

Leo Systems, Inc.

**Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Leo Systems, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Leo Systems, Inc. (the “Company”), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 is stated as follows:

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 4, revenue from maintenance services by the Company is recognized based on the status of the completion of the contracts or when the obligations of completed services are fulfilled. After performing analytical procedures on this revenue, we realized that the gross margin of the maintenance revenue is relatively higher. Management may face pressure to meet projected business targets, and as such, the recognition of this revenue was considered a key audit matter.

We understood and tested the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal controls with respect to revenue recognition and accounting policy. We verified the consistency of work orders, work records and receipts with the accounting treatment for sales of goods and the policy on revenue recognition. We sampled the revenues from the above services to confirm that revenue transactions had indeed occurred and been met in accordance with the accounting standards.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including management and the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chih-Yi Chang and Wen-Yea, Shyu.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 14, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024		2023	
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 742,348	20	\$ 475,062	16
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, 7 and 31)	200,092	5	100,000	4
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4, 8 and 31)	8,030	-	11,820	-
Notes and accounts receivable, net (Notes 4 and 9)	981,932	26	805,957	28
Notes and accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 9 and 32)	30,134	1	49,290	2
Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	722,370	19	256,446	9
Other financial assets (Notes 4 and 10)	46,040	1	94,824	3
Other current assets (Note 16)	<u>54,075</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>37,904</u>	<u>1</u>
Total current assets	<u>2,785,021</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>1,831,303</u>	<u>63</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4, 8 and 31)	44,153	1	35,188	1
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	305,924	8	311,331	11
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13 and 33)	63,614	2	67,137	2
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	29,130	1	43,487	2
Computer software (Note 4)	982	-	1,546	-
Goodwill (Notes 4 and 15)	94,746	3	94,746	3
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 26)	270	-	1,189	-
Refundable deposits (Notes 16 and 32)	316,665	8	370,959	13
Finance lease receivables - non-current (Notes 4 and 10)	97,195	3	146,880	5
Other assets - non-current (Notes 16 and 33)	<u>7,666</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,839</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>960,345</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1,078,302</u>	<u>37</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,745,366</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,909,605</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Notes and accounts payable (Note 17)	\$ 1,747,678	47	\$ 886,969	31
Accounts payable - related parties (Note 32)	10,179	-	15,688	1
Other payables (Note 18)	200,034	5	189,904	7
Other payables - related parties (Note 32)	511	-	501	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	10,489	-	13,295	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 14 and 32)	14,706	1	14,023	-
Other current liabilities (Note 18)	<u>224,075</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>242,481</u>	<u>8</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>2,207,672</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1,362,861</u>	<u>47</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	18,949	1	18,949	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 14 and 32)	15,417	-	30,123	1
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 19)	52,531	1	57,618	2
Guarantee deposits	<u>1,390</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,390</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>88,287</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>108,080</u>	<u>4</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,295,959</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>1,470,941</u>	<u>51</u>
EQUITY (Note 20)				
Share capital	912,711	25	891,481	30
Capital collected in advance	465	-	2,408	-
Capital surplus	43,472	1	20,259	1
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	202,756	6	184,371	6
Special reserve	41,254	1	63,671	2
Unappropriated earnings	239,406	6	273,757	10
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	480	-	(971)	-
Unrealized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>8,863</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,688</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>1,449,407</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,438,664</u>	<u>49</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,745,366</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,909,605</u>	<u>100</u>

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

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 21 and 32)	\$ 3,677,175	100	\$ 3,248,817	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 22, 23 and 32)	<u>3,075,198</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>2,627,223</u>	<u>81</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>601,977</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>621,594</u>	<u>19</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 9, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 32)				
Selling and marketing expenses	309,071	8	307,708	9
General and administrative expenses	109,703	3	112,808	4
Research and development expenses	40,826	1	40,022	1
Expected credit loss (gain)	<u>2,081</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,151)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>461,681</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>441,387</u>	<u>13</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>140,296</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>180,207</u>	<u>6</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income	11,984	-	18,762	-
Other income (Notes 29 and 32)	21,812	1	24,436	1
Other gains and losses (Note 32)	(4,969)	-	(2,747)	-
Finance costs (Note 32)	(387)	-	(4,387)	-
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates (Note 12)	<u>2,996</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,991</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>31,436</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>48,055</u>	<u>1</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	171,732	5	228,262	7
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 26)	<u>(26,109)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(39,815)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>145,623</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>188,447</u>	<u>6</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 19)	4,639	-	(5,749)	-
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,175	-	25,896	-

(Continued)

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 26)	\$ <u>(928)</u>	<u>-</u>	\$ <u>1,150</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>8,886</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,297</u>	<u>-</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 20)				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	<u>1,451</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(762)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>10,337</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,535</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	\$ <u>155,960</u>	<u>4</u>	\$ <u>208,982</u>	<u>6</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 27)				
From continuing operations				
Basic	\$ <u>1.61</u>		\$ <u>2.12</u>	
Diluted	\$ <u>1.57</u>		\$ <u>2.05</u>	

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

(Concluded)

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share Capital	Capital Collected in Advance	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Other Equity		Total Equity
				Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	\$ 882,301	\$ 209	\$ 15,494	\$ 155,266	\$ 45,196	\$ 359,654	\$ (209)	\$ (22,208)	\$ 1,435,703
Appropriation of 2022 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	29,105	-	(29,105)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	18,475	(18,475)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(222,165)	-	-	(222,165)
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in the subsidiary	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	102
Issuance of stock from exercise of employee share options	9,180	2,199	4,663	-	-	-	-	-	16,042
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	188,447	-	-	188,447
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year ended December 31, 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,599)</u>	<u>(762)</u>	<u>25,896</u>	<u>20,535</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>183,848</u>	<u>(762)</u>	<u>25,896</u>	<u>208,982</u>
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	891,481	2,408	20,259	184,371	63,671	273,757	(971)	3,688	1,438,664
Appropriation of 2023 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	18,385	-	(18,385)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(22,417)	22,417	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(187,717)	-	-	(187,717)
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in the subsidiary	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	95
Changes in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	49
Issuance of stock from exercise of employee share options	21,230	(1,943)	23,069	-	-	-	-	-	42,356
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	145,623	-	-	145,623
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,711</u>	<u>1,451</u>	<u>5,175</u>	<u>10,337</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,334</u>	<u>1,451</u>	<u>5,175</u>	<u>155,960</u>
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	<u>\$ 912,711</u>	<u>\$ 465</u>	<u>\$ 43,472</u>	<u>\$ 202,756</u>	<u>\$ 41,254</u>	<u>\$ 239,406</u>	<u>\$ 480</u>	<u>\$ 8,863</u>	<u>\$ 1,449,407</u>

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

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	\$ 171,732	\$ 228,262
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	18,853	32,880
Amortization expense	577	114
Expected credit loss (gain) recognized on accounts receivable	2,081	(19,151)
Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(92)	-
Finance costs	387	4,387
Interest income	(11,984)	(18,762)
Dividend income	(144)	(99)
Compensation costs of employee share options	1,866	3,230
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates	(2,996)	(11,991)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1)	375
Gain on lease modification	-	(13)
Gain on financial assets disposal	(967)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes and accounts receivable	(178,250)	1,792,886
Notes and accounts receivable - related parties	19,350	2,625
Inventories	(465,924)	159,618
Other current assets	(16,078)	27,092
Other financial assets	(3,956)	483
Finance lease receivables	102,425	39,635
Notes and accounts payable	860,709	(1,141,544)
Notes and accounts payable - related parties	(5,509)	14,323
Other payables	10,130	(29,048)
Other payables - related parties	10	-
Other current liabilities	(18,406)	117,821
Net defined benefit liabilities	(448)	(514)
Cash generated from operations	483,365	1,202,609
Interest received	11,891	18,749
Interest paid	(387)	(4,387)
Income tax paid	(28,924)	(72,801)
Net cash generated from operating activities	465,945	1,144,170
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(200,000)	(100,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	100,967	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,022)	(4,687)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	50	734
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	54,294	(18,487)
Payments for intangible assets	(13)	(1,417)
		(Continued)

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Increase in other assets - non-current	\$ (1,827)	\$ (1,495)
Dividend received from associates	<u>10,142</u>	<u>23,728</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(37,409)</u>	<u>(101,624)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in short-term borrowings	-	(550,000)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(14,023)	(14,755)
Dividends paid	(187,717)	(222,165)
Proceeds from exercise of employee share options	<u>40,490</u>	<u>12,812</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(161,250)</u>	<u>(774,108)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	267,286	268,438
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>475,062</u>	<u>206,624</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 742,348</u>	<u>\$ 475,062</u>

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

(Concluded)

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

History and Operation of the Parent Company

The Company was incorporated in September 1985 under the Company Law of the Republic of China and is mainly engaged in the sales of information software and hardware products, software planning and design, computer hardware maintenance services, and system integration. The head office is located in Neihu District, Taipei City, Taiwan, with branch offices in Kaohsiung City and Taichung City, Taiwan, and a warehouse in Linkou District, New Taipei City, Taiwan.

Shares of the Company were approved for public listing by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Ministry of Finance on September 30, 1999 and officially listed on the Mainboard Market of Taipei Exchange (formerly known as Gre Tai Securities Market) for trading on November 26 of the same year.

In order to consolidate resources and enhance the economic scale and competitiveness of its operations, on August 28, 2007, the shareholders' meeting approved the merger with Public Power Systems Corporation, Dai-Sheng Technology Corporation and SuperNet Technology Corporation, the Company was the surviving company. After this consolidation, the Company added professional services in computerization, automation and system integration for the financial and manufacturing industries and Internet application marketing.

The functional currency of financial statements of Leo System, Inc. presented in New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors of Leo and authorized for issue on March 5, 2025.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

- b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2025

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

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

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

1) Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

The amendments stipulate that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. An entity shall estimate the spot exchange rate at a measurement date when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. In this situation, the Company shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

2) Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including:

- a) If a financial asset contains a contingent feature that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions), the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if,
 - In all possible scenarios (before and after the occurrence of a contingent event), the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and

- In all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.
- b) To clarify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.
- c) To clarify that the characteristics of contractually linked instruments include a prioritization of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool between the tranches.

The Company is continuously assessing whether to apply the amendments earlier.

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

- c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" - the amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027

Note: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

1) IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

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

- Items of income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.

- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company labels items as “other” only if it cannot find a more informative label.
 - Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Group as a whole, the Company shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.
- 2) Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendments mainly stipulate that, when settling a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, the Company can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the Company has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The Company having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The Company having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

The Company shall apply the amendments retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

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

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

- a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- c. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When preparing these financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries and associates. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates and the related equity items, as appropriate, in these financial statements.

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

- a. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and
- c. Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorized for issue; and
- c. Liabilities for which the Company does not have the substantial right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

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

For the purposes of presenting financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

Investments in Subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity) that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

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

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss. When the Company acquires a subsidiary that does not constitute a business, the Company appropriately allocates the cost of acquisition to the Company's share of the amounts of the identifiable assets acquired (including intangible assets) and liabilities assumed, and the transaction does not give rise to goodwill nor gains.

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

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

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

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

Under the equity method, investments in an associate is initially recognized in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. In addition, the Company recognizes the changes in the share of the equity of associates.

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

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

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

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

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which it ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is measured at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as "cash-generating units") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then pro rata to the other assets of the unit based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the Company disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation which is disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life is assumed to be zero unless the Company expects to dispose of the intangible asset before the end of its economic life. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets and Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

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

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

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

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

Financial Instruments

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

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

a. Financial assets

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

1) Measurement categories

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

a) Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 31.

b) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, time deposits with original maturity more than three months, accounts receivable (including related parties) at amortized cost, other receivables and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

- i. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii. Financial assets that are not credit impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets starting from the next reporting periods following the credit impairment.

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

c) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables), investments in equity instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, finance lease receivables, as well as contract assets.

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

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

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account, except for investments in equity instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

3) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

b. Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c. Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

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

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Revenue Recognition

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

For contracts entered into with the same customer (or related parties of the customer) at or near the same time, those contracts are accounted for as a single contract if the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective.

For contracts where the period between the date on which the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

a. Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue and accounts receivable are recognized when the goods are sold and the customer assumes the right to set the price, use of the goods, primary responsibility for reselling, and obsolescence risk of the goods.

b. Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from product design and licensing services is recognized when the performance obligations of services are fulfilled.

Leasing

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

a. The Company as lessor

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

b. The Company as lessee

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

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

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Government Grants

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

Government grants related to income are recognized in other income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs that the grants intend to compensate.

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

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

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

b. Retirement benefits

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

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

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

Share-based Payment Arrangements

The fair value at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments granted to employees is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - share-based payment. The share-based payment is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately. The grant date of the Company issued ordinary shares for cash which are reserved for employees is the date on which the employees are informed.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimate is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - share-based payment.

The share-based arrangements granted by the parent company to employees of its subsidiary, settled with equity instruments of the parent company, is considered as capital injection into the subsidiary. These arrangements are measured at fair value on the grant date, recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary over the vesting period, and are correspondingly adjusted against the capital surplus - share-based payment.

Taxation

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

a. Current tax

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

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

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carryforward and unused tax credits for purchases of machinery, equipment and technology, research and development expenditures, and personnel training expenditures to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

c. Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Cash on hand	\$ 548	\$ 508
Checking accounts and demand deposits	699,108	474,554
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Time deposits	<u>42,692</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 742,348</u>	<u>\$ 475,062</u>

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL - current</u>		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	<u>\$ 200,092</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Current</u>		
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	<u>\$ 8,030</u>	<u>\$ 11,820</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	<u>\$ 44,153</u>	<u>\$ 35,188</u>

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

9. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>At amortized cost</u>		
Notes receivable	\$ 13,600	\$ 6,733
Accounts receivable	978,748	807,365
Accounts receivable - related parties	<u>30,438</u>	<u>49,788</u>
	1,022,786	863,886
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(10,416)	(8,141)
Less: Allowance for impairment loss - related parties	<u>(304)</u>	<u>(498)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,012,066</u>	<u>\$ 855,247</u>

Receivables

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30 to 60 days. In determining the recoverability of receivables, the Company considers any changes in the credit quality of the receivable from the date the credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with entities that have good credit rating and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit rating information is obtained from publicly available financial information or the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The Company applies the approach of lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtor operates and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

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

The details of accounts receivable (including related parties) were as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
0-60 days	\$ 747,080	\$ 845,311
61-90 days	60,182	6,057
91-180 days	51,759	760
181-365 days	102,585	37
Over 365 days	<u>47,580</u>	<u>4,988</u>
	<u>\$ 1,009,186</u>	<u>\$ 857,153</u>

The above aging schedule was based on the date of occurrence.

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivable (including related parties) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	\$ 8,639	\$ 27,790
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	2,081	-
Less: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,151)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 10,720</u>	<u>\$ 8,639</u>

10. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Undiscounted lease payments</u>		
Year 1	\$ 46,982	\$ 100,494
Year 2	63,416	81,028
Year 3	29,021	50,433
Year 4	8,121	18,789
Year 5	<u>-</u>	<u>3,570</u>
	147,540	254,314
Less: Unearned finance income	<u>(9,002)</u>	<u>(13,351)</u>
Lease payments receivable	<u>138,538</u>	<u>240,963</u>
Net investment in lease receivables	<u>\$ 138,538</u>	<u>\$ 240,963</u>
Net investment in leases presented as finance lease receivables		
Within 1 year	\$ 41,343	\$ 94,083
Over 1 year and less than 5 year	<u>97,195</u>	<u>146,880</u>
	<u>\$ 138,538</u>	<u>\$ 240,963</u>

The Company entered into finance lease arrangements for certain storage equipment and these leases are denominated in New Taiwan dollars. The average term of the finance leases is 3 to 5 years and receivables expected to be realized within one year are recognized as other financial assets-current. The interest rates inherent in leases are fixed at the contract dates for the entire term of the lease. The average effective interest rates contracted were approximately 3% per annum both as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company measures the loss allowance for finance lease receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The respective leased equipment served as collateral for the finance lease receivables. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no finance lease receivable was past due. The Company has not recognized a loss allowance for finance lease receivables after taking into consideration the historical default experience and the future prospects of the industries in which the lessees operate, together with the value of collateral held over these finance lease receivables.

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Merchandise	\$ 708,794	\$ 236,470
Borrowed goods	7,656	12,175
Loan product	<u>5,920</u>	<u>7,801</u>
	<u>\$ 722,370</u>	<u>\$ 256,446</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$2,919,268 thousand and \$2,441,016 thousand, respectively, and due to devaluation and obsolescence of inventories were zero both.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the allowance for inventory value decline were \$2,932 thousand both.

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Investment in subsidiaries	\$ 121,380	\$ 126,396
Investment in associates	<u>184,544</u>	<u>184,935</u>
	<u>\$ 305,924</u>	<u>\$ 311,331</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Leo Magic, Inc.	\$ 114,765	\$ 116,324
Unity SmartTech, Inc.	<u>6,615</u>	<u>10,072</u>
	<u>\$ 121,380</u>	<u>\$ 126,396</u>

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

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Leo Magic, Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
Unity SmartTech, Inc.	90.00%	90.00%

The Company received cash dividends from Leo Magic, Inc. with \$2,200 thousand and \$16,500 thousand in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company received cash dividends from Unity SmartTech, Inc. with \$900 thousand in 2024.

The investments were accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments were calculated based on financial statements which have been audited.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Material associates		
Lotrich Information Co., Ltd.	\$ 164,074	\$ 164,859
Associates that are not individually material	<u>20,470</u>	<u>20,076</u>
	<u>\$ 184,544</u>	<u>\$ 184,935</u>

1) Material associates

	% of Ownership	
	December 31	
	2024	2023
Lotrich Information Co., Ltd.	30	30

The Company received cash dividends \$5,224 thousand and \$5,608 thousand, respectively, in accordance with the holding percentage of Lotrich Information Co., Ltd. in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Refer to Table 3 of Note 34 “Information on Investees” for the nature of activities, principal place of business and country of incorporation of the associate.

Summarized financial information of the Company’s material associates is set out below.

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates’ financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards adjusted by the Company for equity accounting purposes.

Lotrich Information Co., Ltd.

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Current assets	\$ 823,089	\$ 1,299,737
Non-current assets	61,614	201,283
Current liabilities	(340,045)	(953,227)
Non-current liabilities	<u>(424)</u>	<u>(943)</u>
Equity	<u>\$ 544,234</u>	<u>\$ 546,850</u>
Proportion of the Company’s ownership	30%	30%
Equity attributable to the Company	\$ 163,270	\$ 164,055
Goodwill	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 164,074</u>	<u>\$ 164,859</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 871,019</u>	<u>\$ 211,445</u>
Net profit for the year	\$ 14,796	\$ 19,347
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 14,796</u>	<u>\$ 19,347</u>

2) Aggregate information of the not individually material associate is set out below:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
The Company's share of:		
Net profit for the year	\$ 2,019	\$ 2,055
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 2,019</u>	<u>\$ 2,055</u>

	December 31	
	2024	2023
GeoIntelligence Systems, Inc.	17.27%	18.13%

On December 18, 2024, GeoIntelligence Systems, Inc. paid employee compensation by its ordinary shares. Thus, the ownership of the Company decreased from 18.13% to 17.27% accordingly.

The Company received cash dividends \$1,674 thousand and \$1,521 thousand in accordance with the holding percentage of GeoIntelligence Systems, Inc. in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The investment was accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments were calculated based on financial statements which have been audited.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Assets used by the Company	\$ 63,614	\$ 67,137
Assets leased under operating leases	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 63,614</u>	<u>\$ 67,137</u>

a. Assets used by the Company

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Machine	Vehicle	Computer	Others	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 48,665	\$ 11,734	\$ 259	\$ 14,469	\$ 14,286	\$ 15,389	\$ 104,802
Additions	-	-	-	2,589	472	1,626	4,687
Disposal	-	-	-	(2,949)	(558)	(1,352)	(4,859)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 48,665</u>	<u>\$ 11,734</u>	<u>\$ 259</u>	<u>\$ 14,109</u>	<u>\$ 14,200</u>	<u>\$ 15,663</u>	<u>\$ 104,630</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ -	\$ 6,893	\$ 259	\$ 7,753	\$ 10,068	\$ 10,833	\$ 35,806
Depreciation	-	255	-	1,810	1,776	1,596	5,437
Disposal	-	-	-	(1,840)	(558)	(1,352)	(3,750)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,148</u>	<u>\$ 259</u>	<u>\$ 7,723</u>	<u>\$ 11,286</u>	<u>\$ 11,077</u>	<u>\$ 37,493</u>
Carrying amount December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 48,665</u>	<u>\$ 4,586</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,386</u>	<u>\$ 2,914</u>	<u>\$ 4,586</u>	<u>\$ 67,137</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 48,665	\$ 11,734	\$ 259	\$ 14,109	\$ 14,200	\$ 15,663	\$ 104,630
Additions	-	-	-	610	308	104	1,022
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(303)	(806)	(1,109)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 48,665</u>	<u>\$ 11,734</u>	<u>\$ 259</u>	<u>\$ 14,719</u>	<u>\$ 14,205</u>	<u>\$ 14,961</u>	<u>\$ 104,543</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 7,148	\$ 259	\$ 7,723	\$ 11,286	\$ 11,077	\$ 37,493
Depreciation	-	255	-	1,551	1,350	1,340	4,496
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(254)	(806)	(1,060)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,403</u>	<u>\$ 259</u>	<u>\$ 9,274</u>	<u>\$ 12,382</u>	<u>\$ 11,611</u>	<u>\$ 40,929</u>
Carrying amount December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 48,665</u>	<u>\$ 4,331</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,445</u>	<u>\$ 1,823</u>	<u>\$ 3,350</u>	<u>\$ 63,614</u>

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	40-47 years
Machine equipment	6 years
Vehicle equipment	7 years
Computer equipment	1-5 years
Others	1-7 years

Please refer to Note 33 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral.

b. Assets leased under operating leases

	Machine Equipment
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 187,220
Additions	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 187,220</u>
	(Continued)

	Machine Equipment
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 174,307
Depreciation	<u>12,913</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 187,220</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ -</u>
	(Concluded)

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

The above items of property, plant and equipment leased under operating leases are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Machine equipment 3 years

14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Buildings	<u>\$ 29,130</u>	<u>\$ 43,487</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,109</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	<u>\$ 14,357</u>	<u>\$ 14,530</u>

Except for the addition and depreciation expense listed above, there was no significant sublease or impairment of the right-of-use assets in 2024 and 2023.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 14,706</u>	<u>\$ 14,023</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 15,417</u>	<u>\$ 30,123</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Buildings	1.00%-2.30%	1.00%-2.30%
c. Other lease information		
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 776	\$ 220
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ (13,624)	\$ (15,511)

The Company leases certain office equipment which qualify as short-term leases and low-value asset leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

15. GOODWILL

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Acquisition cost	\$ 157,913	\$ 157,913
Less: Accumulated impairment	<u>(63,167)</u>	<u>(63,167)</u>
Carrying amount, at end of the year	<u>\$ 94,746</u>	<u>\$ 94,746</u>

On January 1, 2008, the Company merged with Public Power Systems Co., Ltd., Daesung Technology Co., Ltd. and SuperNet Technology Co. The carrying amount of \$157,913 thousand, the value of issued shares by the Company and other related costs deducted from the fair value of the net assets of acquirees, was recognized as goodwill. After assessing the recoverable amount of goodwill, the Company recognized an impairment of \$63,167 thousand related to Da Sheng Technology Co in 2008.

The recoverable amount was determined on the basis of value in use and was estimated based on free cash flow of the Company management estimation for the next five years and was calculated using an annual discount rate of 11.95%.

Based on assessment of the Company management, no further impairment of the above goodwill was identified as of December 31, 2024.

16. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Current</u>		
Prepaid expense	\$ 28,971	\$ 37,904
Excess value-added tax paid	<u>25,104</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 54,075</u>	<u>\$ 37,904</u>
		(Continued)

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Non-current</u>		
Refundable deposits	\$ 316,665	\$ 370,959
Restricted assets (Note 33)	<u>7,666</u>	<u>5,839</u>
	<u>\$ 324,331</u>	<u>\$ 376,798</u>
		(Concluded)

Refundable deposits are mainly paid by the Company for bidding in business expansion and performance bonds paid for winning bids.

Restricted assets mainly consist of the pledge of certificates of deposit to the authority as collateral for performance after winning the bid and the provision of certificates of deposit as collateral for the loan amount, please refer to Note 33.

17. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Notes payable	\$ 40	\$ 115
Accounts payable	<u>1,747,638</u>	<u>886,854</u>
	<u>\$ 1,747,678</u>	<u>\$ 886,969</u>

The average term of payment is three months. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Bonuses	\$ 79,267	\$ 82,396
Remuneration of employees and directors (Note 25)	12,926	17,181
Commission	23,535	21,171
Salaries	19,924	19,675
Others (including rent, transportation and stationery, etc.)	<u>64,382</u>	<u>49,481</u>
	<u>\$ 200,034</u>	<u>\$ 189,904</u>
Other liabilities		
Contract liabilities	\$ 217,121	\$ 235,845
Temporary receipts	3,944	3,513
Others	<u>3,010</u>	<u>3,123</u>
	<u>\$ 224,075</u>	<u>\$ 242,481</u>

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Contribution Plans

The pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA) is a defined contribution plan. Based on the LPA, Leo and Leo Magic, Inc. make monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

Defined Benefit Plans

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

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

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 91,961	\$ 98,175
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(39,430)</u>	<u>(40,557)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 52,531</u>	<u>\$ 57,618</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liability were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 90,816</u>	<u>\$ (38,433)</u>	<u>\$ 52,383</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	59	-	59
Net interest expense (income)	<u>1,271</u>	<u>(547)</u>	<u>724</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,330</u>	<u>(547)</u>	<u>783</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(280)	(280)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	588	-	588
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>5,441</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,441</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>6,029</u>	<u>(280)</u>	<u>5,749</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,297)</u>	<u>(1,297)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>98,175</u>	<u>(40,557)</u>	<u>57,618</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability
Service cost			
Current service cost	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 69
Net interest expense (income)	<u>1,276</u>	<u>(535)</u>	<u>741</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,345</u>	<u>(535)</u>	<u>810</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(3,477)	(3,477)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	2,241	-	2,241
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(3,403)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,403)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(1,162)</u>	<u>(3,477)</u>	<u>(4,639)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,258)</u>	<u>(1,258)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(6,397)</u>	<u>6,397</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 91,961</u>	<u>\$ (39,430)</u>	<u>\$ 52,531</u> (Concluded)

Through the defined benefit plans under the LSL, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic/and foreign/equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
- Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Discount rates	1.600%	1.300%
Expected rates of salary increase	3.000%	2.250%

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

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Discount rates		
0.25% increase	\$ (1,419)	\$ (1,508)
0.25% decrease	\$ 1,455	\$ 1,548
Expected rates of salary increase		
0.25% increase	\$ 1,397	\$ 1,485
0.25% decrease	\$ (1,368)	\$ (1,454)

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

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	7 years	6 years
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	\$ 1,227	\$ 1,276

20. EQUITY

Share Capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Shares authorized (in thousands)	250,000	250,000
Shares authorized, par value of \$10	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	91,271	89,148
Shares issued and fully paid, par value of \$10	\$ 912,711	\$ 891,481

The issued share has a par value of \$10 per share and is entitled to one vote and the right to receive dividends.

As described in Note 28, the Company's employees exercised 2,123 thousand units of share options in 2024, which have been received in the current and prior year, and have not yet been registered for changes; each unit of share option can convert to one ordinary share. 2,100 thousand units of employee share options, part of the 2,123 units, have already completed the registration, resulting from exercised amount of \$41,969 thousand. As of December 31, 2024, 23 thousand units of share options, representing for the amount of \$465 thousand, was recognized as advance receipts for share capital because the capital registration has not been completed. Once the board of directors resolves the date of the capital increase and completes the capital registration, the aforementioned advance receipts will be transferred to share capital and capital surplus accounts.

Capital Surplus

	December 31	
	2024	2023
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (a)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 37,632	\$ 13,472
Expired employee share options	1,766	964
<u>May only be used to offset a deficit</u>		
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries (b)	296	201
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in associates	126	77
<u>May not be used for any purpose</u>		
Employee share options (c)	<u>3,652</u>	<u>5,545</u>
	<u>\$ 43,472</u>	<u>\$ 20,259</u>

- a. Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year).
- b. Such capital surplus arises from the effects of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries resulting from equity transactions other than actual disposals or acquisitions or from changes in capital surplus of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method.
- c. Such capital surplus arises from the effects of employee share option and cannot be used for any purpose.

Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy

- a. Under the dividends policy as set forth in the Articles, if the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan. According to Company Act, distribution of earnings should be approved by the shareholders in their meetings. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors, refer to employees' compensation and remuneration of directors in Note 25.

- b. According to the Articles, the Company would distribute unappropriated earnings as cash or share dividends, and the sum of cash dividends should be more than 30% of total dividends.

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

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Legal reserve	\$ 18,385	\$ 29,105
(Reversal of) special reserve	\$ (22,417)	\$ 18,475
Cash dividends	\$ 187,717	\$ 222,165
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.50

The above appropriation for cash dividends for 2023 and 2022 were resolved by the shareholders' meeting on June 5, 2024 and June 7, 2023, respectively.

The appropriation of earnings for 2024, which were proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 5, 2025 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Legal reserve	\$ 14,933
Cash dividends	\$ 136,907
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 1.50

The proposed appropriations will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held on May 27, 2025.

Other Equity

Exchange differences on translating foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	\$ (971)	\$ (209)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences arising on translating the foreign operations	1,451	(762)
Balance at December 31	\$ 480	\$ (971)

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results of operations and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency (New Taiwan dollars) were recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve were reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	\$ 3,688	\$ (22,208)
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized gain - equity instruments	<u>5,175</u>	<u>25,896</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 8,863</u>	<u>\$ 3,688</u>

21. REVENUE

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	\$ 3,242,987	\$ 2,800,889
Maintenance	357,549	382,706
Commission	72,121	64,944
Other operating revenue	<u>4,518</u>	<u>278</u>
	<u>\$ 3,677,175</u>	<u>\$ 3,248,817</u>

22. COST

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2024	2023
Cost from contracts with customers		
Cost of goods sold	\$ 2,919,268	\$ 2,441,016
Maintenance	92,465	131,160
Commission	62,272	55,019
Other operating costs	<u>1,193</u>	<u>28</u>
	<u>\$ 3,075,198</u>	<u>\$ 2,627,223</u>

23. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 4,496	\$ 18,350
Right-of-use assets	14,357	14,530
Computer software	<u>577</u>	<u>114</u>
	<u>\$ 19,430</u>	<u>\$ 32,994</u>
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ -	\$ 12,913
Selling and marketing expenses	2,550	2,550
General and administrative expenses	16,352	17,181
Research and development expenses	<u>528</u>	<u>350</u>
	<u>\$ 19,430</u>	<u>\$ 32,994</u>

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 13,439	\$ 13,176
Defined benefit plans	810	783
Short-term benefits		
Salaries	309,352	314,435
Insurance	29,401	29,839
Remuneration of directors	3,693	4,909
Others	<u>16,983</u>	<u>14,581</u>
	<u>373,678</u>	<u>377,723</u>
Share-based payment (Note 28)		
Equity-settled	<u>1,866</u>	<u>3,230</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 375,544</u>	<u>\$ 380,953</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Selling and marketing expenses	\$ 275,834	\$ 274,971
General and administrative expenses	59,411	66,311
Research and development expenses	<u>40,299</u>	<u>39,671</u>
	<u>\$ 375,544</u>	<u>\$ 380,953</u>

25. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

According to the Company's Articles, Leo System, Inc. accrues employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at rates of 5% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors. The employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which were approved by Leo System, Inc.'s board of directors on March 5, 2025 and March 8, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Leo System, Inc.</u>		
Employees' compensation	5.00%	5.00%
Remuneration of directors	2.00%	2.00%

Amount

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Cash</u>

Leo System, Inc.

Employees' compensation	\$ 9,233	\$ 12,272
Remuneration of directors	3,693	4,909

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

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

Information on the compensation to employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

26. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 31,186	\$ 40,687
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	8	960
Adjustments for prior years	(5,076)	(2,174)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>(9)</u>	<u>342</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 26,109</u>	<u>\$ 39,815</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 171,732</u>	<u>\$ 228,262</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 34,346	\$ 45,652
Unrealized Investment gain or loss in subsidiaries	(599)	(2,398)
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	2	1
Investment credits	(2,350)	(2,206)
Tax-exempt income	(222)	(20)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	8	960
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>(5,076)</u>	<u>(2,174)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 26,109</u>	<u>\$ 39,815</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>\$ 928</u>	<u>\$ (1,150)</u>

c. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 10,489</u>	<u>\$ 13,295</u>

d. Deferred tax assets

The movements of deferred tax assets were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligations	\$ 1,252	\$ (89)	\$ (928)	\$ 235
Allowance for ECLs	<u>(63)</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35</u>
	<u>\$ 1,189</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ (928)</u>	<u>\$ 270</u>

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Goodwill	\$ 18,949	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,949 (Concluded)

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligations	\$ 205	\$ (103)	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,252
Allowance for ECLs	176	(239)	-	(63)
	<u>\$ 381</u>	<u>\$ (342)</u>	<u>\$ 1,150</u>	<u>\$ 1,189</u>

Deferred tax liabilities

Temporary differences				
Goodwill	\$ 18,949	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,949

e. Income tax assessments

The Company's tax returns through 2022 have been assessed and approved by the tax authorities.

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Unit: NT\$ Per Share	
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2024	2023
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.61	\$ 2.12
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.57	\$ 2.05

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

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Profit for the year of the Company	\$ 145,623	\$ 188,447
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Employees' compensation or bonuses issued to employees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 145,623</u>	<u>\$ 188,447</u>

Shares

	Unit: In Thousands of Shares	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	90,416	89,080
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Employee share options	1,893	2,419
Employees' compensation or bonuses issued to employees	<u>363</u>	<u>445</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>92,672</u>	<u>91,944</u>

If the Company offered to settle the compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed that the entire amount of the compensation or bonuses will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted EPS, as the effect is dilutive. The number of shares used in the computation of diluted EPS is estimated by the amount of compensation divided by the closing price of the potential common shares at the end of the reporting period. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted EPS until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Employee Share Option Plan of the Company

a. Employee share option plan 2019

Qualified employees of the Company were granted 4,200 thousand options in January 2019. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one ordinary shares of the Company and subsidiaries. The options granted are valid for 5 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second anniversary from the grant date. The options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares listed on the Mainboard Market of Taipei Exchange at the grant date. For any subsequent changes in the Company's capital surplus, the exercise price is adjusted accordingly.

Information on employee share options was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)
Balance at January 1	129.5	\$ 10.70	1,254.5	\$ 11.60
Options exercised	<u>(129.5)</u>	10.70	<u>(1,125)</u>	11.60
Balance at December 31	<u>-</u>		<u>129.5</u>	10.70
Options exercisable at end of the year	<u>-</u>		<u>129.5</u>	

Information on outstanding options was as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Range of exercise price (NT\$)	-	\$ 10.70
Weighted-average remaining contractual life (in years)	-	-

Options granted were priced using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and the inputs to the model were as follows:

	January 2019
Grant-date share price (NT\$)	\$15.50
Exercise price (NT\$) (Note)	\$10.70
Expected volatility	25.34675%
Expected life (in years)	5 years
Expected dividend rate	7.94%
Risk-free interest rate	0.6445%

Note: The exercise price of employee share options was \$15.50 on the grant date in 2019. The adjustment of exercise price was due to the cash dividends distribution in 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the exercise price was \$10.70.

b. Employee share option plan 2022

Qualified employees of the Company were granted 5,800 thousand options in May 2022. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one ordinary shares of the Company and subsidiaries. The options granted are valid for 5 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second anniversary from the grant date. The options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares listed on the Mainboard Market of Taipei Exchange at the grant date. For any subsequent changes in the Company's capital surplus, the exercise price is adjusted accordingly.

Information on employee share options was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)	Number of Options (In Thousands)	Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)
Balance at January 1	5,622	\$ 21.30	5,622	\$ 23.00
Options expired	(452)	20.20	-	-
Options exercised	<u>(1,882)</u>	20.20- 21.30	<u>-</u>	-
Balance at December 31	<u>3,288</u>	20.20	<u>5,622</u>	21.30
Options exercisable at end of the year	<u>566</u>		<u>-</u>	

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Range of exercise price (NT\$)	\$20.20	\$21.30
Weighted-average remaining contractual life (in years)	2.33 years	3.33 years

Options granted were priced using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and the inputs to the model were as follows:

	May 2023
Grant-date share price (NT\$)	\$24.90
Exercise price (NT\$) (Note)	\$20.20
Expected volatility	20.5450%
Expected life (in years)	5 years
Expected dividend rate	7.43%
Risk-free interest rate	0.9755%

Note: The exercise price of employee share options was \$24.90 on the grant date in 2022. The adjustment of exercise price was due to the cash dividends distribution in 2024, 2023 and 2022, and as of December 31, 2024, the exercise price was \$20.20.

Compensation costs of employee share option plan were \$1,866 thousand and \$3,230 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The Company resulted in a credit to income of \$16,600 thousand and \$17,320 thousand during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

30. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure the entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders by optimizing the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2021.

The capital structure of the Company consists of the equity attributable to the owners of the Company (comprising issued capital, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity).

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

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

a. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value were approximate amounts of their fair value or the fair value cannot be measured reliably.

b. Fair value measurements recognized in the balance sheets

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVPL				
Mutual funds	\$ 200,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,092
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed shares - equity investments	\$ 8,030	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,030
Domestic unlisted shares - equity investments	-	-	44,153	44,153
	\$ 8,030	\$ -	\$ 44,153	\$ 52,183

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVPL				
Mutual funds	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed shares - equity investments	\$ 11,820	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,820
Domestic unlisted shares - equity investments	-	-	35,188	35,188
	\$ 11,820	\$ -	\$ 35,188	\$ 47,008

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 35,188
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>8,965</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 44,153</u>
Unrealized gain/(loss) for the current year included in profit or loss relating to assets held at the end of the year	<u>\$ -</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 13,692
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>21,496</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 35,188</u>
Unrealized gain/(loss) for the current year included in profit or loss relating to assets held at the end of the year	<u>\$ -</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

Financial Instruments	Valuation Techniques and Inputs
Domestic unlisted shares	Market approach: The fair value is measured by the share price and liquidity of similar listed company or based on valuations provided by market participants or quoted prices of the counterparty.

Categories of Financial Instruments

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 200,092	\$ 100,000
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	2,214,314	1,942,972
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	52,183	47,008
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,959,792	1,094,452

Note 1: The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprised cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), other financial assets - current, finance lease receivables - non-current and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprised notes and accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties) and guarantee deposits.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's financial instruments mainly include equity and debt investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, lease liability and loan. The Company's Department of Finance and Accounting provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports that analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Main operating activities of the Company are conducted in functional currency with low market risk, so it does not actively use derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provided written principles on foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

a. Market risk

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments nor engage in forward foreign exchange contracts; therefore, market risk is not significant.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the year, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, could be equal to the total of the following:

- 1) The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets; and
- 2) The maximum amount the entity would have to pay if the financial guarantee is called upon, irrespective of the likelihood of the guarantee being exercised.

The Company adopted a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company only deals with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Related information on the collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect in respect of the financial assets recognized in the Company's balance sheets.

The Company transacts with a large number of unrelated customers and thus, credit risk is not highly concentrated.

c. Liquidity risk

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities amounted to \$870,000 thousand and \$958,248 thousand, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had no undiscounted principal on bank loans.

32. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed as follows.

a. The names and relationships of related parties

Related party	Related Party Category
Leo Magic, Inc.	Subsidiary
Leosys, China	Subsidiary
FIC Global, Inc.	An important stockholder of the Company
First International Computer, Inc.	An important stockholder of the Company
Lotrich Information Co., Ltd.	Associate
GeoIntelligence Systems, Inc.	Associate
City Smarter Technologies Corporation	Other related party
Adtech, Inc.	Other related party
CGCH Foundation For Education	Other related party
Formosa 21, Inc.	Other related party

b. Operating transactions

	Revenue		Cost	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
An important stockholder of the				
Company	\$ 7,150	\$ 4,732	\$ 3,554	\$ 3,150
Subsidiaries	166	81	125	12,381
Associates				
Lotrich Information Co., Ltd.	54,318	92,634	-	-
Other related parties	4,062	31	-	-
Other related parties	<u>15</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 65,711</u>	<u>\$ 98,033</u>	<u>\$ 3,679</u>	<u>\$ 15,531</u>

Except for terms of credit to associates are better than normal, selling prices and terms of credit to related parties are similar with other regular sales. Terms of purchasing prices and payment for both related and unrelated parties are similar.

	Advice Fee For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
An important stockholder of the Company	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800
Subsidiaries	7,800	4,650
Associates	<u>-</u>	<u>143</u>
	<u>\$ 12,600</u>	<u>\$ 9,593</u>

	Rental Income For the Year Ended December 31		Lease Expense For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
An important stockholder of the Company	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ 28
Subsidiaries	211	120	-	-
Associates	<u>945</u>	<u>914</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,156</u>	<u>\$ 1,034</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>

	Other Income For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Subsidiaries	\$ 272	\$ 120
Associates	<u>1,257</u>	<u>1,706</u>
	<u>\$ 1,529</u>	<u>\$ 1,826</u>

	Donation For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Other related parties	<u>\$ 1,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,200</u>

The following balances of accounts receivable from related parties were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
An important stockholder of the Company	\$ 4,160	\$ 39
Subsidiaries	86	21
Associates		
Lotrich Information Co., Ltd.	22,127	49,404
Others	<u>4,065</u>	<u>324</u>
	30,438	49,788
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(304)</u>	<u>(498)</u>
	<u>\$ 30,134</u>	<u>\$ 49,290</u>

The following balances of accounts payable to related parties were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
An important stockholder of the Company	\$ 3,554	\$ 3,307
Subsidiaries	<u>6,625</u>	<u>12,381</u>
	<u>\$ 10,179</u>	<u>\$ 15,688</u>

Other payables

	December 31	
	2024	2023
An important stockholder of the Company	<u>\$ 511</u>	<u>\$ 501</u>

Refundable deposits

	December 31	
	2024	2023
An important stockholder of the Company	<u>\$ 2,193</u>	<u>\$ 2,193</u>

Lease arrangements - the Company is lessee

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Lease liabilities</u>		
An important stockholder of the Company	<u>\$ 24,690</u>	<u>\$ 36,278</u>

The Company rented the offices from the above related party and renew the lease starting from January 1, 2022.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Interest expense</u>		
An important stockholder of the Company	<u>\$ 297</u>	<u>\$ 418</u>

c. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Short-term benefits	<u>\$ 31,555</u>	<u>\$ 29,972</u>

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

33. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings, guarantee for bidding contracts and endorsements for subsidiaries:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Pledged deposits (classified as other assets - non-current)	\$ 7,667	\$ 5,839
Property, plant and equipment		
Land	43,857	43,857
Buildings	<u>3,095</u>	<u>3,274</u>
	<u>\$ 54,619</u>	<u>\$ 52,970</u>

34. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

Information on significant transactions and information on investees:

- a. Financing provided: None
- b. Endorsements/guarantees provided to others: Table 1
- c. Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Table 2
- d. Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
- e. Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
- f. Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
- g. Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
- h. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
- i. Information on derivative instruments: None
- j. Information on investees: Table 3

Information on investments in mainland China:

- a. Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, shareholding ratio, investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriated investment gains, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: Table 4

- b. Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:
- 1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period: None
 - 2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period: None
 - 3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None
 - 4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes: None
 - 5) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: None
 - 6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services: None
- c. Information of major shareholders: List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 5)

TABLE 1

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

No.	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party (Note 1)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period (Note 2)	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period (Note 2)	Actual Borrowing Amount (In Thousands of Foreign Currencies)	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit (Note 1)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship										
0	Leo Systems, Inc.	Leosys, China (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	\$ 289,881	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	2.07	\$ 724,703	Y	-	Y

Note: The calculation explanation for the endorsement and guarantee limit of the Company and its subsidiaries, as per the “Funding Lending and Endorsement Guarantee Processing Procedures”, is as follows:

- a. The Company’s external endorsement guarantee shall not exceed 50% of the Company’s equity, and the endorsement guarantee for a single enterprise shall not exceed 20% of the Company’s equity.
- b. For business transactions, the maximum limit shall be based on the total business transaction amount with the counterpart in the most recent year.
- c. The overall endorsement guarantee amount for the Company and its subsidiaries shall not exceed 50% of the Company’s equity, and the endorsement guarantee for a single enterprise shall not exceed 20% of the Company’s equity.
- d. The Company’s endorsement guarantees for Shenzhen Yangzhong Technology Co., Ltd. is RMB6 million, approximately \$30 million.

TABLE 2

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	Balance as of December 31, 2024				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Leo Systems, Inc.	<u>Stock</u>							
	FIC Global, Inc.	An investor under the equity method	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	200,000	\$ 8,030	0.09	\$ 8,030	
	Formosa 21, Inc.	Other related party	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	9,965	-	0.14	-	
	Yijia Information Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	110,385	-	10.04	-	
	Lottofun Technology Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	245,000	-	16.33	-	
	Strawberry Software Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	109,154	144	10.92	144	
	First Communication, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	250,000	1,998	7.58	1,998	
	Formolight Technologies, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,728,000	42,011	13.38	42,011	
	<u>Mutual fund</u>							
	Taishin Ta-Chong Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6,751,100.40	100,047	-	100,047	
	Union Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	7,267,864.41	100,045	-	100,045	

Note 1: Marketable securities in this table are shares, bonds, beneficiary certificates and securities derived from these items under IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”.

Note 2: Please refer to Table 3 and Table 4 for the information of investment in subsidiaries and associates.

TABLE 3

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2024			Net (Gain) Loss of the Investee	Investment (Gain) Loss Recognized	Note
				Ending Balance	Beginning Balance	Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Value			
Leo Systems, Inc.	Leo Magic, Inc.	3F, No. 133, Minquan Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan	Sales of personal computer	\$ 122,638	\$ 122,638	11,000,000	100.00	\$ 114,765	\$ (898)	\$ (898)	
	Unity SmartTech, Inc. Inc.	No. 1-1, Nantai Rd., Taishan Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan	Innovation of technology application and creation of operation service	9,000	9,000	900,000	90.00	6,615	(2,849)	(2,564)	
	Lotrich information Co., Ltd.	7F, No. 51, Sec. 3, Minsheng E. Rd., Taipei, Taiwan	Information integration service	150,300	150,300	15,030,000	30.00	164,074	14,796	4,439	
	GeoIntelligence Systems, Inc	3F, No. 296, Yangguang St., Neihu Dist., Taipei, Taiwan	Design and planning of construction	13,589	13,589	760,917	17.27	20,470	11,517	2,019	
Leo Magic, Inc.	Full Fortune Technology Co., Ltd.	4 th Floor, P.O. BOX 2804, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	Investment business	54,464	54,464	1,570,000	100.00	2	-	-	

Note: Information on the investment in mainland China is disclosed on Table 4.

TABLE 4

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Income (Loss) Recognized	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2024	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2024
					Outflow	Inflow					
Leosys, China (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Computer system design service, computer software service and computer system integration service	US\$ 809 thousand	Note	US\$ 809 thousand	\$ -	\$ -	US\$ 809 thousand	100	\$ 1,415	\$ 44,237	\$ -

Note: Leosys, China is directly owned by Leo Magic, Inc. which is a subsidiary of the Group.

Accumulated Outflow for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
US\$2,329 thousand from Leo Magic, Inc.	US\$2,330 thousand from Leo Magic, Inc.	\$ 869,644

TABLE 5**LEO SYSTEMS, INC.****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2024**

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
WYC God-loving Foundation for Charity	7,218,436	7.90

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preference shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual trustee who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to Market Observation Post System.

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

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STATEMENT 1**LEO SYSTEMS, INC.****STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		\$ 548
Cash in banks		
Checking accounts and demand deposits	Including US\$1,359 thousand @32.840, CNY238 thousand @4.499, HK\$0.165 thousand @4.251, JPY3,751 thousand @0.212, EUR1.1 thousand @34.318	699,108
Time deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less	Interest rates 4.60	<u>42,692</u>
		<u>\$ 742,348</u>

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

			Fair Value			
	Name of Financial Instruments	Shares	Acquisition Cost	Unit Price (In Dollars)	Total Amount	Note
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL						
Other securities						
Funds	Taishin Ta-Chong Money Market	6,750,100.40	\$ 100,000	14.819	\$ 100,047	
	Union Money Market	7,267,864.41	<u>100,000</u>	13.765	<u>100,045</u>	
			<u>\$ 200,000</u>		<u>\$ 200,092</u>	

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Description	Shares	Par Value (In Dollars)	Amount	Interest Rates (%)	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value	
							Unit Price (In Dollars)	Total Amount
Listed shares FIC Global, Inc.		200,000	10	<u>\$ 2,000</u>		<u>\$ 5,265</u>	\$ 40.15	<u>\$ 8,030</u>

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Client Name	Description	Amount
Notes receivable		
Others (Note)	Payments	<u>\$ 13,600</u>
Accounts receivable		
MediaTek Inc.	Payments	238,080
Hsinchu County Education Research Development and Network Center	Payments	84,511
Far EasTone Telecommunications Co., Ltd.	Payments	50,437
Others (Note)	Payments	<u>605,720</u>
		<u>978,748</u>
		992,348
Less: Allowances for impairment loss		<u>(10,416)</u>
		<u>\$ 981,932</u>

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

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Description	Amount
Financial lease receivables		\$ 46,982
Less: Unearned finance income		(5,639)
Others	Government grants and incentive	<u>4,697</u>
		<u>\$ 46,040</u>

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Description	Amount	
		Cost	Net Realizable Value
Merchandise		\$ 711,220	\$ 708,794
Borrowed goods		7,725	7,656
Loan product		<u>6,357</u>	<u>5,920</u>
		725,302	<u>\$ 722,370</u>
Less: Allowance for valuation losses		<u>(2,932)</u>	
		<u>\$ 722,370</u>	

Note 1: The Company's inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items.

Note 2: The Company does not pledge its inventories as collateral.

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - NON-CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees	Beginning Balance		Increase in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Ending Balance		Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	
Lottofun Technology Co., Ltd.	245,000	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	245,000	\$ -	None
Yiji Information Co., Ltd.	110,385	-	-	-	-	-	110,385	-	None
Formosa 21, Inc.	9,965	-	-	-	-	-	9,965	-	None
		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -	

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investees	Beginning Balance		Increase in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Ending Balance		Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	
Formolight Technologies, Inc.	2,728,000	\$ 33,554	-	\$ 8,457	-	\$ -	2,728,000	\$ 42,011	None
Strawberry Software Inc.	109,154	184	-	-	-	40	109,154	144	None
First Communication, Inc.	250,000	<u>1,450</u>	-	<u>548</u>	-	<u>-</u>	250,000	<u>1,998</u>	None
		<u>\$ 35,188</u>		<u>\$ 9,005</u>		<u>\$ 40</u>		<u>\$ 44,153</u>	

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees	Beginning Balance		Increase in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Investment Gain (Loss)	Ending Balance			Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount	
Leo Magic, Inc. (Note 1)	11,000,000	\$ 129,655	-	\$ 1,539	-	\$ (2,200)	\$ (898)	11,000,000	100.00	\$ 128,096	None
Unity SmartTech, Inc. (Note 2)	900,000	10,072	-	7	-	(900)	(2,564)	900,000	90.00	6,615	None
Lotrich Information Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	15,030,000	164,859	-	-	-	(5,224)	4,439	15,030,000	30.00	164,074	None
GeoIntelligence System, Inc. (Note 4)	760,917	<u>20,076</u>	-	<u>49</u>	-	<u>(1,674)</u>	<u>2,019</u>	760,917	17.27	<u>20,470</u>	None
		324,662		1,595		(9,998)	2,996			319,255	
Less: Accumulated impairment		<u>(13,331)</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>			<u>(13,331)</u>	
		<u>\$ 311,331</u>		<u>\$ 1,595</u>		<u>\$ (9,998)</u>	<u>\$ 2,996</u>			<u>\$ 305,924</u>	

Note 1: The increase in the current period is due to the change in equity of the investee amount to \$88 thousand and exchange gain amount to \$1,451 thousand on translating foreign operation. The decrease in the current period is due to the dividends amount to \$2,200 thousand.

Note 2: The increase in the current period is due to the changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiary of \$7 thousand. The decrease in the current period is due to the dividend proceeds.

Note 3: The decrease in the current period is due to the dividend proceeds.

Note 4: The increase in the current period is due to the change in equity of the associates amount to \$49 thousand. The decrease in the current period is due to the dividend proceeds.

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Beginning Balance	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Ending Balance	Note
Buildings	<u>\$ 97,262</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 97,262</u>	

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Beginning Balance	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Ending Balance	Note
Buildings	<u>\$ 53,775</u>	<u>\$ 14,357</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 68,132</u>	

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Beginning Balance	Increase in the Current Period	Decrease in the Current Period	Ending Balance	Note
Goodwill	\$ 94,746	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,746	Amortized on an average over 3 years
Computer software	<u>1,546</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>(577)</u>	<u>982</u>	
	<u>\$ 96,292</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ (577)</u>	<u>\$ 95,728</u>	

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Vendor Name	Description	Amount
Notes payable		
Others (Note)	Payments	\$ <u>40</u>
Accounts payable		
Giga Computing Technology Co., Ltd.	Payments	637,863
Unitech Computer Co., Ltd.	Payments	278,430
Xander International Corp.	Payments	176,294
Weblink International Inc.	Payments	97,631
Others (Note)	Payments	<u>557,420</u>
		<u>1,747,638</u>
		<u>\$ 1,747,678</u>

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

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Lease Term	Discount Rates	Ending Balance	Note
Buildings		1-6 years	1.00%-2.30%	\$ 30,123	
Less: Current portion				<u>(14,706)</u>	
				<u>\$ 15,417</u>	

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Description	Amount
Sales		\$ 3,252,861
Maintenance		357,566
Commission		72,121
Other operating revenue		4,518
Less: Sales discounts and allowances		<u>(9,891)</u>
		<u>\$ 3,677,175</u>

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Cost of goods sold - merchandise	
Merchandise, January 1	\$ 238,670
Add: Merchandise purchased	3,496,610
Others	11,488
Less: Transferred to maintenance costs	(50,587)
Transferred to other accounts	(65,693)
Merchandise, December 31	<u>(711,220)</u>
Cost of goods sold - merchandise	2,919,268
Maintenance costs	92,465
Commission costs	62,272
Other operating costs	<u>1,193</u>
	<u>\$ 3,075,198</u>

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Marketing	Administration	Research	Expected Credit Loss	Total
Payroll	\$ 226,439	\$ 55,134	\$ 33,338	\$ -	\$ 314,911
Insurance	23,393	3,477	3,283	-	30,153
Depreciation	1,973	16,352	528	-	18,853
Professional service	2,457	16,481	-	-	18,938
Pension	11,916	480	1,853	-	14,249
Meal	10,967	576	1,384	-	12,927
Shipping	5,553	40	-	-	5,593
Employee welfare	3,435	181	440	-	4,056
Entertainment	1,707	958	-	-	2,665
Utility	-	2,790	-	-	2,790
Postage	529	1,319	-	-	1,848
Donation	-	1,300	-	-	1,300
Stationery	309	620	-	-	929
Royalty	90	1,546	-	-	1,636
Maintenance	715	309	-	-	1,024
Travelling	1,352	14	-	-	1,366
Amortization	577	-	-	-	577
Miscellaneous	17,659	8,126	-	-	25,785
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	2,081	2,081
	<u>\$ 309,071</u>	<u>\$ 109,703</u>	<u>\$ 40,826</u>	<u>\$ 2,081</u>	<u>\$ 461,681</u>

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.**STATEMENT OF NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Description	Amount
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates		\$ 2,996
Government grants		16,600
Interest income		11,984
Rental income		1,466
Foreign exchange income		1,997
Dividend income		144
Financial costs		(387)
Others		<u>(3,364)</u>
		<u>\$ 31,436</u>

LEO SYSTEMS, INC.

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024			2023		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary and bonus	\$ -	\$ 311,218	\$ 311,218	\$ -	\$ 317,665	\$ 317,665
Labor and health insurance	-	29,401	29,401	-	29,839	29,839
Pension	-	14,249	14,249	-	13,959	13,959
Remuneration to directors	-	3,693	3,693	-	4,909	4,909
Others	-	16,983	16,983	-	14,581	14,581
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 375,544</u>	<u>\$ 375,544</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 380,953</u>	<u>\$ 380,953</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,853</u>	<u>\$ 18,853</u>	<u>\$ 12,913</u>	<u>\$ 19,967</u>	<u>\$ 32,880</u>
Amortization	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 577</u>	<u>\$ 577</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>

Note 1: The average number of employees of the Company in 2024 and 2023 were both 391, which included both 5 non-employee directors.

Note 2: The Company whose shares are listed on a securities exchange or traded on an over-the-counter market, the following information should be additionally disclosed:

- a. Average employee benefits expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$963 thousand and \$974 thousand, respectively.
- b. Average salary and bonus for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$806 thousand and \$823 thousand, respectively.
- c. The average salary and bonus decreased by 1.13% year over year.
- d. The Company established an audit committee; thus, the Company did not have supervisors.
- e. The remuneration of directors and managers of the Company is based on the degree of participation in operations, the value of their contributions, the actual operating conditions the relationship of future risks, and industry standard. It is determined by the remuneration committee and submit to the board meeting for approval. The remuneration of the company's employees is based on the company's salary policy, taking into account the employee's education experience, job nature and category, market level and company's internal balance, etc., and is determined after the approval of the competent managers.