
Addition	-	-	25,172	31,100	7,923	3,164	67,359
Disposal	-	-	(25,453)	(23,753)	-	(2,289)	(51,495)
Reclassification	-	-	(728)	1,766	-	-	1,038
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 110,307	$ 75,940	$ 104,821	$ 257,863	$ 114,667	$ 18,108	$ 681,706
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 38,959	$ 60,528	$ 141,366	$ 97,457	$ 8,888	$ 347,198
Disposal	-	-	(25,453)	(23,753)	-	(2,117)	(51,323)
Depreciation expenses	-	1,289	15,615	35,404	3,148	2,463	57,919
Reclassification	-	-	(281)	-	-	-	(281)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 40,248	$ 50,409	$ 153,017	$ 100,605	$ 9,234	$ 353,513
Net at December 31, 2024	$ 110,307	$ 35,692	$ 54,412	$ 104,846	$ 14,062	$ 8,874	$ 328,193
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 110,307	$ 75,940	$ 90,116	$ 246,637	$ 99,939	$ 16,282	$ 639,221
Addition	-	-	18,548	31,481	6,805	2,258	59,092
Disposal	-	-	(9,045)	(29,986)	-	(1,307)	(40,338)
Reclassification	-	-	6,211	618	-	-	6,829
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 110,307	$ 75,940	$ 105,830	$ 248,750	$ 106,744	$ 17,233	$ 664,804
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	$ 37,670	$ 55,743	$ 138,557	$ 94,948	$ 7,770	$ 334,688
Disposal	-	-	(9,045)	(29,986)	-	(1,147)	(40,178)
Depreciation expenses	-	1,289	14,191	32,979	2,509	2,265	53,233
Reclassification	-	-	(361)	(184)	-	-	(545)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 38,959	$ 60,528	$ 141,366	$ 97,457	$ 8,888	$ 347,198
Net at December 31, 2023	$ 110,307	$ 36,981	$ 45,302	$ 107,384	$ 9,287	$ 8,345	$ 317,606

Except for the recognition of depreciation expenses, the Group's property, plant and equipment did not have significant addition, disposal and impairment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.Depreciation expenses were depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset:

Buildings	50 to 60 years
Maintenance equipment	6 years
Computer equipment	6 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 10 years
Others	
- Office equipment	6 to 8 years
-Transportation equipment	5 years

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the property, plant and equipment were not pledged as collateral.

(2) Assets leased under operating leases

	Machinery equipment
Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 30,145
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 11,250
Depreciation expenses	4,854
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 16,104
Balance on December 31, 2024, net	$ 14,041
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 30,604
Disposals	(507)
Reclassification	48
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 30,145
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 6,792
Disposals	(507)
Depreciation expenses	4,964
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 11,250
Balance on December 31, 2023, net	$ 18,895

Operating leases relate to leases of equipment with lease terms between 1 to 3 years. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating lease payments was as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Year 1	$ 16,787	$ 17,029
Year 2	12	16,787
Year 3	-	12
	$ 16,799	$ 33,828

The above items of property, plant and equipment leased under operating leases are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 3 to 6 years estimated useful lives.

13. Lease agreements

(1) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Carrying amount		
Buildings	$ 48,638	$ 81,661

	2024	2023
Addition to right-of-use assets	$ 9,262	$ 120,331
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 42,285	$ 42,151

(2) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 43,190	$ 41,048
Non-current	$ 6,354	$ 41,490

The range of discount rate for lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings	1.25%~2.10%	1.20%~2.10%

(3) Material leasing activities and terms

As lessee, the Company leases buildings for the use as offices and dormitory with lease terms of 2 to 7.3 years. All lease contracts with lease terms over 5 years specify that lease payments will be adjusted every 5 years on the basis of changes in market rental rates. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold buildings at the end of the lease terms.

(4) Other lease information

Lease-out arrangements under operating leases for freehold property, plant, and equipment were set out in Note 12.

	2024	2023
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 10,314	$ 7,748
Total cash outflow from leases	($ 53,661)	($ 51,559)

As lessee, the Company leases certain buildings and leasehold improvements which qualify as short-term leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

14. Intangible assets

	Computer software cost
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 392
Additions	1,557
Amortization expenses	(823)
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	$ 1,126
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 492
Additions	-
Amortization expenses	(100)
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	$ 392

Computer software is being depreciated on a straight-line basis and will be amortized over 1 to 10 years.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had assessed that there was no indication that computer software costs may have been impaired and therefore no impairment assessment was performed.

15. Other payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Payables for salaries or bonus	$ 329,350	$ 283,100
Payables for value-added tax	43,807	42,075
Payables for insurance	20,328	18,872
Payables for pension	17,126	15,469
Payables for compensation of employees	11,500	10,300
Payables for annual leave	2,241	1,505
Others	25,060	25,839
	$ 449,412	$ 397,340

16. Retirement benefit plans

(1) Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

(2) Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 248,029	$ 207,129
Fair value of plan assets	(190,159)	(163,710)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 57,870	$ 43,419

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) were as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 202,589	($ 148,086)	$ 54,503
Current service cost	145	-	145
Net interest expense (income)	2,430	(1,763)	667
Recognized in profit or loss	2,575	(1,763)	812
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,530)	(1,530)
Actuarial losses - changes in financial assumptions	1,266	-	1,266
Actuarial losses - experience adjustments	4,323	-	4,323
Recognized in other comprehensive income	5,589	(1,530)	4,059
Contributions from the employer	-	(15,955)	(15,955)
Benefits paid	(3,624)	3,624	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	207,129	(163,710)	43,419
Current service cost	150	-	150
Interest expense (income)	2,281	(1,794)	487
Recognized in profit or loss	2,431	(1,794)	637
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(14,619)	(14,619)
Actuarial gains - changes in financial assumptions	(5,583)	-	(5,583)
Actuarial losses - experience adjustments	48,511	-	48,511
Recognized in other comprehensive income	42,928	(14,619)	28,309
Contributions from the employer	-	(14,495)	(14,495)
Benefits paid	(4,459)	4,459	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 248,029	($ 190,159)	$ 57,870

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	2024	2023
Operating expenses	$ 637	$ 812

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

A. Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

B. Interest rate risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

C. Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate	1.55%	1.15%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	($ 3,382)	($ 3,141)
0.25% decrease	$ 3,464	$ 3,222
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 3,440	$ 3,187
0.25% decrease	($ 3,376)	($ 3,123)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 2,427	$ 2,314
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	5.52Years	6.14Years

17. Equity

(1) Share capital - ordinary shares

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Number of authorized shares (in thousands)	157,000	157,000
Amount of authorized shares	$ 1,570,000	$ 1,570,000
Number of issued and fully paid shares (in thousands)	100,000	100,000
Amount of issued and fully paid shares	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of $10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

(2) Capital surplus

Such capital surplus arise from the difference between consideration paid or received and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during actual acquisition or disposal under equity transactions and from donated assets.

(3) Retained earnings and dividends policy

The shareholders of the Company held their regular meeting on June 13, 2023 and in that meeting, resolved the amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation. Under the dividends policy as set forth in the Articles, where the Company made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, unless the legal reserve has reached the Company's total paid-up capital. The remaining profit shall be set aside or reverse a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan. The board of directors is authorized to adopt a special resolution to distribute dividends and bonuses in cash and a report of such distribution should be submitted in the shareholders' meeting. However, other additional distribution should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders.

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the Articles before the amendments where the Company made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, unless the legal reserve has reached the Company's total paid-up capital. The remaining profit shall be set aside or reverse a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders. For the policies on distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors, refer to "employee's compensation and remuneration of directors " in Note 19,(7).

The Company distributes both cash and share dividends, taking into account its profitability, future capital expenditure requirements and cash position. The distribution of cash dividends should not be less than 10% of the total dividends of the year. The Company may raise the percentage of cash dividend distribution only if the Company's earnings and cash position are strong.

An appropriation of earnings to the legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Pursuant to existing regulations, the Company is required to set aside additional special reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of the other equity interests. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses and is thereafter distributed.

The appropriations of earnings and dividends per share for 2023 and 2022 were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 12, 2024 and June 13, 2023, respectively, were as follows:

	2023	2022
Legal reserve	$ 27,613	$ 26,506
Cash dividends	$ 240,000	$ 220,000
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 2.4	$ 2.2

The appropriation of earnings for 2024 had been proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 12, 2025. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	2024
Legal reserve	$ 28,013
Cash dividends	$ 260,000
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 2.6

The above appropriations for cash dividends were resolved by the Company's board of directors, other additional distribution should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June 11, 2025.

(4) Special reserves

On the first-time adoption of IFRSs, the Company appropriated for special reserve, the amount that was the same as the cumulative translation differences transferred to retained earnings, which was $17,619 thousand.

(5) Other equity items

A. Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	($ 9,900)	($ 10,592)
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	2,454	861
Share from subsidiaries, associates and joint venture accounted for using the equity method	(75)	(169)
Balance at December 31	($ 7,521)	($ 9,900)

B. Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	$ 21,628	$ 14,339
Unrealized (loss) gain - equity instruments	16,037	7,289
Balance at December 31	$ 37,665	$ 21,628

18. Revenue

	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Contract revenue and revenue from sale of goods	$ 5,158,898	$ 4,666,572
Revenue from rendering of services	1,533,913	1,431,116
Rental income		
Rental income from equipment	17,029	17,731
	$ 6,709,840	$ 6,115,419

(1) Contract information

Revenue from contracts with customers

Contract revenue comes from rendering of computer software and hardware integration services according to contract, which is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity. The consideration promised is paid by customers based on the schedule in the contract.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied. The performance obligations are satisfied when customers obtained control and right of use of the promised good and bear inventory risks.

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services comes from maintenance services. The Company requires partial payments from the customers when the contract is signed. Revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis during the contract period.

(2) Contract balances

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable (Note 9)	$ 1,082,645	$ 1,336,959
Contract assets		
System integration services	$ 844,625	$ 471,815
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
Contract assets - current	$ 844,625	$ 471,815
Contract liabilities		
System integration services	$ 591,898	$ 455,424

The changes in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities primarily result from the timing difference between the Company's performance and the respective customer's payment. Except for adjustments resulting from the changes in the measure of progress, there was no significant change in the current period.

19. Net profit

(1) Interest income

	2024	2023
Bank deposits	$ 8,595	$ 7,535

(2) Other income

	2024	2023
Government grants	$ 31,690	$ 30,619
Marketing incentive income	13,331	13,319
Rental income	4,489	4,692
Others	3,996	3,737
	$ 53,506	$ 52,367

(3) Other gains and losses

	2024	2023
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 189	$ 164
Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	1,480	2,300
Net foreign exchange gain	3,651	1,303
Others	(455)	(2,911)
	$ 4,865	$ 856

(4) Finance costs

	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 1,353	$ 2,110
Interest on bank loans	2,503	697
Others	3	3
	$ 3,859	$ 2,810

(5) Depreciation and amortization

	2024	2023
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 20,120	$ 20,330
Operating expenses	84,938	80,019
	$ 105,058	$ 100,349
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	$ 823	$ 100

(6) Employee benefits expenses

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	$ 1,454,587	$ 1,351,135
Labor and health insurance	127,931	119,283
Others	72,322	48,323
	1,654,840	1,518,741
Post-employment benefits (Note 16)		
Defined contribution plans	65,524	59,895
Defined benefit plans	637	812
	66,161	60,707
Total employee benefits expense	$ 1,721,001	$ 1,579,448
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 602,461	$ 570,980
Operating expenses	1,118,540	1,008,468
	$ 1,721,001	$ 1,579,448

(7) Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company accrued employees' compensation at rates of no less than 3%. The employees' compensation in the amounts of $11,500 thousand and $10,300 thousand, representing 3.01% and 3.02% of net profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 12, 2025 and March 12, 2024, respectively. The Company did not accrue remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Information on the employees' compensation resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2025 and 2024 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

20. Income tax

(1) Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	2024	2023
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 60,723	$ 52,393
Adjustments for prior years	1,221	(1,632)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	2,469	2,047
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 64,413	$ 52,808

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit before income tax	$ 370,810	$ 331,101
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 74,162	$ 66,220
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	2,738	2,937
Tax-exempt income	(676)	(1,208)
Investment tax credits	(18,394)	(18,475)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	5,362	4,966
Adjustments for prior years' tax	1,221	(1,632)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 64,413	$ 52,808

(2) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Opening Balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized write-downs of inventories	$ 384	$ 611	$ -	$ 995
Defined benefit obligations	8,684	(2,772)	5,662	11,574
Others	538	(187)	-	351
	$ 9,606	($ 2,348)	$ 5,662	$ 12,920
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries and associates	($ 9,614)	($ 121)	$ -	($ 9,735)

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Deferred tax assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Unrealized write-downs of inventories	$ 351	$ 33	$ -	$ 384
Defined benefit obligations	10,901	(3,029)	812	8,684
Others	391	147	-	538
	$ 11,643	($ 2,849)	$ 812	$ 9,606
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries and associates	($ 10,416)	$ 802	$ -	($ 9,614)

(3) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	($ 5,662)	($ 812)

(4) Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the balance sheets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deductible temporary differences	$ 335	$ 335

(5) Income tax assessment

The income tax returns of the Company through 2022 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

21. Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net profit for the year

	2024	2023
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	$ 306,397	$ 278,293
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	$ 306,397	$ 278,293

Shares

(Thousand shares)

	2024	2023
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	100,000	100,000
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	234	222
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	100,234	100,222

Since the Company offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

22. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2013.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to owners of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure on an annual basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed

23. Financial instruments

(1) Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company's management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values. Therefore, the carrying amounts of balance sheet is a reasonable basis for estimating the fair value.

(2) Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI				
- Listed shares	$ 47,468	$ -	$ -	$ 47,468
- Unlisted shares	-	-	1,595	1,595
	$ 47,468	$ -	$ 1,595	$ 49,063

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Fund beneficial certificates	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ 10,000
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI				
- Listed shares	$ 31,431	$ -	$ -	$ 31,431
- Unlisted shares	-	-	1,595	1,595
	$ 31,431	$ -	$ 1,595	$ 33,026

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 f in the current and prior periods.

(3) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ -	$ 10,000
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	2,062,109	2,466,573
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	49,063	33,026
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,672,059	1,840,648

Note 1: The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments, notes receivable, accounts receivable , lease receivable and other receivables.

Note 2: The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise notes payable, accounts payable and other payables.

(4) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and lease liabilities. The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

A. Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see a. below) and interest rates (see b. below).

a. Foreign currency risk

The Company have foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposes the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 27.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to USD.

The following details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate of 10% used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there would be an increase $2,965 thousand and an decrease of $8,625 thousand, respectively, in pre-tax profit associated with New Taiwan dollars strengthen 10% against USD. For a 10% weakening of New Taiwan dollars against USD, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and the balances would be negative. The effect of exchange rate changes was mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on USD cash, payables and borrowings, which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period.

b. Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fair value interest rate risk		
- Financial assets	$ 560,226	$ 677,269
- Financial liabilities	49,544	82,538
Cash flow interest rate risk		
- Financial assets	408,585	437,492

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would increase/decrease by $1,021 thousand and $1,094 thousand, respectively.

B. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of counterparties to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, could arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. Before trading with new customers, the Company assessed the credit quality of potential customer by internal credit checking and set the credit limit which is reassessed annually.

C. Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in b. below

a. Liquidity and interest risk rate table for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table included both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

December 31, 2024

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1～3 months	3 months～1 year	1～5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing	$ -	$ 1,672,059	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liabilities	3,643	7,287	32,791	6,536	-
Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	416,057	-	-
	$ 3,643	$ 1,679,346	$ 448,848	$ 6,536	$ -

Further information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years
Lease liabilities	$ 43,721	$ 6,536	$ -

December 31, 2023

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1～3 months	3 months～1 year	1～5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing	$ -	$ 1,840,648	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liabilities	3,621	7,242	31,440	41,892	-
Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	423,170	-	-
	$ 3,621	$ 1,847,890	$ 454,610	$ 41,892	$ -

Further information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years
Lease liabilities	$ 42,303	$ 41,892	$ -

The amounts included above for financial guarantee contracts are the maximum amounts the Company could be required to settle under the arrangement with option to demand full guaranteed amount if that amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee. Based on expectations at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that no amount will be payable under the arrangement.

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

b. Financing facilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unsecured bank financing facilities, reviewed annually and payable on demand:		
- Amount used	$ 912,975	$ 727,236
- Amount unused	1,692,025	1,657,764
	$ 2,605,000	$ 2,385,000

24. Related Parties Transactions

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

(1) Related-party and its relationship

Related Party	Relationship
Furly Investment Co., Ltd. (Furly Investment)	Substantive related party
Chuan Gao Investment Co., Ltd. (Chuan Gao Investment)	Substantive related party
DBMaker Japan Inc.	Associates
CloudMaster Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries
CASEMaker Inc.	Subsidiaries
WiseMaker Technology Co.	Subsidiaries
Syscom Computer(Thailand)Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries
Coach Technology Management Inc.	Subsidiaries
Syscom Computer(Shenzhen)Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries
Xian Linan Computer Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries

(2) Operating revenue (sales, maintenance and rental revenue)

Related Party Categories	2024	2023
Subsidiaries	$ 6,325	$ 4,635
Associates	343	120
Joint venture	3,754	1,131
	$ 10,422	$ 5,886

(3) Operating costs (sales, maintenance and rental revenue)

Related Party Categories	2024	2023
Subsidiaries	$ 35,813	$ 52,299
Associates	6,008	2,797
Joint venture	-	4
	$ 41,821	$ 55,100

(4) Receivables from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Categories	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable	Subsidiaries	$ 2,516	$ 1,226
	Joint venture	226	247
		$ 2,742	$ 1,473

The outstanding accounts receivable from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, no impairment loss was recognized on accounts receivable from related parties.

(5) Payables to related parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Categories	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries	$ 2,579	$ 6,653
	Associates	3,654	1,206
	Joint venture	3,668	1,500
	Substantive related party	12	9
		$ 9,913	$ 9,368

The outstanding accounts payable from related parties are unsecured.

(6) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Categories	Purchase Price 2024	Purchase Price 2023
Associates	$ 5,908	$ 4,295

(7) Lease agreement

	Related Party Categories/Name	2024	2023
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	Substantive related party		
	Chuan Gao Investment	$ -	$ 68,488
	Furly Investment	-	51,843
		$ -	$ 120,331

Line Item	Related Party Categories /Name	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	Substantive related party		
	Chuan Gao Investment	$ 23,845	$ 46,923
	Furly Investment	17,645	34,923
		$ 41,490	$ 81,846

Line Item	Related Party Categories /Name	2024	2023
Finance costs	Substantive related party		
	Chuan Gao Investment	$ 717	$ 1,194
	Furly Investment	536	895
		$ 1,253	$ 2,089

(8) Endorsement and guarantee

Refer to Table 1 for information relating to endorsements and guarantees provided with related parties.

(9) Rental expenses

Line Item	Related Party Categories/Name	2024	2023
Operating expenses	Substantive related party		
	Chuan Gao Investment	$ 6,773	$ 4,880
	Furly Investment	1,970	1,302
		$ 8,743	$ 6,182

(10) Rental revenue

Line Item	Related Party Categories/Name	2024	2023
Other income	Joint venture		
	Cloudmaster Co., Ltd.	$ 1,797	$ 1,779
	Subsidiaries		
	Wisemaker Technology Co.	999	1,132
	Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	383	500
	Others	10	16
		1,392	1,648
		$ 3,189	$ 3,427

(11) Compensation of key management personnel

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 343,084	$ 327,660
Post-employment benefits	13,355	12,765
	$ 356,439	$ 340,425

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

25. Assets Pledged as Collateral

The assets pledged as collaterals for system design contract, bank loans and for product warranty were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Pledge deposits (classified as financial assets at amortized cost)	$ 349,519	$ 326,187

26. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

As of December 31, 2024, for the contracts with customers and the application for government grants, the Company issued guarantee notes and had bank guarantee amounting to $109,601 thousand and $912,975 thousand, respectively.

27. Significant Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2024

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange rate	Carrying amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 959	32.785	$ 31,425
JPY	1,221	0.2099	256
HKD	67	4.2220	284
Non-monetary items			
USD	3,189	32.785	104,556
JPY	67,388	0.2099	14,145

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange rate	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	1,863	32.785	61,077
JPY	17,408	0.2099	3,654
Non-monetary items			
USD	2,876	32.785	94,304

December 31, 2023

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Carrying amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 3,089	30.705	$ 94,862
JPY	99	0.2172	22
HKD	236	3.929	927
Non-monetary items			
USD	3,151	30.705	96,751
JPY	57,237	0.2172	12,432
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	281	30.705	8,614
JPY	5,553	0.2172	1,206
HKD	79	3.929	310
Non-monetary items			
USD	3,089	30.705	94,834

The significant realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

	2024		2023	
Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	Exchange rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)
USD	32.112(USD: NTD)	$ 3,651	31.155(USD: NTD)	$ 1,303

28. Separately Disclosure Items

(1) Information about significant transactions:

A. Financing provided to others: None.

B. Endorsements/guarantees provided (Table 1).

C. Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) (Table 2).

D. Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

F. Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

G. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

H. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments: None.

(2) Information on investees: (Table 3).

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China:

A. Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: (Table 4).

B. Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None.

a. The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.

b. The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

c. The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

d. The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.

e. The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.

f. Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services.

(4) Information of major shareholders: list all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder:(Table 5)

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.
Endorsements/Guarantees Provided
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Table 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Foreign Currency)

No.	Endorser/ Guarantor	Endorsee/ Guarantee		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period (Note 2)	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement /Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit	Endorsement /Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement /Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement /Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship										
0	Syscom Computer Engineering Co.	Syscom Computer (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Note 1	20% of the net worth $434,549	$ 301,622 (USD 9,200)	$ 301,622 (USD 9,200)	$ 171,873 (USD 5,242)	$ -	13.88	50% of the net worth $1,086,372	Yes	No	Yes
		Xian Linan Computer Co., Ltd.	Note 1	Same as above	43,440 (USD 1,325)	-	-	-	-	Same as above	Yes	No	Yes
		Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	Note 1	Same as above	85,000	85,000	-	-	3.91	Same as above	Yes	No	No
		Coach Technology Management Inc.	Note 1	Same as above	15,000	15,000	-	-	0.69	Same as above	Yes	No	No
		Syscom Computer (Thailand)Co., Ltd.	Note 1	Same as above	14,435 (THB 15,000)	14,435 (THB 15,000)	4,812 (THB 5,000)	-	0.66	Same as above	Yes	No	No

Note1: The company in which the public company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
Note2: The above amounts were translated into New Taiwan dollar at the prevailing exchange rate as of December 31, 2024.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.
Marketable securities held
December 31, 2024

Table 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and in thousands of Shares (Thousands of Units))

Holding Company Name	Type and name of marketable securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024				Note
				Number of shares/units	Carrying amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair value	
SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.	Stocks							
	Engsound Technical Enterprise Co., Ltd.	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	273	$ 1,595	9.09	$ 1,595	
	Turn Cloud Technology Service Co., Ltd..	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	205	45,447	0.90	45,447	
	Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	166	1,961	-	1,961	
	Dimension Computer Technology Co., Ltd.	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2	60	-	60	
Coach Technology Management Inc.	Beneficial certificates							
	Fuh Hwa Money Market Fund	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	31	463	-	463	

Note 1: The securities referred to in this table include stocks, bonds, mutual funds and securities derived from the above - mentioned items within the scope of International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9 “Financial Instruments”.
Note 2: The above shares or certificates were not provided as guarantee.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Information on investees
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Table 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Thousands of Shares)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original investment amount		Holding at the end of the period			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying amount			
SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.	Coach Technology Management Inc.	Taipei City	Diagnostic consulting for corporate management, domestic and foreign investment referral, and computerized design consulting.	$ 19,200	$ 19,200	1,950	97.50	$ 6,534	($ 19)	($ 19)	Subsidiaries
	Casemaker Inc.	California, U.S.A.	Sales of computer software, hardware and related products.	USD 1,300	USD 1,300	1,300	100.00	104,556	(1,548)	(1,548)	Subsidiaries
	SYSCOM INTERNATIONAL INC.	Cayman Islands	Investments in other businesses	USD 7,400	USD 6,050	7,400	100.00	(94,304)	(31,224)	(31,224)	Subsidiaries
	Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Information software, data processing and electronic information supply services	18,763	18,763	2,858	86.60	33,503	(1,493)	(1,293)	Subsidiaries
	Wisemaker Technology Co.	Taipei City	Sales of computer software, hardware and related products.	42,226	42,191	2,680	99.28	58,006	1,130	1,121	Subsidiaries
	DBMaker Japan, Inc.	Tokyo, Japan	Development and sales of computer system software and hardware	JPY 53,260	JPY 53,260	5	49.89	14,145	4,316	2,153	Investee accounted for using the equity method
	Syscom Computer(Thailand)Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Development and maintenance of software and other businesses	THB 33,134	THB 33,134	3,440	92.47	7,844	4,775	4,416	Subsidiaries
	Cloudmaster Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Information software, data processing and electronic information supply services	65,000	65,000	6,500	50.00	56,792	2,887	1,444	Investee accounted for using the equity method
Coach Technology Management Inc.	Syscom Computer(Thailand)Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Development and maintenance of software and other businesses	THB 200	THB 200	20	0.54	46	4,775	Not applicable	Subsidiary

Note: The foreign currency amount of the net income of the investee is expressed in New Taiwan dollars at the average exchange rate in 2024.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.
Information on investments in Mainland China
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Table 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Foreign Currency)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investmen	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2024	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2024	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Syscom Computer(Shenzhen)Co., Ltd.	Computer equipment software development, sales of self-developed technical achievements services, computer system integration and network wiring engineering.	$ 147,533 (USD 4,500)	Note 1	$ 136,713 (USD 4,170)	$ -	$ -	$ 136,713 (USD 4,170)	($ 28,105) ((USD 875)) (Note 2)	98.27%	($ 27,618) ((USD 860)) (Note 2)	($ 129,253) ((USD 3,942)) (Note 2)	$ -	
Xian Linan Computer Co., Ltd.	Development and manufacture of computer equipment and computer software; sale of self-manufactured products and provision of technical services.	124,583 (USD 3,800)	Note 1	49,768 (USD 1,518)	42,620 (USD 1,300)	-	92,388 (USD 2,818)	(6,301) ((USD 196)) (Note 2)	79.23%	(4,933) ((USD 154)) (Note 2)	28,370 (USD 865) (Note 2)	-	

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
$ 229,102 (USD 6,988)	$ 229,102 (USD 6,988) (Note 1(2))	$ 1,303,646
	14,301 (USD 436) (Note 1(1))	

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following two categories:
(1) An investee of CASEMaker, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Syscom Computer Engineering Company and capital increase from capital surplus.
(2) An investee of Syscom International Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Syscom Computer Engineering Company.

Note 2: Amount was recognized based on the financial statements which were audited by CPAs on December 31, 2024.

Note 3: According to the "Principles for the Review of Investment or Technical Cooperation in the Mainland Area" stipulated by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC), the upper limit is calculated as follows:
60% of the shareholders' equity =$2,172,743 × 60% = $1,303,646.

Note 4: The foreign currency amounts of original investment amount and carrying value are expressed in New Taiwan dollars at exchange rate as of December 31, 2024. The foreign currency amount of net income is expressed in New Taiwan dollars at average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2024.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.
Information on major shareholders
December 31, 2024

Table 5

Name of major shareholder	Shareholding	
	Number of shares held	Shareholding percentage
Jui-Fu Liu	18,346,787	18.35%
Chih-Chun Liu	9,615,240	9.62%
Chi-Shan Liu	9,615,239	9.62%

Note: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Corporation as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the parent company only financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

§THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS§

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement I

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/foreign currency, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item			Amount
Bank deposits（Note）			
Demand deposits（include NTD405,763 thousand、JPY1,221 thousand、USD70 thousand and HKD67 thousand）			$408,585
Time deposits			2,431
Checking accounts			47
Cash on hand			395
Commercial papers			139,530
			$550,988

Note： USD1=NT$32.785。

JPY1=NT$0.2099。

HKD1=NT$4.2220。

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Statement of accounts receivable

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement II

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

The Company's name	Amount
Related parties	
Syscom Computer(Thailand)Co., Ltd.	$ 1,819
Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	697
Cloudmaster Co., Ltd.	226
	2,742
Non-related parties	
Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd. - Network Technology Group	192,243
Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd. - Information Technology Group	67,036
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	56,470
Others（Note）	764,923
	1,080,672
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	769
	1,079,903
	$ 1,082,645

Note: The amount of individual company included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Statement of inventories

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement III

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Book value	Net realizable value
Prepayments for contracts	Cost of computer hardware, software and labor	$ 179,506	$ 179,506
Commodities	Computer hardware	253,994	260,464
Maintenance materials	Parts, etc.	880	880
Inventories in transit	Computer hardware	5,228	5,228
		$ 439,608	$ 446,078

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement IV

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise /Thousands of Shares)

Name of investee Company	Balance, January 1, 2024 Shares	Balance, January 1, 2024 Amount	Addition Shares	Addition Amount	Decrease Shares	Decrease Amount	Increase (Decrease) in Using the Equity Method (Note4)	Balance, December 31, 2024 Shares	Balance, December 31, 2024 Percentage of Ownership (%)	Balance, December 31, 2024 Amount	Net Equity Value or Market Price	
Investments accounted for using equity method												
Unlisted stock												
Casemaker, Inc.	1,300	$ 96,751	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ 7,805	1,300	100.00	$ 104,556	$ 104,556	(Note1)
Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	2,858	35,643	-	-	-	-	(2,140)	2,858	86.60	33,503	33,503	(Note1)
Wisemaker Technology Co.	2,679	60,187	1	35	-	-	(2,216)	2,680	99.28	58,006	58,006	(Note1)
DBMaker Japan Inc.	5	12,432	-	-	-	-	1,713	5	49.89	14,145	14,145	(Note2)
Coach Technology Management Inc.	1,950	6,550	-	-	-	-	(16)	1,950	97.50	6,534	5,940	(Note1)
Cloudmaster Co., Ltd.	6,500	55,426	-	-	-	-	1,366	6,500	50.00	56,792	56,792	(Note1)
Syscom Computer(Thailand)Co., Ltd.	3,400	3,004	-	-	-	-	4,840	3,440	92.47	7,844	7,844	(Note1)
		269,993		35		-	11,352			281,380	280,786	
Other non-current liabilities												
Unlisted shares												
SYSCOM INTERNATIONAL INC.	6,050	(94,834)	1,350	42,370	-	-	(41,840)	7,400	100.00	(94,304)	(94,304)	(Note1)
		$ 175,159		$ 42,405		$ -	($ 30,488)			$ 187,076	$ 186,482	

Note 1: The amounts of net equity value were based on audited financial statements on December 31, 2024.

Note 2: The amounts of net equity value were based on financial statements which have not been audited on December 31, 2024.

Note 3: Investments using the equity method were not provided as guarantee.

Note 4: Including

(1) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	$ 2,454
(2) Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(24,950)
(3) Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired	(3,371)
(4) Actual acquisition of interests in subsidiaries	(14)
(5) Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	40
(6) Acquisition of cash dividends from the investee company	(4,287)
	($ 30,488)

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Statement of accounts payable

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement V

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

The Company's name	Amount
Related parties	
Cloudmaster Co., Ltd.	$ 3,668
DBMaker Japan, Inc.	3,654
Netmaker Technology Co., Ltd.	1,471
Wisemaker Technology Co.	1,108
Others（Note）	12
	9,913
Non-related parties	
Metaage Corporation	96,235
Zero One Technology Co., Ltd	70,659
Unicomp Information Co.,Ltd	69,299
Others（Note）	976,392
	1,212,585
	$ 1,222,498

Note: The amount of individual company included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Statement of operating costs

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement VI

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Inventory at the beginning of the year (Note)	$ 457,640
Add: Purchases in the current year	2,758,728
Cost of invested software in the current year (including labor and other related expenses)	212,775
Research and development expenses, operating expenses, and transferred maintenance materials	1,515,132
Loss on decline in value of inventories	3,056
Less: Transferred maintenance, leased assets, and other purchases	166,464
Costs recognized based on the percentage of completion method (including the wiring costs of outsourced projects)	439,810
Inventory at the end of the year (Note)	443,668
Cost of goods sold	3,897,389
Maintenance materials at the beginning of the year (Note)	412
Add: Purchases in the current year	31,330
Subcontracted works	537,912
Transferred operating expenses	378,974
Transferred merchandises	164,663
Less: Transfer of costs of goods sold, prepayments for purchases and other expenses	22,041
Maintenance materials at the end of the year (Note)	916
Maintenance cost	1,090,334
Rental costs	14,331
	$ 5,002,054

Note: The above statement indicates that the amount of all items regarding inventories is recognized by original costs of inventories, with no deduction of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Statement of operating expenses

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement VII

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling and marketing expenses	Research and development Expenses
Salary expenses	$ 760,134	$ 196,994
Depreciation expenses	77,893	7,045
Insurance premiums	76,874	-
Others (Note)	236,183	20,010
Total	$ 1,151,084	$ 224,049

Note: The amount of individual company included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

SYSCOM COMPUTER ENGINEERING CO.

Statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization by function

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,2024 AND 2023

Statement VIII

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024			2023		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary expenses	$ 497,459	$ 956,179	$1,453,638	$ 478,441	$ 871,770	$1,350,211
Labor and health insurance expenses	51,057	76,874	127,931	48,892	70,391	119,283
Pension expenses	28,627	37,534	66,161	26,548	34,159	60,707
Directors' remuneration	-	949	949	-	924	924
Other employee benefits expenses	25,318	47,004	72,322	17,099	31,224	48,323
	$ 602,461	$1,118,540	$1,721,001	$ 570,980	$1,008,468	$1,579,448
Depreciation expenses	$ 20,120	$ 84,938	$ 105,058	$ 20,330	$ 80,019	$ 100,349
Amortization expenses	$ -	$ 823	$ 823	$ -	$ 100	$ 100

Note 1: The Company's average number of employees in 2024 and 2023 were 1,307 and 1,231, respectively, of which the average number of directors who did not serve as employees were both 5. The calculation basis for employee benefit expenses is consistent.

Note 2: The average employee benefits expense for the current year was NT$1,321 thousand ("Total employee benefit expense for the current year - Total directors' remuneration" / "Number of employees for the current year - Number of directors who are not concurrently serving as employees").

The average employee benefits expense for the previous year was NT$1,288 thousand ("Total employee benefit expense for the previous year - Total directors' remuneration" / "Number of employees for the previous year - Number of directors who were not concurrently serving as employees").

Note 3: The average employee benefits expense for the current year was NT$1,116 thousand (Total salary expenses for the current year / "Number of employees for the current year - Number of directors who are not concurrently serving as employees").

The average employee benefits expense for the previous year was NT$1,101 thousand (Total salary expenses for the previous year / "Number of employees for the previous year - Number of directors who were not concurrently serving as employees").

Note 4: The average employee salary expense adjustment is 1.4% ("Average employee salary expenses for the current year - Average employee salary expenses for the previous year"/ Average employee salary expenses for the previous year).

Note 5: The remuneration policy of the Company (including directors, managers and employees):

The Company's policy (including directors, managers, and employees) is mainly based on the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the "Remuneration System for Directors, Members of Functional Committees, and Managers" (formerly the "Remuneration System for Directors, Supervisors, and Managers") and the Company's measures for determining salaries, and is subject to the Remuneration Committee's review and approval and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution, and described as follows:

1. Directors:

The remuneration to the Company's directors is mainly determined in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the "Remuneration Policy for Directors, Functional Committee Members, and Managers". Currently, the Company's directors are only entitled to fixed remuneration such as monthly remuneration, transportation allowance, attendance fee, and not the related variable remuneration.

2. Managers and employees:

The remuneration to the Company's managers and employees, of which the fixed salary is determined based on education, work experience, professional skills, job functions, etc. The holiday bonuses, performance bonus and other variable remuneration are mainly determined by the business performance of the Company and the achievements of the departments or individuals performance management indicators. In addition, in accordance with the Article of Incorporation, no less than 3% of the annual profits shall be allocated as employees' remuneration, which shall be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.