

Stock Code : 6231



INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Review Report

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

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The independent auditors' review report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Review Report

To the Board of Directors of INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP.:

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, changes in equity and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Republic of China. A review of the consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, and of its consolidated financial performance for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, as well as its consolidated cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2025

and 2024 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

The engagement partners on the reviews resulting in this independent auditors’ review report are Wu, Cheng-Yen and Chen, Chun-Kuang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)

August 14, 2025

Notes to Readers

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

The independent auditors’ review report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors’ review report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

June 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

		June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024		June 30, 2024	
Code	Assets	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 4, 6(a) and 6(o))	\$ 1,249,076	70	\$ 1,157,491	69	\$ 1,042,113	66
1110	Current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (note 4, 6(b) and 6(o))	50,093	3	-	-	50,014	3
1170	Trade receivables, net (note 4, 6(c), 6(l), 6(o) and 7)	173,521	10	215,452	13	203,570	13
1410	Prepayments	36,003	2	18,495	1	33,812	2
1470	Other current assets (note 4, 6(o) and 8)	75,382	4	73,686	4	57,219	4
	Total current assets	1,584,075	89	1,465,124	87	1,386,728	88
Non-current assets:							
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 4, 6(d) and 6(n))	83,269	4	84,970	5	24,070	1
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 4 and 6(e))	56,091	3	69,779	4	80,345	5
1780	Intangible assets (note 4 and 6(f))	35,118	2	37,201	2	40,214	3
1840	Deferred income tax assets (note 4 and 6(i))	16,719	1	17,112	1	18,710	1
1920	Refundable deposit (note 4 and 6(o))	13,576	1	13,309	1	13,245	1
1990	Other assets(note 6(d))	-	-	-	-	13,000	1
	Total non-current assets	204,773	11	222,371	13	189,584	12
	Total assets	\$ 1,788,848	100	\$ 1,687,495	100	\$ 1,576,312	100

Code	Liabilities and equity						
Current liabilities:							
2130	Current contract liabilities (note 4 and 6(l))	\$ 152,704	8	\$ 117,783	7	\$ 120,898	7
2200	Other payable (note 4, 6(h), 6(i), 6(m) and 7))	299,683	17	302,660	18	263,752	17
2216	Dividend payable (note 6(j))	296,739	17	-	-	95,109	6
2355	Current lease liabilities (note 4, 6(g), 6(n) and 6(o))	46,322	3	46,670	3	43,527	3
2399	Other current liabilities-other	3,724	-	775	-	3,544	-
	Total current liabilities	799,172	45	467,888	28	526,830	33
Non-current liabilities:							
2527	Non-current contract liabilities (note 6(l))	2,733	-	6,321	-	7,224	1
2551	Non-current defined benefit liabilities (note 4 and 6(h))	2,032	-	2,038	-	2,044	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (note 4 and 6(i))	13,220	-	13,172	1	13,186	1
2613	Non-current lease liabilities (note 4, 6(g), 6(n) and 6(o))	11,222	1	24,915	1	38,852	2
	Total non-current liabilities	29,207	1	46,446	2	61,306	5
	Total liabilities	828,379	46	514,334	30	588,136	37
Shares (note 6(j)):							
3110	Ordinary shares	456,522	26	456,522	27	380,435	25
3150	Stock dividend to be distributed	-	-	-	-	76,087	5
		456,522	26	456,522	27	456,522	30
Capital surplus (note 6(j)):							
3211	Capital surplus-additional paid-in capital arising from ordinary share	48,769	3	48,769	3	48,769	3
3260	Capital surplus-changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	281	-	281	-	281	-
3280	Capital surplus-others	18,427	1	18,427	1	18,427	1
		67,477	4	67,477	4	67,477	4
Retained earnings (note 6(j)):							
3310	Legal reserve	257,786	12	224,132	13	224,132	14
3320	Special reserve	10,537	1	10,537	1	10,537	1
3351	Unappropriated retained earnings	186,380	12	391,539	23	211,173	13
		454,703	25	626,208	37	445,842	28
Other equity:							
3490	Other equity-other	(18,233)	(1)	22,954	2	18,335	1
	Equity attributable to owners of parent	960,469	54	1,173,161	70	988,176	63
	Total equity	960,469	54	1,173,161	70	988,176	63
	Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,788,848	100	\$ 1,687,495	100	\$ 1,576,312	100

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Reprint Originally Issued in Chinese)

INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, except earnings per share)

Code	For the three months ended June 30				For the six months ended June 30			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
4110 Operating revenues (note 4, 6(l) and 13)	\$ 404,349	100	\$ 402,746	100	\$ 811,327	100	\$ 773,639	100
5000 Operating costs	112,100	28	83,911	21	220,951	27	158,755	21
Gross profit from operations	292,249	72	318,835	79	590,376	73	614,884	79
Operating expenses (notes 4, 6, 7 and 12):								
6100 Selling expenses	36,237	9	34,422	9	66,507	8	65,118	8
6200 Administrative expenses	54,338	13	54,025	14	112,608	14	104,905	14
6300 Research and development expenses	118,424	29	135,462	34	246,965	31	271,244	35
	208,999	51	223,909	57	426,080	53	441,267	57
Net operating income	83,250	21	94,926	22	164,296	20	173,617	22
Non-operating income and expenses (note 6(g), 6(n), and 6(o):								
7100 Interest income	6,917	2	5,639	1	12,973	2	11,062	1
7020 Other gains and losses, net	(26,897)	(7)	6,320	2	(15,206)	(2)	14,570	2
7050 Finance costs	(366)	-	(520)	-	(802)	-	(1,100)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	(20,346)	(5)	11,439	3	(3,035)	-	24,532	3
Profit before income tax	62,904	16	106,365	27	161,261	20	198,149	11
7951 Less: income tax expenses (note 4 and 6(i))	15,325	4	22,173	6	36,027	5	41,976	5
Profit	47,579	12	84,192	21	125,234	15	156,173	6
8300 Other comprehensive income:								
8360 Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:								
8361 Exchange differences on translation to foreign financial statements	(47,580)	(12)	4,986	1	(41,187)	(5)	18,238	2
8399 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(47,580)	(12)	4,986	1	(41,187)	(5)	18,238	2
8300 Other comprehensive income, net of tax:	(47,580)	(12)	4,986	1	(41,187)	(5)	18,238	2
8500 Total comprehensive income	<u>(\$ 1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 89,178</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 84,047</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>\$ 174,411</u>	<u>8</u>
Profit (loss) attributable to:								
8610 Owners of parent	\$ 47,579	12	\$ 84,192	21	\$ 125,234	15	\$ 156,173	10
8620 Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 47,579</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$ 84,192</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>\$ 125,234</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>\$ 156,173</u>	<u>10</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:								
8710 Owners of parent	<u>(\$ 1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 89,178</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 84,047</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>\$ 174,411</u>	<u>10</u>
8720 Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>(\$ 1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 89,178</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 84,047</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>\$ 174,411</u>	<u>10</u>
Earnings per share (expressed in dollars) (note 6(k))								
9750 Basic earnings per share		1.04		1.84		2.74		3.42
9850 Diluted earnings per share		1.03		1.84		2.72		3.40

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	Share capital		Capital surplus	Retained earnings				Other equity	Total equity
	Ordinary shares	Stock dividend to be distributed		Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total	Exchange differences	
								on translation of foreign financial statements	
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 380,435	-	67,477	205,644	23,865	231,356	460,865	97	908,874
Profit for the six months ended June 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	156,173	156,173	-	156,173
Other comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,238	18,238
Comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2024	-		-	-	-	156,173	156,173	18,238	174,411
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	18,488	-	(18,488)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(13,328)	13,328	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	(95,109)	(95,109)	-	(95,109)
Stock dividends on ordinary shares	-	76,087	-	-	-	(76,087)	(76,087)	-	-
Balance on June 30, 2024	380,435	76,087	67,477	224,132	10,537	211,173	445,842	18,335	988,176
Balance on January 1, 2025	\$ 456,522	-	67,477	224,132	10,537	391,539	626,208	22,954	1,173,161
Profit for the six months ended June 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	125,234	125,234	-	125,234
Other comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,187)	(41,187)
Comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2025	-		-	-	-	125,234	125,234	(41,187)	84,047
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	33,654	-	(33,654)	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	(296,739)	(296,739)	-	(296,739)
Balance on June 30, 2025	\$ 456,522	-	67,477	257,786	10,537	186,380	454,703	(18,233)	960,469

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	\$ 161,261	\$ 198,149
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	33,036	31,734
Amortization expense	4,436	4,440
Finance costs	802	1,100
Interest income	(12,973)	(11,062)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	40	-
Gains on financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss	(93)	(14)
Gain on lease modification	-	2
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	25,248	26,200
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	41,931	(20,687)
Prepayments	(5,372)	371
Other current assets	2,926	1,510
Contract liabilities	31,333	55,317
Other payable	(2,977)	11,291
Other current liabilities-other	2,949	3,455
Defined benefit liabilities	(6)	0
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	96,032	77,457
Cash inflow generated from operations	257,293	275,606
Interest received	12,971	11,172
Income taxes paid	(40,695)	(51,116)
Net cash flows from operating activities	229,569	235,662
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(50,000)	(50,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(6,764)	(4,633)
Refundable deposit	(267)	(78)
Other assets	(11,733)	(13,000)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,514)	(398)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(71,278)	(68,109)
Payment of lease liabilities	(24,974)	(24,399)
Interest paid	(802)	(1,100)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(25,776)	(25,499)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(40,930)	18,009
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	91,585	160,063
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,157,491	882,050
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,249,076	\$ 1,042,113

(See accompanying notes to Consolidated financial statements)

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese.)

INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) was founded on September 18, 1998, under the approval of Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. The address of the Company’s registered office is 16F., No.120, Sec.2, Jianguo N. Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. The Company starts its operating activities on September 30, 1998. The Company’s common shares were listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) on January 23, 2003. The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries (hereinafter together referred to as the “Group” and individually as “Group entities”). The Group provides licensed firmware, platform security technologies, and systems management solutions, along with custom engineering services, to global computing companies across a wide range of devices including personal computers, data center infrastructure, and various types of IT equipment. Please refer to note 4(c).

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 14, 2025.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the (following) new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS21 “Lack of Exchangeability”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” regarding the application guidance requirements for Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 and related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.

(b) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective.

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2026, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

(c) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective:

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities. ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a Group’s main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. ● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.	January 1, 2027

The Group is evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance upon the initial adoption of the above-mentioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation. The Group does not expect the (following) other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”

(4) Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”) and IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” which are endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as FSC). The consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required by the Regulations and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (altogether referred to “IFRS Accounting Standards” endorsed by the FSC) for a complete set of the annual consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for significant accounts on the balance sheet - financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost basic.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Group’s functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Group and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group ‘controls’ an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control is accounted for as equity transactions.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Shareholding			Description
			June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024	
The Company	Clean Slate Ltd.	Obtain foreign intellectual property and investment holding	100%	100%	100%	Founded in November 1998. As of June 30, 2025, the value of authorized ordinary shares amounted to USD2,512 thousand.
Clean Slate Ltd.	Insyde Software Inc.	Sales of software and service rendered	100%	100%	100%	Founded on December 15, 2006. As of June 30, 2025, the value of authorized ordinary shares amounted to USD 1.
The Company	Insyded Software Ltd.	Sales of software and service rendered	100%	100%	100%	Founded on July 20, 2012. As of June 30, 2025, the value of authorized ordinary shares amounted to USD 5,500 thousand.

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the G at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

- 1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- 2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- 3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are

translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When The Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When The Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

The Group classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are

held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

Time deposits maturity with three months to one year which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes and can be readily converted to fixed amount of cash with minimal risk of change in value, should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

The Group major financial assets is amortized cost.

The Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ([SPPI](#)) on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign currency exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, trade receivables and notes receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and

other financial assets).

Loss allowance for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on The Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to The Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that The Group expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, The Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charge to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of

reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when The Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with The Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(iii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity instruments

Debt or equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement.

Equity instruments refer to surplus equities of the assets after the deduction of all the debts for any contracts. Equity instruments issued are recognized based on amount of consideration received less the direct issuance cost.

2) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is classified in this category if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. A financial liability is classified as held-for-trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Financial liabilities, other than the ones classified as held-for-trading, are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition under one of the following situations:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on a different basis;
- Performance of the financial liabilities is evaluated on a fair value basis;
- A hybrid instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives.

Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein, which take into account any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss, under other gains and losses of non-operating income and expenses.

3) Other financial liabilities

At initial recognition, financial liabilities not classified as held-for-trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which comprise of loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables, are measured at fair value, plus, any

directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is not capitalized as capital cost is recognized in profit or loss, under other gains and losses of non-operating income and expenses.

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when its contractual obligation has been discharged or cancelled or expires.

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis when the Group has the legally enforceable rights to offset and intends to settle such financial assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(h) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value, and attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss and included in statement of comprehensive income. When a derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, its timing of recognition in profit or loss is determined based on the nature of the hedging relationship. When the fair value of a derivative instrument is positive, it is classified as a financial asset, and when the fair value is negative, it is classified as a financial liability.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately when the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract and of the embedded derivatives are not closely related.

(i) Property, plant and equipment.

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributed to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of a self-constructed asset comprises material, labor, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, and any borrowing cost that eligible for capitalization. Cost also includes transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. The cost of the software is capitalized as part of the property, plant and equipment if the purchase of the software is necessary for the

property, plant and equipment to be capable of operating.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately, unless the useful life and the depreciation method of the significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment are the same as the useful life and depreciation method of another significant part of that same item.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined on the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, and is recognized in profit or loss account as other gains and losses.

(ii) Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. Ongoing repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual amount and is allocated using the straight-line method over its useful life. The items of property, plant and equipment with the same useful life may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge. The remainder of the items may be depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period is recognized in profit or loss. If there is reasonably certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the period of expected use is the useful life of the leasehold improvements and leased asset; otherwise, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1) Building | 22 years |
| 2) Fixtures and fittings | 3~5 years |
| 3) Leasehold improvements | 1~3 years |

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. If expectations differ from the previous estimates, the change(s) is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(iv) Disposal

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(j) Leases

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(ii) As a lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- 1) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- 2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- 3) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- 4) payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- 1) there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- 2) there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- 3) there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

- 4) there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or
- 5) there is any lease modification

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of computer machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT equipment. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(k) Intangible assets

(i) Research & Development

During the research phase, activities are carried out to obtain and understand new scientific or technical knowledge. Expenditures during this phase are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Expenditures arising from the development phase shall be recognized as an intangible asset if all the conditions described below can be demonstrated; otherwise, they will be recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

- 1) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- 2) Its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- 3) Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- 4) How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- 5) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- 6) Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are measured at cost, less

accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iv) Amortization

The amortizable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill and intangible assets with all indefinite useful life, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- 1) Trademarks 10 years
- 2) Patents 7~15 years
- 3) Computer software 1.5~10 years

The residual value, the amortization period, and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be reviewed at least annually at each fiscal year-end. Any change shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group evaluates the impairment losses and estimates the recoverable amounts of the impaired assets on each reporting date in terms of inventories, contract assets, deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits and non-financial assets other than non-current assets held for sale. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount (fair value less cost to sell and value in use) for the individual asset, then the Group determines the recoverable amount for the asset's cash-generating unit (CGU).

The recoverable amount for individual asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

Notwithstanding whether indicators exist, recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or those not yet in use are tested at least annually. Impairment loss is

recognized if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units or group of units.

If the carrying amount of the cash-generating units exceeds the recoverable amount of the unit, the Group recognizes the impairment loss and the impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Reversal of an impairment loss for goodwill is prohibited.

(m) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

1) Software licenses and installation services

Licenses for software provide the customer with a right to use software and installation services owned by the Group, and the revenue is recognized in accordance with the agreement. Revenue is recognized based on the actual quantity of the software purchased or services are rendered with the completion of the contract, or in installments over the license period. The Group also provides software OEM and other technical services to customers. Revenue is recognized when services are rendered in accordance with the agreement and the amount is measurable. Related costs and expenses are also recognized in the current period. Except for the above accounting policy, the following are effective on and after January 1, 2018:

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to the customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to the customer. Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as the installation of software. In most cases, the installation is simple, does not include integrated services, and could be performed by other parties. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. In this case, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling price. Where prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost-plus margin. Estimates of revenues, costs and extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in revenues are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known to the management.

In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on the

payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Group exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

If the contract includes the hourly fee, the revenue is recognized in the amount to which the Group has the right to issue invoices. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis, and the consideration is payable when invoiced.

2) Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(o) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employee is recognized as employee expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of award that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions, and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

(p) Income taxes

Income tax expenses include both current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes include tax payables and tax deduction receivables on taxable gains (losses) for

the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date or the actual legislative tax rate, as well as tax adjustments related to prior years.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes shall not be recognized for the following exceptions:

- (i) Assets and liabilities that are initially recognized but are not related to the business combination and have no effect on net income or taxable gains (losses) during the transaction.
- (ii) Temporary differences arising from equity investments in subsidiaries or joint ventures where there is a high probability that such temporary differences will not reverse.
- (iii) Initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met:

- (i) The entity has the legal right to settle tax assets and liabilities on a net basis; and
- (ii) the taxing of deferred tax assets and liabilities fulfill one of the below scenarios:
 - 1) levied by the same taxing authority; or
 - 2) levied by different taxing authorities, but where each such authority intends to settle tax assets and liabilities (where such amounts are significant) on a net basis every year of the period of expected asset realization or debt liquidation, or where the timing of asset realization and debt liquidation is matched.

A deferred tax asset should be recognized for the carry-forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences shall also be re-evaluated every year on the financial reporting date, and they shall be adjusted based on the probability that the related income tax benefit will be realized.

The income tax expenses have been prepared and disclosed in accordance with paragraph B12 of IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”.

Income tax expenses for the period are measured by multiplying together the pre-tax income for the interim reporting period and the management’s best estimate of effective annual tax rate. This should be recognized fully as tax expense for the current period (and allocated to current and deferred taxes based on its proportionate size).

For a change in tax rate that is substantively enacted in an interim period, the effect of the

change should immediately be recognized in the interim period in which the change occurs.

Temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases shall be measured based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the time of the asset or liability is recovered or settled and be recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income as tax expense.

The subsidiary, Clean Slate Ltd., was founded in the British Virgin Islands and is exempt from tax on its income under the Act.

Insyde Software Inc., a second-tier subsidiary, was founded in the United States and its income tax is assessed at the income tax rate set by the local government in the United States.

The subsidiary, Insyde Software LTD., was founded in mainland China, and its income tax expense is assessed at the tax rate prescribed by the local government in mainland China for pre-tax accounting income.

According to the laws of each country of incorporation, the income tax of the consolidated company shall be reported by each company, cannot be declared on a consolidated basis.

(q) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as convertible bonds and employee compensation.

(r) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the Regulations and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed by the FSC requires management to make judgments, and estimates about the future, including climate related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. It recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the future periods.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Cash on hand	378	392	388
Demand deposits	44,961	62,978	14,934
Foreign currency deposits	423,953	437,084	445,314
Cash equivalents	779,784	657,037	581,477
Total	1,249,076	1,157,491	1,042,113

Time deposits maturity with three months to one year held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments are classified as cash and cash equivalents because they can be converted to a fixed amount of cash at any time, and the risk of changes in value is minimal.

Please refer to note 6(o) for the exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:			
Beneficiary certificates	50,093	-	50,014

Please refer to note 6(o) for the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss of the Group.

(c) Trade receivables

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Trade receivables from operating activities	174,099	216,030	204,148
Less: Loss allowance	(578)	(578)	(578)
Net amount	173,521	215,452	203,570

Please refer to note 6(o) for the marketing risk and credit risk of the Group.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

		Lands	Buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost	Balance on January 1, 2025	13,423	47,944	78,825	55,998	196,190
	Additions	-	-	6,764	-	6,764
	Transfer in	-	-	86	-	86
	Disposal	-	-	(233)	-	(233)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	(719)	(204)	(923)
	Balance on June 30, 2025	13,423	47,944	84,723	55,794	201,884
	Balance on January 1, 2024	-	-	69,631	55,272	124,903
	Additions	-	-	4,633	-	4,633
	Transfer in	-	-	1,910	-	1,910
	Disposal	-	-	(1,516)	-	(1,516)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	328	110	438
	Balance on June 30, 2024	-	-	74,986	55,382	130,368
Accumulated depreciation	Balance on January 1, 2025	-	703	55,616	54,901	111,220
	Depreciation	-	1,042	6,722	577	8,341
	Disposal	-	-	(193)	-	(193)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	(588)	(165)	(753)
	Balance on June 30, 2025	-	1,745	61,557	55,313	118,615
	Balance on January 1, 2024	-	-	46,576	53,593	100,169
	Depreciation	-	-	6,741	610	7,351
	Disposal	-	-	(1,516)	-	(1,516)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	234	60	294
	Balance on June 30, 2024	-	-	52,035	54,263	106,298
Carrying amounts	Balance on June 30, 2025	13,423	46,199	23,166	481	83,269
	Balance on December 31, 2024	13,423	47,241	23,209	1,097	84,970
	Balance on June 30, 2024	-	-	22,951	1,119	24,070

For the consideration of its sustainable operation, the Company entered into an agreement on March 29, 2024 to purchase the real estate in Taichung for its office use at the amount of

NT\$63,000 thousand, A deposit of NT\$13,000 thousand was paid prior to June 30, 2024 and recorded under other non-current assets, wherein the ownership certificate was obtained on September 5, 2024.

(e) Right-of-use assets

	January 1, 2025	Additions	Less	Effect of movements in exchange rates	June 30, 2025
Cost	145,120	12,513	3,551	(3,387)	150,695
Accumulated depreciation	75,341	24,695	3,551	(1,881)	94,604
Carrying amounts	69,779	(12,182)	-	(1,506)	56,091

	January 1, 2024	Additions	Less	Effect of movements in exchange rates	June 30, 2024
Cost	150,840	265	1,943	1,387	150,549
Accumulated depreciation	46,996	24,383	1,943	768	70,204
Carrying amounts	103,844	(24,118)	-	619	80,345

(f) Intangible assets

		Trademarks	Patents	Computer software— internally developed	Computer software— purchased	Total
Cost	Balance on January 1, 2025	281	366,620	74,479	57,711	499,091
	Additions	19	57	-	2,438	2,514
	Disposal	-	-	-	(1,648)	(1,648)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(4,410)	-	(582)	(4,992)
	Balance on June 30, 2025	300	362,267	74,479	57,919	494,965
	Balance on January 1, 2024	281	359,885	74,479	56,800	491,445
	Additions	-	91	-	307	398
	Transfers in	-	2,435	-	-	2,435
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	2,572	-	348	2,920
	Balance on June 30, 2024	281	364,982	74,479	57,455	497,197
Accumulated amortization	Balance on January 1, 2025	270	332,824	74,479	54,317	461,890
	Amortization	3	2,348	-	2,085	4,436
	Disposal	-	-	-	(1,648)	(1,648)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(4,410)	-	(421)	(4,831)
	Balance on June 30, 2025	273	330,762	74,479	54,333	459,847
	Balance on January 1, 2024	251	325,550	74,479	49,508	449,788
	Amortization	12	2,055	-	2,373	4,440

	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	2,572	-	183	2,755
	Balance on June 30, 2025	263	330,177	74,479	52,064	456,983
Carrying amounts	Balance on June 30, 2025	27	31,505	-	3,586	35,118
	Balance on December 31, 2024	11	33,797	-	3,393	37,201
	Balance on June 30, 2024	18	34,805	-	5,391	40,214

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income		For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
The amortization of intangible assets	Operating expenses	2,246	2,247	4,436	4,440
Research and development expenses, related to internally developed intangible assets	Operating expenses	118,424	135,462	246,965	271,244

(g) Lease liabilities

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Current lease liabilities	46,322	46,670	43,527
Non-current lease liabilities	11,222	24,915	38,852
Total	57,544	71,585	82,379

		For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Interest expense	366	520	802	1,100
Consolidated statements of cash flows	Payment of lease liabilities	12,818	12,777	25,776	25,498

On June 30, 2025, the Group leases buildings for its office space, which are typically leased for a period of 1 to 5 years.

(h) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

As of March 30, 2023, the Group applied for the settlement of the old pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act and the Labor Pension Act. On April 20, 2023, the Group received approval from the Ministry of Labor. The Group no longer has any Taiwanese employees who meet the criteria for the defined benefit plan in 2024.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group shall apply the Taiwan Determination Pension Contribution Method to make

the pension expenses, and the pension expenses have been allocated to the Labor Insurance Bureau. The foreign consolidated company shall make pension expenses in accordance with local laws and regulations.

The breakdown of the pension allocation of the Group was as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Selling expenses	428	378	841	741
Administrative expenses	1,101	1,038	2,207	2,161
Research and development expenses	8,483	7,958	17,138	15,591
Total	10,012	9,374	20,186	18,493

- (iii) Short-term employee benefit liability - Employee benefit payable and compensated absences liability were as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Employee benefit liability (Accrued for the current period)	21,178	56,575	26,840
Employee benefit liability (Unpaid accrued from previous period)	56,575	-	30,115
Compensated absences payable	12,694	12,694	12,694
Total	90,447	69,269	69,649

- (i) Income taxes

- (i) Income taxes

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current tax expense:				
Current period	17,071	20,065	35,586	38,580
Adjustment for prior periods				
Subtotal current tax expense	17,071	20,065	35,586	38,580
Deferred tax expense:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,746)	2,108	441	3,396
Subtotal deferred tax expense	(1,746)	2,108	441	3,396
Income tax expense from continuing operations	15,325	22,173	36,027	41,976

There were no recognized income tax expenses (income) under other comprehensive income for the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024.

(i) Income tax rate:

- 1) For entities subject to the Income Tax Act of the Republic of China for the year 2025 and 2024, the tax rate applicable to the Group shall be 20%.
- 2) The federal tax rate applicable to U.S. subsidiaries is 21%, and the state tax rate is calculated according to the provisions of each state's tax system.
- 3) The applicable tax rate for mainland China subsidiaries is 25%.

(ii) The Group's tax returns for the years through 2022 have been approved by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(j) Capital and other equity

(i) Ordinary Shares

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
The value of authorized ordinary shares	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000
The number of authorized ordinary shares (in thousands of shares)	80,000	80,000	80,000
The number of issued ordinary shares (in thousands)	45,652	45,652	38,044

The total amount of authorized share capital consists of common stock and preferred stock mentioned above, with a par value of \$10 per share. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

On May 21, 2024, the Company's shareholders' meeting resolved to increase capital by NT\$76,087 thousand through the capitalization of retained earnings, resulting in the issuance of 7,609 thousand common shares. On the same day, the Board of Directors authorized the Chairman to determine the record date for the capital increase, and the Chairman subsequently designated July 17, 2024, as the record date. As of June 30, 2024, the resolved amount had been reclassified to stock dividends payable. Following the record date, the issuance of common shares was completed, increasing the total number of issued shares to 45,652 thousand.

(ii) Capital surplus

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Premium of common stock	48,769	48,769	48,769
Long-term investments	281	281	281
Other	18,427	18,427	18,427
Total	67,477	67,477	67,477

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from

donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

The Group's article of incorporation stipulates that Group's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval. The Group authorizes the board of directors, with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and a resolution passed by a majority of the attending directors, to distribute all or part of the shareholders' dividends and bonuses, capital surplus, or legal reserve in cash, and report to the shareholders' meeting.

For dividend distribution, the surplus dividend policy will be adopted based on the future operational planning, business development, capital expenditure budget and requirement of capital fund. Distribution of dividend may be made by cash dividend or by stock dividend, provided that the percentage of cash dividend shall exceed 10% of total distributed dividend, and the plan of distribution shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and shall be implemented after the distribution plan is approved by Shareholder' Meetings. Shareholders of the Group dividend distribution, of which cash dividends shall not be lower than 10% of the total shareholders' dividends distributed for the same year.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

In accordance with Ruling No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, a portion of current earnings and previous unappropriated earnings shall be set aside as a special reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be set aside should equal the total amount of contra accounts that are accounted for as deductions to other equity interests. A portion of previous unappropriated earnings shall be set aside as a special reserve, which should not be distributed, to account for cumulative changes to other equity interests pertaining to prior

periods. The special reserve shall be made available for appropriation when the net deductions of other equity interests are reversed in the subsequent periods.

3) Earnings distribution

	Earnings distribution	2024	2023
Date	Date of shareholders meeting	2025.05.23	2024.05.21
Amount per share	Cash	6.5	2.5
	Shares	-	2.0
	Amount per share	6.5	4.5
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholder	Cash (thousand)	296,739	95,109
	Shares (thousand)	-	76,087
	Total	296,739	171,196

(k) Earnings per share

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share:				
Profits of the Company for the year	47,579	84,192	125,234	156,173
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	45,652	45,652	45,652	45,652
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1.04	1.84	2.74	3.42
Diluted earnings per share:				
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (diluted)	47,579	84,192	125,234	156,173
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	45,652	45,652	45,652	45,652
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares — Effect of employee share bonus	318	148	618	228
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	45,970	45,800	46,270	45,880
Diluted earnings per share	1.03	1.84	2.72	3.40

(l) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Details of revenue

The major business activities of the Group are the software design and development, installation, and program modification, and other professional information services, which is a standalone industry department. For the details of products and regional revenue, please refer to notes 14(d) and 14(e).

(ii) Contract balances

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024 (January 1, 2025)	June 30, 2024
Trade receivables	174,099	216,030	204,148
Less: allowance for impairment	(578)	(578)	(578)
Total	173,521	215,452	203,570
Current contract liabilities	152,704	117,783	120,898
Non-current contract liabilities	2,733	6,321	7,224
Contract liabilities — Licensing service	155,437	124,104	128,122

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
The amount of revenue recognized was transferred from contractual liabilities in the respective quarter of the years.	32,943	12,851	85,550	43,906

For details on trade receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(o).

(m) Remuneration to employees and directors

According to the Articles of Incorporation as amended by the Company's shareholders in May 2025, if the Company has profit in a given fiscal year, the remainder, if any, a maximum of 3% as remunerations for directors and 10%~15% shall be allocated as employee remuneration, of which at least 2% shall be distributed to base-level employees. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profits shall be reserved first to offset such deficits before any distribution.

Operating expenses	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Employees' remuneration	7,782	14,909	21,178	26,840
Directors' remuneration	1,557	2,982	4,236	5,368
Total	9,339	17,891	25,414	32,208

The estimated amounts mentioned above are based on the net profit before tax without the remunerations to employees and directors of each respective ending period, multiplied by the percentage of the compensation to employees and directors, which was approved by the management. The differences between the amounts estimated and recognized in the financial statements, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized as profit or loss in the distribution year.

The amounts as stated in the financial statements are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2024 and 2023. Related information would be available on the Market Observation Post System website.

(n) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Other income

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest income	6,917	5,639	12,973	11,062

(ii) Other gains and losses

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Foreign currency exchange (losses) gains	(27,516)	2,819	(16,281)	10,667
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(32)		(40)	-
Other	651	3,501	1,115	3,903
Total	(26,897)	6,320	(15,206)	14,570

(iii) Finance costs

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest expense (Lease liabilities)	(366)	(520)	(802)	(1,100)

(o) Financial instruments

(i) Financial risk management objectives

The Group manages the financial risks associated with its operating activities by controlling market risk (foreign currency risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. In order to reduce the related financial risks, the Group strives to identify, evaluate and hedge market uncertainties, so as to minimize the potential adverse effects of market changes on the Group's financial performance.

(ii) Risk Management Framework

The establishment of the Company's risk management policy is to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, and to regularly review it to reflect the market conditions and changes in the Company's operations. The Company develops a disciplined and constructive control environment through training, management guidelines, and operational procedures, ensuring that all employees understand their roles and responsibilities.

The audit committee of the Company oversees the compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework related to the risks faced by the Company. Internal auditors assist the audit

committee in performing its supervisory role.

(iii) Market risk (foreign currency risk)

The Group is mainly exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, using certain derivative financial instruments to manage the related risk.

1) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Group's financial assets and liabilities exposed to significant foreign currency risk are as follows:

Financial assets Monetary items									
Currency	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			June 30, 2025		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
USD	3,570	29.80	106,384	4,045	32.74	132,440	5,574	32.39	180,535
JPY	10,547	0.2052	2,164	13,466	0.2082	2,804	9,963	0.1997	1,990
CNY	2,217	4.146	9,191	1,650	4.455	7,352	15,417	4.423	68,187
Financial liabilities Monetary items									
Currency	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			June 30, 2025		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
USD	17	29.80	507	24	32.74	775	7	32.39	226
CNY	1,337	4.146	5,544	1,382	4.455	6,157	1,210	4.423	5,351
Financial assets and liabilities, net			111,688	135,664			245,135		

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currencies, the information of exchange gains (losses) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount.

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Foreign currency exchange gains (losses) – including realized and unrealized portions	(27,516)	2,819	(16,281)	10,667

Most of the Group's sales activities are denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, the Group is exposed to foreign currency risk. To prevent the reduction in the value of foreign-currency assets and the fluctuation of future cash flows due to changes in foreign exchange rates, the Group enters into forward exchange contracts with financial institutions for the purpose of trading to hedge the exchange rate risk.

The use of such derivative financial instruments can help the Group to reduce, but

cannot completely eliminate, the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The maturity dates of the derivative financial instruments undertaken by the Group are less than six months and do not meet the conditions for hedging accounting.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

Regarding the sensitivity analysis of foreign currency exchange rate risk, the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on foreign currency-denominated cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other payables.

As of June 30, 2025, and 2024, when all other factors remain unchanged, the sensitivity analysis of strengthening (weakening) of the NTD against the USD, JPY, and CNY was as following:

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, financial assets and liabilities of monetary items — Sensitivity analysis			The NTD against the USD, JPY, and CNY	
			Strengthening 1%	Weakening 1%
Effect of net profit after tax	For the six months ended June 30	2025	(894)	894
		2024	(1,961)	1,961

(iv) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily from trade receivables (business related credit risk) and cash and cash equivalents (financial related credit risk).

1) Business related credit risk

In order to maintain the quality of trade receivables, the Group has established management procedures to the credit risk. To reflect the possibility of recovery of trade receivables in the financial report in a timely manner, the Group has specially formulated an assessment method for impairment of trade receivables. To reflect the possibility of recovery of trade receivables in a timely manner in the financial report, the Group has specially formulated an assessment method for impairment of trade receivables. The Group's customers are mainly from the high-tech industry. And to mitigate trade receivables credit risk, the Group constantly assesses the financial status of the customers, and regularly assesses the probability of collection of trade receivables, and requests collateral or guarantee

from the counterparties when necessary, and the concentration of trade receivables is as follows.

		June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Trade receivables	% of balance	55%	61%	58%
	Aggregated number of customers in the above ratio	9	9	10

The aging analyses of trade receivables was determined as follows:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024		June 30, 2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance provision	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance provision	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance provision
Current	144,471	-	154,974	-	159,174	-
1 to 90 days past due	25,752	-	60,062	-	44,393	(578)
Over 90 days past due	3,876	(578)	994	(578)	581	-
Total	174,099	(578)	216,030	(578)	204,148	(578)

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the allowance for losses is mainly due to the economic environment, where it is expected that several customers will not be able to repay their outstanding balances.

2) Financial credit risk

Cash and cash equivalents were controlled and measurement by the Group's finance segment. The Group's counterparty financial institutions are all banks with good credit ratings, and each bank has decentralized control over the balances of its deposits, so that the Group does not have any significant financial credit risk.

(v) Liquidity risk management

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Group has sufficient liquidity to maintain cash and cash equivalents for its operations.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
June 30, 2025						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other payables	299,683	299,683	230,533	43,086	26,064	-
Dividend payables	296,739	296,739	296,739	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	57,544	58,747	24,014	23,127	5,036	6,570
Total	653,966	655,169	551,286	66,213	31,100	6,570

December 31, 2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other payables	302,660	302,660	204,591	98,069	-	-
Lease liabilities	71,585	72,977	24,675	23,114	23,508	1,680
Total	374,245	375,637	229,266	121,183	23,508	1,680
June 30, 2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other payables	263,752	263,752	188,631	42,913	32,208	-
Dividend payables	95,109	95,109	95,109	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	82,379	84,427	23,287	21,635	39,505	-
Total	441,240	443,288	307,027	64,548	71,713	-

The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts. Based on the current operating conditions, cash and cash equivalents are sufficient to cover the Group's financial liabilities.

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value and carrying amount

Except for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the time of original recognition, which are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through amortized cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

2) Valuation techniques and assumptions for financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined using the following techniques and assumptions:

- A. Financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices.
- B. Forward exchange contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates over the maturity period of the contracts.
- C. The fair value of other financial assets is determined by using the generally accepted evaluation model based on discounted cash flow analysis.

3) Fair value of levels

Fair value of levels was defined as follows:

- A. Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices

(unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- B. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from 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).
- C. Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Market data (unobservable inputs)					
		Fair values			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
June 30, 2025					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,249,076	-	-	-	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	50,093	50,093			50,093
Trade receivables	173,521	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	5,980	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposit	13,576	-	-	-	-
Total	1,492,246	50,093	-	-	50,093
Financial liabilities					
Other payable	299,683	-	-	-	-
Dividend payables	296,739	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	57,544	-	-	-	-
Total	653,966	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2024					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,157,491	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	215,452	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	5,980	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposit	13,309	-	-	-	-
Total	1,392,232	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Other payable	302,660	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	71,585	-	-	-	-
Total	374,245	-	-	-	-
June 30, 2024					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,042,113	-	-	-	-

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	50,014	50,014	-	-	50,014
Trade receivables	203,570	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	5,980	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposit	13,245	-	-	-	-
Total	1,314,922	50,014	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Other payable	263,752	-	-	-	-
Dividend payables	95,109	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	82,379	-	-	-	-
Total	441,240	-	-	-	-

- 4) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value
- A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Held-to-maturity financial assets)
- If the quoted prices in active markets are available, the market price is established as the fair value. However, if quoted prices in active markets are not available, the estimated valuation or prices used by counterparties are adopted.
- B. Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (current investments in debt instrument without active market) and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.
- If there is quoted price generated by transactions, the recent transaction price and quoted price data are used as the basis for fair value measurement. However, if no quoted prices are available, the discounted cash flows are used to estimate fair values.
- 5) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value
- A. Non-derivative financial instruments
- Financial instruments trade in active markets is based on quoted market prices. The quoted price of a financial instrument obtained from the main exchanges and on-the-run bonds from Taipei Exchange can be used as a base to determine the fair value of the listed companies' equity instrument and debt instrument of the quoted price in an active market. If a quoted price of a financial instrument can be obtained in time and often from exchanges, brokers, underwriters, industrial unions, pricing institutions, or authorities and such price represents actual and frequent arm's-length market transactions, then the financial instrument is considered to have a quoted

price in an active market. If a financial instrument is not in compliance with the conditions mentioned above, then the market is considered inactive. In general, wide bid-ask spreads, significant increase in bid-ask spreads or low trading volume are all indicators of an inactive market.

The measurements on fair value of the financial instruments without an active market are determined using the valuation technique or the quoted market price of the counterparties. Fair value measured using the valuation technique can be calculated by reference to the current fair value of other financial instruments with similar substantive terms and characteristics, by discounted cash flow techniques or by using other valuation techniques, including the application of models based on market information available at the date of the consolidated balance sheet.

B. Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation models that are generally accepted by market users. Forward exchange contracts are generally valued based on current forward exchange rates.

(p) Capital management

The Group is a highly labor-intensive industry. It mostly operates with its own funds. Except for the development of new products related to the core business in collaboration with strategic partners in recent years, fundraising has also been conducted through private placement of convertible bonds, with the proportion of capital stock being maintained at approximately 50% ~60%.

The Group's capital management is to ensure that it has the necessary financial resources and operating plans to support the working capital, capital expenditure and dividend payments for the next twelve months.

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

The Company is both the parent company and the ultimate controlling party of the Group.

(b) Names and relationship with the Group

The followings are entities that have had transactions with a related party during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Professional Computer Technology Limited	The director of board of the Group
Silicon Professional Tech. (China) Ltd.	The third-tier subsidiary of the Professional Computer Technology Limited
All board of directors, general manager, and deputy general manager	The main managements of the Group

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

- (i) The related parties provided the sales of agent and management service, and payment was as follows:

	Commission and management services			
Associates	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Professional Computer Technology Limited				
Management service	1,081	-	1,791	-
Commission	11,105	9,477	17,692	18,703
Silicon Professional Tech. (China) Ltd.				
Other expense	19	60	39	119
Total	12,205	9,537	19,522	18,822

	Other payables		
Associates	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Professional Computer Technology Limited			
Management service	1,098	707	-
Commission	15,549	12,111	13,524
Silicon Professional Tech. (China) Ltd.			
Other expense	20	35	63
Total	16,667	12,853	13,587

The transactions with related parties were dealt with agreed payment terms and conditions.

(d) Key management personnel compensation:

The directors and key management personnel compensation comprised:

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	21,209	15,648	40,881	39,931
Post-employment benefits	1,265	-	1,463	117
Total	22,474	15,648	42,344	40,048

(8) Assets pledged as security

Assets pledged as security	Balance sheet	Liabilities secured by pledges	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Time deposits	Other current assets	Forward exchange contracts	2,990	2,990	2,990
Time deposits	Other current assets	Deposits of import for Customs Administration	2,990	2,990	2,990
Total			5,980	5,980	5,980

(9) Significant Commitments and Contingencies:

(a) Unrecognized contract commitment

In January 2025, the Company signed the renovation and air conditioning engineering contracts with Kai Jue Interior Design Co., Ltd. and Dai Chi Air Conditioning Engineering Co., Ltd., for the design and renovation of its newly purchased Taichung office. The unrecognized contract amount details are as follows:

	Total amount	Unpaid amount
Air conditioning engineering contract	2,500	-
Renovation engineering contract	11,730	630
Total	14,230	630

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent events: None.

(12) Other

A summary of employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function	For the three months ended June 30							
	2025				2024			
	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expense	Total	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expense	Total
Employee benefits								
Salary	17,171	30,341	177,909	225,421	17,228	29,611	169,796	216,635
Labor and health insurance	1,203	3,310	14,913	19,426	970	2,922	13,443	17,335
Pension	428	1,101	8,483	10,012	378	1,038	7,958	9,374
Others	139	634	4,579	5,352	159	613	4,226	4,998
Depreciation	764	3,371	12,314	16,449	772	2,828	12,361	15,961
Amortization	10	995	1,241	2,246	11	1,112	1,124	2,247

	For the six months ended June 30							
	2025				2024			
By function	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expense	Total	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expense	Total
By item								
Employee benefits								
Salary	34,032	60,856	363,023	457,911	31,935	57,537	332,568	422,040
Labor and health insurance	2,360	6,786	30,068	39,214	1,887	5,769	26,388	34,044
Pension	841	2,207	17,138	20,186	741	2,161	15,591	18,493
Others	248	1,472	9,209	10,929	347	1,244	8,471	10,062
Depreciation	1,576	6,836	24,624	33,036	1,506	5,704	24,524	31,734
Amortization	20	2,020	2,396	4,436	11	2,240	2,189	4,440

If any of the research and development expenses incurred is on a project basis, it will be transferred to operating costs based on the number of hours invested.

	The Group's total number of employees	The Group's number of non-employee directors	Total
June 30, 2025	672	7	679
December 31, 2024	683	6	689
June 30, 2024	644	7	651

Seasonality of operation:

The operations of the Group are not affected by seasonality or cyclicity.

(13) Other disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Group:

- (i) Loans to other parties: None.
- (ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None.
- (iii) Securities held as of June 30, 2025 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures):

Company holding securities	Security type and name	Relationship with the Company	Account	Ending balance				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Market value (or net value)	
The Company	Capital Money Market Fund	-	Current financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,955,624.30	50,093	-	50,093	

- (iv) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of TWD100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(v) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock: None.

(vi) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

No. (Note1)	Name of company	Name of counterparty	Nature of relationship (Note2)	Intercompany transactions, For the six months ended June 30, 2025			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	% of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Insyde Software Inc.	1	Sales revenue	88,863	Based on contract	11%
0			1	Service expenses	1,083		-
0			1	Trade receivables	12,396		1%
0			1	Other receivables	10,344		-
0			1	Other payables	507		-
0		Insyde Software LTD.	1	Sales revenue	123		-
0			1	Commission expense	12,788		1%
0			1	Other payables	5,544		-
1	Insyde Software Inc.	Insyde Software LTD	3	Commission expense	239		-
1			3	Other payables	37		-

Note 1: Company numbering as follows:

- (1) Parent company – 0
- (2) Subsidiary starts from 1

Note 2: The numbering of the relationship between transaction parties as follows:

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary – 0
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company – 2
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary – 3

Note3: The amount of the transaction and the ending balance had been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the six months ended June 30, 2025 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar / In Thousands of US Dollar)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance of December 31, 2024			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
The Company	Clean Slate Ltd.	BVI	Acquisition of foreign intellectual property rights and investments	USD2,512	USD2,512	2,512,000	100.00%	377,540	21,889	21,889	Subsidiaries of the Company
Clean Slate Ltd.	Insyde Software Inc.	State of Delaware USA	Sale of software and service rendered	USD 435	USD 435	1	100.00%	448,581	21,854	21,854	Second-tier subsidiaries of the Company

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China:

- (i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of capital surplus	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net income (losses) of the investee	percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses)	Book value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow						
Insyde Software LTD.	Sale of software and service rendered	169,045	Note1	169,045	-	-	169,045	5,801	100%	5,801	67,760	-

Note1: The Company directly invests in China.

- (ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China :

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar / In Thousands of US Dollar)

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of June 30, 2025	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
169,045 (USD5,500)	USD5,500	576,281 (Note1)

Note1: In accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" amended on August 29, 2008, the cumulative investment amount or investment proportion to China cannot be over the Group's net value of 60%.

- (iii) Significant transactions :

The significant transactions between the company and its investees in Mainland China, directly or indirectly, in the six months ended June 30, 2025 (which have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated statements), are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(14) Segment information:

- (a) The major business activities of the Group are the software design and development, installation, and program modification, and other professional information services, which is a standalone industry department.

- (b) Geographical information

	Taiwan	USA	China	Other	Adjustment and elimination	total
For the three months ended June 30, 2025						
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	282,063	95,374	26,912	-	-	404,349
Intersegment revenues	37,551	524	6,477	-	(44,552)	-
Interest revenue	2,928	3,938	16	35	-	6,917
Total revenue	322,542	99,836	33,405	35	(44,552)	411,266
Reportable segment of profit or loss	47,579	15,823	4,188	15,858	(35,869)	47,579

	Taiwan	USA	China	Other	Adjustment and elimination	total
For the three months ended June 30, 2024						
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	276,270	89,089	37,387	-	-	402,746
Intersegment revenues	60,620	614	6,475	-	(67,709)	-
Interest revenue	1,831	3,684	88	36	-	5,639
Total revenue	338,721	93,387	43,950	36	(67,709)	408,385
Reportable segment of profit or loss	84,192	(4,491)	11,358	(4,455)	(2,412)	84,192
For the six months ended June 30, 2025						
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	562,789	194,907	53,631	-	-	811,327
Intersegment revenues	88,986	1,083	13,027	-	(103,096)	-
Interest revenue	5,258	7,643	37	35	-	12,973
Total revenue	657,033	203,633	66,695	35	(103,096)	824,300
Reportable segment of profit or loss	125,234	21,854	5,801	21,889	(49,544)	125,234
For the six months ended June 30, 2024						
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	537,114	174,167	62,358	-	-	773,639
Intersegment revenues	87,335	1,153	11,498	-	(99,986)	-
Interest revenue	3,304	7,564	158	36	-	11,062
Total revenue	627,753	182,884	74,014	36	(99,986)	784,701
Reportable segment of profit or loss	156,173	15,659	11,557	15,695	(42,911)	156,173
Reportable segment assets:						
June 30, 2025	1,721,474	448,581	92,013	377,540	(850,760)	1,788,848
December 31, 2024	1,605,594	463,881	96,093	391,953	(870,025)	1,687,495
June 30, 2024	1,490,262	414,656	150,489	342,823	(821,918)	1,576,312

(c) Regional sales information

The Group's classification of regional sales information is expressed based on the sales amount of salespersons in each region.

	For the three months ended June 30				For the six months ended June 30			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Taiwan	204,818	51	189,468	47	407,481	50	375,319	49
U.S.A	94,958	23	104,223	26	188,976	23	181,532	23

China	97,533	24	102,033	25	198,263	25	199,488	26
Other	7,040	2	7,022	2	16,607	2	17,300	2
Total	404,349	100	402,746	100	811,327	100	773,639	100

(d) Product information

	For the three months ended June 30			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
InsydeH2O ^ž	336,885	83	346,028	86
Supervyse ^ž	67,464	17	56,718	14
Total	404,349	100	402,746	100

	For the six months ended June 30			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
InsydeH2O ^ž	675,706	83	670,830	87
Supervyse ^ž	135,621	17	102,809	13
Total	811,327	100	773,639	100

(e) Major customers

Customers' generation over 10% of total revenue for the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024 were as follows:

Type of customers	For the three months ended June 30				For the six months ended June 30			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer G	72,223	18	68,401	17	162,131	20	129,558	17
Customer C	34,119	8	41,052	10	66,160	8	82,180	11
Total	106,342	26	109,453	27	228,291	28	211,738	28