

Stock Code : 6231



INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Review Report

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

Address: 16F., No. 120, Sec. 2, Jianguo N. Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei, Taiwan, R. O. C.
Telephone: 02-6608-3688

The independent auditors' audit 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.

Table of contents

Contents	Page
1. Cover Page	
2. Table of Contents	
3. Representation Letter	
4. Independent Auditors' Report	
5. Consolidated Balance Sheets	
6. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	
7. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	
8. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	
9. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	
(1) Company history	1
(2) Approval date and procedures of the Consolidated financial statements	1
(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted	1
(4) Summary of material accounting policies	3
(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty	18
(6) Explanation of significant accounts	18
(7) Related-party transactions	35
(8) Assets Pledged as security	36
(9) Significant commitments and contingencies	36
(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters	36
(11) Subsequent Events	36
(12) Other	36
(13) Other disclosures	
(a) Information on significant transactions	37
(b) Information on investees	38
(c) Information on investment in mainland China	38
(14) Segment information	39

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 March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, 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 Statement of Auditing Standards No. 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 March 31, 2026 and 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, as well as its consolidated cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 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)
May 11, 2026

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

INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

		March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
Code	Assets	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 4, 6(a) and 6(o))	\$ 982,755	57	\$ 1,076,805	65	\$ 1,214,907	69
1110	Current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (note 4, 6(b) and 6(o))	-	-	\$ 50,099	3	-	-
1170	Trade receivables, net (note 4, 6(c), 6(l), 6(o) and 7)	271,353	16	215,874	13	228,918	13
1410	Prepayments	25,026	2	19,758	1	25,668	1
1470	Other current assets (note 4, 6(o) and 8)	69,277	4	102,946	6	70,630	4
	Total current assets	1,348,411	79	1,465,482	88	1,540,123	87
Non-current assets:							
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 4, 6(d) and 6(n) and 7)	274,600	16	90,202	5	82,836	5
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 4 and 6(e))	29,346	2	41,554	3	69,776	4
1780	Intangible assets (note 4 and 6(f))	34,222	2	34,448	2	37,013	2
1840	Deferred income tax assets (note 4 and 6(i))	13,723	-	16,372	1	17,039	1
1920	Refundable deposit (note 4 and 6(o) and 8)	13,822	1	14,170	1	13,383	1
	Total non-current assets	365,713	21	196,746	12	220,047	13
	Total assets	\$ 1,714,124	100	\$ 1,662,228	100	\$ 1,760,170	100
Code	Liabilities and equity						
Current liabilities:							
2130	Current contract liabilities (note 4 and 6(l))	\$ 110,487	7	\$ 112,236	7	\$ 147,971	8
2200	Other payable (note 4, 6(b), 6(h), 6(l), 6(m), 6(o) and 7))	295,641	17	322,503	19	258,437	15
2216	Dividend payable (note 6(j))	260,217	15	-	-	296,739	17
2355	Current lease liabilities (note 4, 6(g), 6(n) and 6(o))	17,647	1	28,535	2	48,328	3
2399	Other current liabilities-other	3,926	-	954	-	3,808	-
	Total current liabilities	687,918	40	464,228	28	755,283	43
Non-current liabilities:							
2527	Non-current contract liabilities (note 4 and note 6(l))	6,372	-	2,768	-	3,928	-
2551	Non-current defined benefit liabilities (note 4 and 6(h))	-	-	2,025	-	2,038	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (note 4 and 6(i))	13,535	1	13,305	1	15,286	1
2613	Non-current lease liabilities (note 4, 6(g), 6(n) and 6(o))	12,253	1	13,971	1	23,165	1
	Total non-current liabilities	32,160	2	32,069	2	44,417	2
	Total liabilities	720,078	42	496,297	30	799,700	45
Shares (note 6(j)):							
3110	Ordinary shares	456,522	27	456,522	27	456,522	26
		456,522	27	456,522	27	456,522	26
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	15	257,786	15	224,132	13
3320	Special reserve	10,537	-	10,537	1	10,537	1
3351	Unappropriated retained earnings	182,418	11	364,995	22	172,455	9
		450,741	26	633,318	38	407,124	23
Other equity:							
3490	Other equity-other	19,306	1	8,614	1	29,347	2
	Equity attributable to owners of parent	994,046	58	1,165,931	70	960,470	55
	Total equity	994,046	58	1,165,931	70	960,470	55
	Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,714,124	100	\$ 1,662,228	100	\$ 1,760,170	100

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

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

INSYDE SOFTWARE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, except earnings per share)

Code		For the three months ended March 31			
		2026		2025	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4110	Operating revenues (note 4, 6(l) and 14)	\$ 438,822	100	\$ 406,978	100
5000	Operating costs	103,287	24	108,851	27
	Gross profit from operations	335,535	76	298,127	73
	Operating expenses (notes 4, 6, 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	35,520	8	30,270	7
6200	Administrative expenses	52,690	12	58,270	14
6300	Research and development expenses	150,550	34	128,541	32
		238,760	54	217,081	53
	Net operating income	96,775	22	81,046	20
	Non-operating income and expenses (note 6(g), 6(n), and 6(o):				
7100	Interest income	4,174	1	6,056	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net	5,237	1	11,691	3
7050	Finance costs	(235)	-	(436)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	9,176	2	17,311	4
7900	Profit before income tax	105,951	24	98,357	24
7951	Less: income tax expenses (note 4 and 6(i))	28,311	6	20,702	5
	Profit	77,640	18	77,655	19
8300	Other comprehensive income:				
8310	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	0	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361	Exchange differences on translation to foreign financial statements	10,692	2	6,393	2
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	10,692	2	6,393	2
8300	Other comprehensive income, net of tax:	10,692	2	-	-
8500	Total comprehensive income	88,332	20	84,048	2
	Profit (loss) attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	77,640	18	77,655	19
8620	Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
		77,640	18	77,655	19
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	88,332	20	84,048	21
8720	Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
		88,332	20	84,048	21
	Earnings per share (expressed in dollars) (note 4 and note 6(k))				
9750	Basic earnings per share		1.70		1.70
9850	Diluted earnings per share		1.69		1.69

(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 three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	Share capital		Retained earnings				Other equity	Total equity
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total	Exchange differences	
							on translation of foreign financial statements	
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 three months ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	77,655	77,655	-	77,655
Other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,393	6,393
Comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	77,655	77,655	6,393	84,048
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(296,739)	(296,739)	-	(296,739)
Balance on March 31, 2025	456,522	67,477	224,132	10,537	172,455	407,124	29,347	960,470
Balance on January 1, 2026	\$ 456,522	67,477	257,786	10,537	364,995	633,318	8,614	1,165,931
Profit for the three months ended March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	77,640	77,640	-	77,640
Other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,692	10,692
Comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	77,640	77,640	10,692	88,332
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(260,217)	(260,217)	-	(260,217)
Balance on March 31, 2026	\$ 456,522	67,477	257,786	10,537	182,418	450,741	19,306	994,046

(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 three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	\$ 105,951	\$ 98,357
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	15,380	16,587
Amortization expense	2,106	2,190
Finance costs	235	436
Interest income	(4,174)	(6,056)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	52	9
Gains on financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss	(180)	-
Gain on lease modification	(8)	-
Other	(2,025)	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	11,386	13,166
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	(55,479)	(13,466)
Prepayments	(6,396)	(10,461)
Other current assets	1,579	2,972
Contract liabilities	1,855	27,795
Other payable	(39,833)	(44,223)
Other current liabilities-other	2,972	3,033
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(83,916)	(21,184)
Cash inflow generated from operations	22,035	77,173
Interest received	4,269	6,054
Income taxes paid	19,534	(15,226)
Net cash flows from operating activities	45,838	68,001
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	50,279	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(186,329)	(1,911)
Refundable deposit	348	(74)
Prepayments	(69)	0
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,857)	(1,974)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(137,628)	(3,959)
Payment of lease liabilities	(12,650)	(12,522)
Interest paid	(235)	(436)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(12,885)	(12,958)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	10,625	6,332
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(94,050)	57,416
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,076,805	1,157,491
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 982,755	\$ 1,214,907

(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

March 31, 2026 and 2025

(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’s principal activities comprise the provision of licensed firmware, platform security technologies, and system management solutions to global computer-related enterprises, along with customized engineering services. Its offerings are utilized across a broad range of devices including personal computers, servers, and various information devices. 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 May 11, 2026.

(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, 2026:

- 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”

(b) 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 note : On September 25, 2025, the FSC issued a press release announcing that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 beginning in 2028. Entities that need to adopt the new standard earlier may do with the endorsement of the FSC.

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” and amendments to IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”

(4) Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(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 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	Description			Description
			March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	
The Company	Clean Slate Ltd.	Obtain foreign intellectual property and investment holding	100%	100%	100%	Founded in November 1998. As of March 31, 2026, 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 March 31, 2026, 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 March 31, 2026, 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. Except for foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, income and expenses are translated into the functional currency at the average exchange rate for the period. Any resulting 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.

2) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above (e.g. financial assets held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis) are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. Trade receivables that the Group intends to sell immediately or in the near term are measured at FVTPL; however, they are included in the 'trade receivables' line item. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are 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.

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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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).

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.

(p) 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.

(q) 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:

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the Regulations and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed by the FSC requires management is required 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 to ensure consistency with the Group's risk management practices and its climate-related commitments. 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

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	406	398	408
Demand deposits	100,105	75,703	49,796
Foreign currency deposits	539,849	495,695	515,045
Cash equivalents	342,395	505,009	649,658
Total	982,755	1,076,805	1,214,907

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 and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:			
Non-derivative financial assets	-	50,099	-
Beneficiary certificates			
Financial liabilities held for trading (presented under other payables)			
Non-hedging derivative instruments	42	41	-
Forward exchange contracts			

The forward foreign exchange contracts held by the Group are measured based on the repurchase rate quoted by the counterparty bank on the balance sheet date. The resulting gains or losses on valuation are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the current period.

Derivative financial instruments are entered into to hedge foreign exchange risk arising from operating activities; however, hedge accounting is not applied. Details of derivative financial instruments classified as financial assets and liabilities held for trading by the Group are as follows:

Not held for trading – Not designated as hedging instruments Forward foreign exchange contracts in USD		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Total notional amount of outstanding contracts	USD (in thousands)	389	865	-
	New Taiwan dollars (in thousands)	12,233	27,066	-
Contract maturity date		2026.04.13	2026.01.23	-

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

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables from operating activities	271,931	216,452	229,496
Less: Loss allowance	(578)	(578)	(578)
Net amount	271,353	215,874	228,918

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, 2026	13,423	47,944	98,470	56,080	215,917
	Additions	-	-	738	229	967
	Transfer in	-	-	1,415	-	1,415
	Disposal	-	-	(163)	-	(163)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	229	51	280
	Balance on March 31, 2026	13,423	47,944	100,689	56,360	218,416
	Balance on January 1, 2025	13,423	47,944	78,825	55,998	196,190
	Additions	-	-	1,911	-	1,911
	Transfer in	-	-	86	-	86
	Disposal	-	-	(45)	-	(45)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	152	35	187

		Lands	Buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Leasehold improvements	Total
	Balance on March 31, 2025	13,423	47,944	80,929	56,033	198,329
Accumulated depreciation	Balance on January 1, 2026	-	2,788	67,118	55,809	125,715
	Depreciation	-	521	2,439	166	3,126
	Disposal	-	-	(111)	-	(111)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	182	47	229
	Balance on March 31, 2026	-	3,309	69,628	56,022	128,959
	Balance on January 1, 2025	-	703	55,616	54,901	111,220
	Depreciation	-	521	3,355	293	4,169
	Disposal	-	-	(36)	-	(36)
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	114	26	140
	Balance on March 31, 2025	-	1,224	59,049	55,220	115,493
Carrying amounts	Balance on March 31, 2026	13,423	44,635	31,061	338	89,457
	Balance on December 31, 2025	13,423	45,156	31,352	271	90,202
	Balance on March 31, 2025	13,423	46,720	21,880	813	82,836

For operational needs, the Group entered into an agreement on January 13, 2026 to purchase the real estate in Taipei for its office use at the amount of \$608,880 thousand. As of March 31, 2026, the Group has paid \$185,143 thousand for the property and related registration fees, which were recognized as prepayments for property acquisition under property, plant and equipment.

(e) Right-of-use Assets

	January 1, 2026	Additions	Less	Effect of movements in exchange rates	March 31, 2026
Cost	154,751	-	1,458	850	154,143
Accumulated depreciation	113,197	12,254	1,083	429	124,797
Carrying amounts	41,554	(12,254)	375	421	29,346

	January 1, 2025	Additions	Less	Effect of movements in exchange rates	March 31, 2025
Cost	145,120	12,203	3,551	533	154,305
Accumulated depreciation	75,341	12,418	3,551	321	84,529
Carrying amounts	69,779	(215)	-	212	69,776

(f) Intangible assets

		Trademarks	Patents	Computer software—internally developed	Computer software—purchased	Total
Cost	Balance on January 1, 2026	300	366,236	74,479	59,687	500,702
	Additions	-	-	-	1,857	1,857
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	855	-	113	968
	Balance on December 31, 2025	300	367,091	74,479	61,657	503,527
	Balance on January 1, 2025	281	366,620	74,479	57,711	499,091
	Additions	19	-	-	1,955	1,974
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	615	-	103	718
	Balance on March 31, 2025	300	367,235	74,479	59,769	501,783
Accumulated amortization	Balance on January 1, 2026	275	334,933	74,479	56,567	466,254
	Amortization	1	1,167	-	938	2,106
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	855	-	90	945
	Balance on March 31, 2026	276	336,955	74,479	57,595	469,305
	Balance on January 1, 2025	270	332,824	74,479	54,317	461,890
	Amortization	1	1,109	-	1,080	2,190
	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	615	-	75	690
	Balance on March 31, 2025	271	334,548	74,479	55,472	464,770
Carrying amounts	Balance on March 31, 2026	24	30,136	-	4,062	34,222
	Balance on December 31, 2025	25	31,303	-	3,120	34,448
	Balance on March 31, 2025	29	32,687	-	4,297	37,013

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income		For the three months ended March 31	For the three months ended March 31
		2026	2025
The amortization of intangible assets	Operating expenses	2,106	2,190
Research and development expenses, related to internally developed intangible assets	Operating expenses	150,550	128,541

(g) Lease liabilities

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	17,647	28,535	48,328

Non-current lease liabilities	12,253	13,971	23,165
Total	29,900	42,506	71,493

		For the three months ended March 31	For the three months ended March 31
		2025	2024
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Interest expense	235	436
Consolidated statements of cash flows	Payment of lease liabilities	12,885	12,958

On March 31, 2026, 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 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 March 31	For the three months ended March 31
	2025	2026
Selling expenses	462	413
Administrative expenses	1,118	1,106
Research and development expenses	9,002	8,655
Total	10,582	10,174

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

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Employee benefit liability (Accrued for the current period)	13,053	51,180	13,396
Employee benefit liability (Unpaid accrued from previous period)	51,180	-	56,575

Compensated absences payable	12,694	12,694	12,694
Total	76,927	63,874	82,665

(i) Income taxes

(i) Income taxes

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Current tax expense:		
Current period	23,094	18,515
Adjustment for prior periods	2,338	-
Subtotal current tax expense	25,432	18,515
Deferred tax expense:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,879	2,187
Subtotal deferred tax expense	2,879	2,187
Income tax expense from continuing operations	28,311	20,702

There were no recognized income tax expenses (income) under other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and 2025.

(ii) Income tax rate:

- 1) For entities subject to the Income Tax Act of the Republic of China for the year 2026 and 2025, 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%.

(iii) The Group's tax returns for the years through 2023 have been approved by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(j) Capital and other equity

(i) Ordinary Shares

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
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	45,652

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.

(ii) Capital surplus

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
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	2025	2024
Date	Date of meeting	2026.03.05 (Board of Directors)	2025.05.23 (Shareholders' Meeting)
Amount per share	Cash	5.7	6.5
	Shares	-	-
	Amount per share	5.7	6.5
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholder	Cash (thousand)	260,217	296,739
	Shares (thousand)	-	-
	Total	260,217	296,739

(k) Earnings per share

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2026	2025
Basic earnings per share:		
Profits of the Company for the year	77,640	77,655
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	45,652	45,652
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1.70	1.70
Diluted earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (diluted)	77,640	77,655
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	45,652	45,652
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares — Effect of employee share bonus	329	300
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	45,981	45,952
Diluted earnings per share	1.69	1.69

(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(c) and 14(d).

(ii) Contract balances

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025 (January 1, 2026)	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	271,931	216,452	229,496
Less: allowance for impairment	(578)	(578)	(578)
Total	271,353	215,874	228,918
Current contract liabilities	110,487	112,236	147,971
Non-current contract liabilities	6,372	2,768	3,928
Contract liabilities — Licensing service	116,859	115,004	151,899
The amount of revenue recognized was transferred from contractual liabilities in the respective years.	For the three months ended March 31		For the three months ended March 31
	2026		2025
	50,412		52,607

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

(m) Remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors

On May 23, 2025, the Company's shareholders' meeting resolved to amend the Articles of Incorporation. Pursuant to the amended Articles of Incorporation, when the Company has profits for the year, no more than 3% of the profits shall be appropriated as directors' and supervisors' remuneration, and 10% to 15% of the profits shall be appropriated as employees' remuneration. Of the employees' remuneration so appropriated, no less than 2% shall be distributed to non-managerial employees. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profits shall first be reserved to offset such deficits.

Operating expenses	For the three months ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Employees' remuneration	13,053	13,396
Directors' and Supervisors' Remuneration	2,611	2,679
Total	15,664	16,075

The estimated amounts mentioned above are based on the net profit before tax without the remunerations to employees, directors and supervisors of each respective ending period, multiplied by the percentage of the compensation to employees, directors and supervisors, 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 2025 and 2024. Relevant information is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

(n) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Bank deposit interest income	4,174	6,056

(ii) Other gains and losses

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Foreign currency exchange (losses) gains	2,895	11,235
(Losses) gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(52)	(9)
Reversal of provision for employee benefits recognized as income	2,025	-
Other	369	465
Total	5,237	11,691

(iii) Finance costs

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Interest expense (Lease liabilities)	(235)	(436)

(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	March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025			March 31, 2025		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
USD	4,624	31.95	147,728	3,754	31.38	117,785	5,267	33.15	174,596
JPY	18,366	0.1986	3,648	13,315	0.1988	2,647	17,955	0.2207	3,963
CNY	314	4.608	1,445	1,665	4.476	7,453	3,973	4.55	18,078
Financial liabilities Monetary items									
Currency	March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025			March 31, 2025		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
USD	12	31.95	380	13	31.38	408	259	33.15	8,580
CNY	1,191	4.608	5,486	1,021	4.476	4,569	1,378	4.55	6,268
Financial assets and liabilities, net		146,955		122,908		181,789			

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 March 31	For the three months ended March 31
	2026	2025
Foreign currency exchange gains – including realized and unrealized portions	2,895	11,235

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 March 31, 2026, and 2025, 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 March 31, 2026 and 2025, 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 three months ended March 31	2026	(1,176)	1,176
		2025	(1,454)	1,454

(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 outstanding trade receivables and the number of customers are as follows.

		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	% of balance	58%	58%	59%
	Aggregated number of customers in the above ratio	10	11	9

The aging analyses of trade receivables was determined as follows:

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance provision	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance provision	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance provision
Current	244,190	-	190,063	-	183,794	-
1 to 90 days past due	23,417	-	21,689	-	38,414	-
Over 90 days past due	4,324	(578)	4,700	(578)	7,288	(578)
Total	271,931	(578)	216,452	(578)	229,496	(578)

As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, 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
March 31, 2026						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other payables	295,641	295,641	226,088	25,035	44,518	-
Dividends Payable	260,217	260,217	260,217	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	29,900	30,696	13,957	4,150	6,622	5,967

Total	585,758	586,554	500,262	29,185	51,140	5,967
December 31, 2025						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other payables	322,503	322,503	214,042	108,461	-	-
Lease liabilities	42,506	43,521	25,149	3,988	7,100	7,284
Total	365,009	366,024	239,191	112,449	7,100	7,284
March 31, 2025						
Non derivative financial liabilities						
Other payables	258,437	258,437	208,918	24,929	24,590	-
Dividends Payable	296,739	296,739	296,739	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	71,493	73,121	25,347	24,074	15,287	8,413
Total	626,669	628,297	531,004	49,003	39,877	8,413

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
March 31, 2026					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	982,755	-	-	-	
Trade receivables	271,353	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	5,980	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposit	13,822	-	-	-	-
Total	1,273,910	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Other payable	295,641	42	-	-	42
Dividends payable	260,217				
Lease liabilities	29,900	-	-	-	-
Total	585,758	42	-	-	42
December 31, 2025					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,076,805	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	50,099	50,099	-	-	50,099
Trade receivables	215,874	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	5,980	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposit	14,170	-	-	-	-
Total	1,362,928	50,099	-	-	50,099
Financial liabilities					
Other payable	322,503	41	-	-	41
Lease liabilities	42,506	-	-	-	-
Total	365,009	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2025					
Financial assets					

Cash and cash equivalents	1,214,907	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	228,918	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	5,980	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposit	13,383	-	-	-	-
Total	1,463,188	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Other payable	258,437	-	-	-	-
Dividends payable	296,739	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	71,493	-	-	-	-
Total	626,669	-	-	-	-

- 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
- The Group determines valuation inputs by considering analyses of the financial position and operating results of the investees, recent transaction prices, quoted prices of related equity instruments in inactive markets, quoted prices of similar instruments in active markets, and valuation multiples of comparable companies. Valuation model inputs and data are updated periodically, together with any other necessary fair value adjustments, are updated periodically, to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.
- 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.

6) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement.

The Group's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include net trade receivables, other current financial assets, refundable deposits, notes payable and other payables. The price of the financial assets and liabilities is based on the contract transaction or other routine business activities, whereby the price is agreed by both parties to the transaction, and the fair value has only a single significant unobservable input. Capital management

(p) Capital management

The Group is in a highly labor and intellectual property-intensive industry. In addition to cash and cash equivalents and intangible assets, the Group does not hold tangible assets such as land and inventories that can be easily used for financing. Therefore, the Group primarily operates with its own funds. The proportion of equity has generally been maintained at approximately 60% ~ 70%. 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, labor and management service, and payment was as follows:

Associates	Transaction amount		Other payables		
	For the three months ended March 31		March 31	December 31	March 31
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2025
Professional Computer Technology Limited					
Management service	690	710	725	712	716
Commission	7,903	6,587	9,593	14,389	7,466
Testing equipment	118	-	-		-
Silicon Professional Tech. (China) Ltd.					
Other expense	0	20	0	21	22
Total	8,711	7,317	10,318	15,122	8,204

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 March 31	
	2026	2025
Short-term employee benefits	26,513	27,921
Post-employment benefits	163	198
Termination benefits	1,550	-
Total	28,226	28,119

(8) Assets pledged as security

Assets pledged as security	Balance sheet	Liabilities secured by pledges	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
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.) Major contract

Due to business expansion and team growth, the currently leased office space is no longer sufficient to meet the Company's operational needs. In line with the Company's commitment to deepening its market presence and ensuring sustainable operations, the Board of Directors resolved on January 8, 2026 to approve the acquisition of a presale real estate property.

The purchase agreement was executed on January 13, 2026, with a total contract price of \$608,880 thousand. The payment schedule and amounts are as follows:

Unit : NTD (in thousands)

Payment Date	Amounts paid in each period	Outstanding amount as of the report issuance date
2026.01.15	170,350	438,530
2026.02.25	12,320	426,210
2026.05.08	18,270	407,940

The remaining balance will be financed through bank borrowings secured by the property.

The detailed terms of the mortgage loan are currently under negotiation.

(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:

		For the three months ended March 31							
		2026				2025			
By item	By function	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expense	Total	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expense	Total
Employee benefits									
Salary		20,473	28,675	196,074	245,222	16,861	30,515	185,114	232,490
Labor and health insurance		1,324	3,382	16,005	20,711	1,018	4,558	14,212	19,788

Pension	462	1,118	9,002	10,582	413	1,106	8,655	10,174
Others	213	738	4,814	5,765	106	851	4,620	5,577
Depreciation	784	2,742	11,854	15,380	812	3,465	12,310	16,587
Amortization	10	939	1,157	2,106	10	1,025	1,155	2,190

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
March 31, 2026	711	7	718
December 31, 2025	678	7	685
March 31 2025	682	6	688

(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) Material s held as of March 31, 2026 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): None.
- (iv) Information regarding related-party purchases and/or sales exceeding NT\$100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: 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 three months ended March 31, 2026			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	% of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Insyde Software Inc.	1	Sales revenue	27,384	Based on contract	6.24%
0			1	Service expenses	380		0.09%
0			1	Trade receivables	10,655		-
0			1	Other receivables	10,755		-
0			1	Other payables	380		-
0		Insyde Software LTD.	1	Sales revenue	68		0.02%
0			1	Commission expense	5,345		1.22%
0			1	Other payables	5,486		-
1	Insyde Software	Insyde Software	3	Commission expense	40		0.01%

1	Inc.	LTD	3	Other payables	85		-
1		The Company	2	Administrative Expenses	95		0.02%

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 nine months ended March 31, 2026 (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 March 31, 2026			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	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%	485,319	27,459	27,459	Subsidiaries of the Company
"	Insyde Software LTD.	China Shanghai	Sale of software and information services	USD5,500	USD5,500	-	100.00%	88,195	13,534	13,534	"
Clean Slate Ltd.	Insyde Software Inc.	State of Delaware USA	Sale of software and service rendered	USD 435	USD 435	1	100.00%	484,345	27,459	27,459	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	13,534	100%	13,534	88,195	-

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 March 31, 2026	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
169,045 (USD5,500)	USD5,500	596,428 (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 nine months ended March 31, 2026 (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 March 31, 2026						
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	288,449	109,173	41,200	-	-	438,822
Intersegment revenues	27,452	380	5,385	-	(33,217)	-
Interest revenue	1,244	2,916	14	-	-	4,174
Total revenue	317,145	112,469	46,599	-	(33,217)	442,996
Reportable segment of profit or loss	77,640	27,459	13,534	27,459	(68,452)	77,640
For the three months ended March 31, 2025						
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	280,726	99,533	26,719	-	-	406,978
Intersegment revenues	51,435	559	6,550	-	(58,544)	-
Interest revenue	2,330	3,705	21	-	-	6,056
Total revenue	334,491	103,797	33,290	-	(58,544)	413,034
Reportable segment of profit or loss	77,655	6,031	1,613	6,031	(13,675)	77,655
Reportable segment assets:						
March 31, 2026	1,614,516	579,961	119,545	485,319	(1,085,217)	1,714,124
December 31, 2025	1,567,921	528,342	107,962	449,422	(991,419)	1,662,228
March 31 2025	1,662,781	512,333	95,426	402,940	(913,310)	1,760,170

(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 March 31			
	2026		2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Taiwan	224,126	51	202,663	50
U.S.A	108,137	25	100,730	25
China	99,872	23	94,018	23
Other	6,687	1	9,567	2

Total	438,822	100	406,978	100
--------------	----------------	------------	----------------	------------

(d) Product information

	For the three months ended March 31			
	2026		2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
InsydeH2O [®]	363,481	83	338,821	83
Supervyse [®]	75,341	17	68,157	17
Total	438,822	100	406,978	100

(e) Major customers

Customers' generation over 10% of total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	For the three months ended March 31			
	2026		2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer G	73,333	17	82,715	20
Customer C	45,781	10	32,041	8
Total	119,114	27	114,756	28