Stock Code:3130

104 CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of 104 Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of 104 Corporation ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Audit and Attestation Engagements of 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 Accountants 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 of 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 of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements taken as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Based on our judgement, the key audit matters that should be communicated in this audit report are as follows:

Revenue recognition

Please refer to note 4(13) for accounting policy related to revenue recognition, and note 6(15) for the disclosure related to revenue from contracts with customers of the financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Company operating revenues mainly derive from providing online advertising and consulting services, wherein they are recognized in the following different ways. Additionally, the Company often received its payments in advance after the contracts are signed; therefore, the amount is deferred according to the Company's policy and recognized as revenue once the service is performed. Revenue recognition and judgment of the timing are extremely important in preparing the financial statements of the Company; therefore, revenue recognition was considered to be one of the key audit matters in our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our audit procedures included:

- Assessing and testing the design, as well as the effectiveness of the operating on the control over sales and collection cycle. Selecting appropriate samples and comparing them to relevant documents such as customer order and confirmation of completion order signed by customer to assess whether revenue and deferred revenue have been appropriately recognized.

- Performing comparison analysis on operating revenue of the current period to last period and the latest quarter to assess the existence of any significant exceptions, and further identify and analyze the reasons, if there is any significant exception.

- Performing test-of-detail on operating revenue to assess the assertions of existence and accuracy, as well as the appropriateness of recognition.

- Examining relevant documents of a period before and after the balance sheets date, such as customer order, information reported back from business department, or confirmation of completion of duty executed by customer, and verify the accuracy of the amount recognized as revenue in accordance with the timing of service provided or quantity provided to determine whether the deferred revenue should not be recognized as revenue and whether operating revenue has been appropriately recognized.

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 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 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 the investments in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company 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 of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chiang, Chia-Chi and Kuang, Chun-Hsiu.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
February 26, 2025

Note to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

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Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(1))	$ 1,238,772	33	1,273,795	36
Current financial assets at amortized cost (note 6(4))	1,760,327	47	1,526,115	44
Notes receivable, net (notes 6(5) and (15))	963	-	188	-
Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(5), (15) and 7)	67,636	2	59,385	2
Other receivables (note 7)	11,595	-	13,110	-
Prepayments	62,075	2	48,029	1
Other current assets	1,700	-	1,399	-
Total current assets	3,143,068	84	2,922,021	83
Non-current assets:				
Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(2))	19,291	1	4,913	-
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (notes 6(3) and (6))	6,666	-	-	-
Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(6))	94,138	3	119,436	4
Property, plant and equipment (note 6(7))	251,601	7	258,325	8
Right-of-use assets (notes 6(8) and (10))	146,520	4	145,767	4
Intangible assets (note 6(9))	34,293	1	12,710	-
Deferred tax assets (note 6(12))	9,163	-	11,095	-
Guarantee deposits paid	8,172	-	8,642	-
Other non-current financial assets (note 8)	10,000	-	10,000	-
Other non-current assets, others (notes 6(5), (9) and (15))	4,687	-	16,312	1
Total non-current assets	584,531	16	587,200	17
Total assets	**$ 3,727,599**	**100**	**3,509,221**	**100**

Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
Current liabilities:				
Current contract liabilities (note 6(15))	$ 1,111,287	30	961,652	28
Notes payable	-	-	150	-
Accounts payable	14,220	-	5,242	-
Other payables, others (notes 6(16) and 7)	629,978	17	591,297	17
Current tax liabilities	59,601	2	54,354	2
Current provisions for employee benefits	45,766	1	42,635	1
Current lease liabilities (note 6(10))	42,333	1	42,642	1
Other current liabilities	31,969	1	35,715	1
Total current liabilities	1,935,154	52	1,733,687	50
Non-current liabilities:				
Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(12))	74	-	4	-
Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(10))	107,023	3	104,690	3
Net defined benefit liability, non-current (note 6(11))	47	-	12,838	-
Total non-current liabilities	107,144	3	117,532	3
Total liabilities	2,042,298	55	1,851,219	53
Equity (notes 6(11), (12) and (13)):				
Common stock	331,907	9	331,907	9
Capital surplus	397,574	11	397,574	11
Retained earnings:				
Legal reserve	378,199	10	378,199	11
Special reserve	4,669	-	3,870	-
Unappropriated retained earnings	574,813	15	551,121	16
Total retained earnings	957,681	25	933,190	27
Other equity:				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(3,115)	-	(4,669)	-
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,254	-	-	-
Total other equity	(1,861)	-	(4,669)	-
Total equity	1,685,301	45	1,658,002	47
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 3,727,599**	**100**	**3,509,221**	**100**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

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Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Operating revenue (notes 6(15) and 7)	$ 2,460,982	100	2,270,248	100
Operating costs (notes 6(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (16) and 12)	313,665	13	282,038	12
Gross profit	2,147,317	87	1,988,210	88
Operating expenses (notes 6(5), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (16), 7 and 12):				
Selling expenses	1,036,784	42	953,239	42
Administrative expenses	282,208	12	256,367	12
Research and development expenses	305,468	12	288,823	13
Expected credit loss	1,140	-	1,740	-
Total operating expenses	1,625,600	66	1,500,169	67
Operating income	521,717	21	488,041	21
Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(2), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11), (17), 7and 12):				
Interest income	36,526	2	30,597	1
Other income	15,001	1	18,488	1
Other gains and losses	(17,146)	(1)	(5,550)	-
Finance costs	(2,758)	-	(1,526)	-
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	7,822	-	14,974	1
Total non-operating income and expenses	39,445	2	56,983	3
Income before income tax	561,162	23	545,024	24
Less: income tax expenses (note 6(12))	91,806	4	93,460	4
Net income	469,356	19	451,564	20
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (notes 6(11) and (12))				
Remeasurements from defined benefit plans	8,374	-	(548)	-
Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,254	-	-	-
Less: income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	1,675	-	(110)	-
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	7,953	-	(438)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	1,554	-	(799)	-
Less: Income tax related to items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	1,554	-	(799)	-
Other comprehensive income (loss)	9,507	-	(1,237)	-
Total comprehensive income	**$ 478,863**	**19**	**450,327**	**20**
Earnings per share (note 6(14))				
Basic earnings per share	**$ 14.14**		**13.61**	
Diluted earnings per share	**$ 14.03**		**13.49**	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

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Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained earnings				Other Components of Equity			
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 331,907	397,574	378,199	5,709	543,416	927,324	(3,870)	-	(3,870)	1,652,935
Appropriations and distributions										
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(1,839)	1,839	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(445,260)	(445,260)	-	-	-	(445,260)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	451,546	451,564	-	-	-	451,564
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(438)	(438)	(799)	-	(799)	(1,237)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	451,126	451,126	(799)	-	(799)	450,327
Balance at December 31, 2023	331,907	397,574	378,199	3,870	551,121	933,190	(4,669)	-	(4,669)	1,658,002
Appropriations and distributions										
Special reserve	-	-	-	799	(799)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(451,564)	(451,564)	-	-	-	(451,564)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	469,356	469,356	-	-	-	469,356
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	6,699	6,699	1,554	1,254	2,808	9,507
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	476,055	476,055	1,554	1,254	2,808	478,863
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 331,907**	**397,574**	**378,199**	**4,669**	**574,813**	**957,681**	**(3,115)**	**1,254**	**(1,861)**	**1,685,301**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

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Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:	$ 561,162	545,024
Income before tax		
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit:		
Depreciation expense	89,184	76,067
Amortization expense	11,179	1,270
Expected credit loss	1,140	1,740
Net loss on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	477	-
Interest expense	2,758	1,526
Interest income	(36,526)	(30,597)
Dividend income	(199)	-
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	(7,822)	(14,974)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,628	49
Loss on disposal of investments	9,800	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(333)	1
Gain from lease modifications	(253)	(236)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	72,033	34,846
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Net changes in operating assets:		
Notes receivable	(775)	100
Accounts receivable	(9,391)	14,148
Other receivables	2,247	(849)
Prepayments	(14,046)	(15,521)
Other current assets	(301)	(766)
Total net changes in operating assets	(22,266)	(2,888)
Net changes in operating liabilities:		
Contract liabilities	149,635	132,629
Notes payable	(150)	(285)
Accounts payable	8,978	(2,247)
Other payables	55,547	(7,494)
Current provision for employee benefits	3,131	4,564
Other current liabilities	(3,746)	4,853
Net defined benefit liabilities	(4,417)	(1,077)
Total net changes in operating liabilities	208,978	130,943
Total net changes in operating assets and liabilities	186,712	128,055
Total adjustments	258,745	162,901
Cash inflow generated from operations	819,907	707,925
Interest received	35,950	29,511
Dividend received	19,505	12,888
Interest paid	(2,758)	(1,526)
Income taxes paid	(86,232)	(93,748)
Net cash flows from operating activities	786,372	655,050
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(2,871,505)	(2,693,015)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	2,637,293	2,647,115
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(14,522)	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(33,338)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(59,193)	(69,477)
Decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid	470	(1,404)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(28,846)	(13,624)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	7,709	(11,139)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(328,594)	(174,882)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Payments of lease liabilities	(41,237)	(36,010)
Cash dividends paid	(451,564)	(445,260)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(492,801)	(481,270)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(35,023)	(1,102)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,273,795	1,274,897
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**$ 1,238,772**	**1,273,795**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

(1) Company history

104 Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the Company Act of the Republic of China in October 1993. The Company, formerly named Fu-Hwa International Market Development Consultant Ltd., was renamed 104 Corporation in August 2000. The Company is engaged in information technology, general advertising services, employment services and human resource consultancy.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the board of directors on February 26, 2025.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

1) The impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 “Supplier Finance Arrangements”
- Amendments to IFRS 16 “Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”

2) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2025, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

3) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

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

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

The Company is evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized as follows. The significant accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in these financial statements.

1) Statement of compliance

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

2) Basis of preparation

1. Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

(A) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

(B) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

(C) The defined benefit liabilities are measured at fair value of the present value of the defined benefit obligation less, the plan assets, limited as explained in note 4(15).

2. Functional and presentation currency

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

3) Foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Company entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At end of each subsequent reporting period (hereinafter referred to as "reporting date") monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date.

(Continued)

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Notes to Financial Statements

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date when fair value was determined. Non-monetary items determined in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the translation. Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss.

2. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

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

4) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as noncurrent.

1. It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
2. It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. The asset is cash or cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

1. It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
2. It holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(Continued)

5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise checking deposits, demand deposits, bonds purchased under resell agreements and financing commercial paper. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

6) Financial instruments

Trade receivable are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

1. Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit of loss (FVTPL). Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(A) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

(B) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends (unless it clearly represents a recovery of part of the investment cost) are recognized as income in profit or loss. Other net gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

(Continued)

(C) Fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost as above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

(D) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid and other financial assets).

Loss allowance for accounts receivable and notes receivable are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL). Loss allowances for other financial assets are considered reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available (without undue cost or effort). This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience, informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information, when the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from possible default events of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. If, on the other hand, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer ;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 365 days past due ；
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider ；
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization ； or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

(Continued)

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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

(E) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(A) Equity instruments

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

(B) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are those not classified as measured at FVTPL or designated as such on initial recognition (including accounts payable and other payables). Financial liabilities are measured at fair value and any directly attributable transaction costs allocated to the liability.

The financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(C) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

(D) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(Continued)

7) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

The financial statements include the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Company, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Company recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate’s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual proportionate share.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Group’s interests in the associate. When the Company’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

8) Investment in subsidiaries

When preparing the financial statements, investment in subsidiaries which are controlled by the Company is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, profit or loss and other comprehensive income recognized in the financial Statements are in line with profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, equity in the financial statements is in line with the equity attributable to owners of parent in the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity.

9) Property, plant and equipment

1. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

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

2. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

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3. Depreciation

   The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual amount, and it shall be allocated on a straight-line basis over its useful life. The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognized in profit or loss.

   Land is not depreciated.

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

Buildings	3 to 50 years
Computer equipment	2 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvement	2 to 5 years
Other equipment	2 to 5 years

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

10) Lease－as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
2. there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
3. there is a change in the Company's evaluation of purchase options; or
4. there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or
5. there is any modifications.

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

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

The Company presents right of use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the balance sheets.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for the short-term leases of its offices and parking lots. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

11) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

1. Subsequent expenditure

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

2. Amortization

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

   Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of computer software is 1~5 years.

   The residual value, amortization period, and amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be reviewed each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate

(Continued)

12) Impairment – non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets and assets due from employee benefits) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

13) Recognition of Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring services to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Company's main types of revenue are explained below.

1. Online advertising and consulting service

The Company provides online advertising and consulting services to enterprises and recognizes its revenue in the accounting period in which service is performed. Part of fixed-price online advertising service contracts which service is provided with specified quantity over a fixed period of time or for services with undefined quantity. Revenue is recognized on the percentage of services to be performed on the reporting date as total services.

Part of fixed-price consulting service contracts include software licensing, customized services and other relevant services. Software licensing and customized services are two single performance obligations, wherein their transaction prices are allocated to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. At the beginning of the contract, management estimates the stand-alone selling price based on the type of software to be provided and the observable price for providing similar services to similar customers under similar circumstances. If any, the discount is allocated to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Software licensing revenue is recognized after the controlling right of software has been transferred. Customized service revenue is recognized on the percentage of services performed to date as total services to be performed during the period of contract.

Under fixed-price contracts, customer pay the fixed amount according to the agreed payment terms. The payment excesses the services be performed as a contract liability.

2. Financing components

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

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14) Government grants

The Company recognizes an unconditional government grant related to the business in profit or loss as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

15) Employee benefits

1. Defined contribution plans

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

2. Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

3. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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Notes to Financial Statements

16) Income taxes

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

The Company's has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

1. Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction (I) affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
2. Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets should be recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date, and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

1. The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
2. The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

   (A) the same taxable entity; or

   (B) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(Continued)

17) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. The calculation of basic earnings per share is the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, such as restricted employee shares and employee remuneration.

18) Segment information

The Company discloses its information on operating segments in its consolidated financial statements, so it need not disclose such information in the financial statements.

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

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" requires management to make judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

For the assumptions and estimation uncertainties, there were no significant risk resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash	$ 64	70
Demand deposits	89,011	102,804
Time deposits	531,126	607,921
Cash equivalents－Bonds purchased under resell agreement	187,000	563,000
Cash equivalents－Financing commercial paper	431,571	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**$ 1,238,772**	**1,273,795**

Please refer to note 6(18) for the disclosure of the interest rate risk and currency risk of the financial assets of the Company.

(Continued)

2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss－non-current:			
Beneficiary certificate	$	14,045	-
Private fund		5,246	4,913
Total	**$**	**19,291**	**4,913**

The Company recognized dividend income of $199 thousand and $0 from the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Please refer to note 6(17) for the amounts remeasured at fair value and recognized in profit or loss.

3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income－non-current:			
Domestic unlisted common shares	**$**	**6,666**	**-**

1. Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

   The Company designated the investments shown above as equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent those investments that the Company intends to hold for the long term strategic purposes, please refer to note 6(6).

   There were no disposal of strategic investments and transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

2. For market risk, please refer to note 6(18).

4) Financial assets measured at amortized cost－current

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Time deposits and financing commercial paper with original maturity over three months	**$**	**1,760,327**	**1,526,115**
Interest rate range (%)		**0.705~1.760**	**0.600~1.600**
Maturity range		**2025.01~2025.12**	**2024.01~2024.12**

The Company evaluates that the assets are held to maturity for collecting contractual cash flows and the cash flows of financial asset are solely for paying principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount, thus the financial assets are reported as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the financial assets measured at amortized costs of the Company were not pledged.

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5) Notes and accounts receivable and overdue receivables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	$ 963	188
Accounts receivable	67,900	59,415
Overdue receivable (recorded under other non-current assets)	766	2,537
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts－accounts receivable	(264)	(30)
Allowance for doubtful accounts－overdue receivable (recorded under other non-current assets)	(766)	(2,537)
	$ 68,599	**59,573**

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, notes, accounts and overdue receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information.

The loss allowance provision for notes receivable, accounts receivable and overdue receivable were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted average loss rate (%)**	**Lifetime expected credit loss allowance**
Current	$ 41,812	0.38	160
1~90 days past due	16,588	0.38	63
91~120 days past due	3,800	0.38	15
121~365 days past due	6,663	0.38	26
Over 365 days past due	766	100.00	766
	$ 69,629		**1,030**

	December 31, 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted average loss rate (%)**	**Lifetime expected credit loss allowance**
Aging 1~90 days	$ 48,700	0.05	24
Aging 91~120 days	3,303	0.05	2
Aging 121~365 days	7,600	0.05	4
Aging over 365 days	2,537	100.00	2,537
	$ 62,140		**2,567**

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The movements in the loss allowance provision for notes receivable, accounts receivable and overdue receivable were as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	$ 2,567	1,547
Impairment losses recognized	1,140	1,740
Accounts written off	(2,770)	(818)
Accounts recovered	93	98
Balance at December 31	**$ 1,030**	**2,567**

The Company does not hold any collateral for collectible amounts.

6) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Company investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is provided below:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Subsidiaries	$ 94,138	91,869
Associate	-	27,567
	$ 94,138	**119,436**

1. Subsidiaries

For related information please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

2. Associate

The Company acquired 20% shares of Wiedu Corporation, at the amount of $33,338 thousand, in August 2023, resulting in the Company acquiring a significant influence over Wiedu Corporation.

A resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of Wiedu Corporation on August 21, 2024 for the capital reduction to offset the accumulated deficit, and the capital reduction ratio was 60%. The base date for the capital reduction was September 16, 2024.

Wiedu Corporation conducted a cash capital increase on August 21, 2024, and the base date was October 4, 2024. The Company did not participate in the capital increase, resulting in a decrease in the ownership ratio to 6.89%. In addition, on October 24, 2024, the Company was no longer a director of Wiedu Corporation after the re-election during a special meeting of the shareholders; hence the Company lost its significant influence over Wiedu Corporation. The Company reassessed the fair value of the 6.89% equity investment in Weidu Corporation amounting to $5,412 thousand, and reclassified it to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and derecognized the investment amounting to $15,212 thousand using the equity method and recognized a loss of $9,800 thousand on disposal of the investment.

The financial information of Wiedu Corporation on associate was not individually material to the Company are summarized below. These financial information were included in the amount of the financial statements.

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	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
The carrying amount of investments in associate at the end of the period	$ -	27,567

	2024	2023
Attributable to the Company:		
Loss from continuing operations	$ (12,355)	(5,771)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$ (12,355)	(5,771)

3. Collaterals

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not pledge any of its investments accounted for using the equity method as collateral.

7) Property, plant and equipment

Movements of the cost, depreciation, and impairment loss of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvement	Other equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 103,562	80,580	369,450	7,742	67,577	31,436	660,347
Additions	-	-	30,967	748	7,333	3,279	42,327
Disposals	-	(327)	(96,771)	-	(4,572)	(2,214)	(103,884)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 103,562	80,253	303,646	8,490	70,338	32,501	598,790
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 103,562	76,971	374,213	5,914	57,054	29,780	647,494
Additions	-	7,680	56,716	2,184	11,352	10,921	88,853
Disposals	-	(4,071)	(61,479)	(356)	(829)	(9,265)	(76,000)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 103,562	80,580	369,450	7,742	67,577	31,436	660,347
Depreciation and impairment loss:							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	42,051	284,308	5,400	51,053	19,210	402,022
Depreciation	-	2,813	33,771	1,098	5,256	3,485	46,423
Disposals	-	(327)	(96,768)	-	(2,086)	(2,075)	(101,256)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ -	44,537	221,311	6,498	54,223	20,620	347,189
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	44,633	314,850	5,263	47,618	26,646	439,010
Depreciation	-	1,489	30,937	493	4,264	1,780	38,963
Disposals	-	(4,071)	(61,479)	(356)	(829)	(9,216)	(75,951)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ -	42,051	284,308	5,400	51,053	19,210	402,022
Carrying amount:							
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 103,562	35,716	82,335	1,992	16,115	11,881	251,601
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 103,562	38,529	85,142	2,342	16,524	12,226	258,325

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

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Notes to Financial Statements

8) Right-of-use assets

The Company leases many assets including buildings and transportation equipment. Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee was presented below:

	Building	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 273,323	15,061	288,384
Addition	7,762	-	7,762
Addition (modification of contract)	45,596	390	45,986
Disposal	(22,882)	(6,425)	(29,307)
Disposal (modification of contract)	(23,346)	(1,220)	(24,566)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 280,453**	**7,806**	**288,259**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 213,880	11,575	225,455
Addition	77,834	3,486	81,320
Addition (modification of contract)	32,306	-	32,306
Disposal (modification of contract)	(50,697)	-	(50,697)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 273,323**	**15,061**	**288,384**
Depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 133,464	9,153	142,617
Depreciation	41,032	1,729	42,761
Disposal	(22,882)	(6,425)	(29,307)
Disposal (modification of contract)	(13,395)	(937)	(14,332)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 138,219**	**3,520**	**141,739**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 126,950	7,506	134,456
Depreciation	35,457	1,647	37,104
Disposal (modification of contract)	(28,943)	-	(28,943)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 133,464**	**9,153**	**142,617**
Carrying amount:			
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 142,234**	**4,286**	**146,520**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 139,859**	**5,908**	**145,767**

(Continued)

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Notes to Financial Statements

9) Intangible assets

The cost, amortization and impairment of the intangible assets of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

		Software
Cost：		
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	96,675
Addition		28,846
Transferred from other non-current assets		3,916
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$**	**129,437**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	98,918
Addition		13,624
Disposals		(15,867)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**96,675**
Amortization and impairment loss：		
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	83,965
Amortization		11,179
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$**	**95,144**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	98,562
Amortization		1,270
Disposals		(15,867)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**83,965**
Carrying amount：		
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$**	**34,293**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**12,710**

The amortization of intangible assets for 2024 and 2023 was recorded as expenses under the following categories in the statements of comprehensive income:

		2024	2023
Operating costs	**$**	**2,564**	**50**
Operating expenses	**$**	**8,615**	**1,220**

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Notes to Financial Statements

10) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities of the Company were recognized as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	$ 42,333	42,642
Non-current	107,023	104,690
Total	$ 149,356	147,332

Please refer to note 6(18) financial instruments for the maturity information.

The amount under profit or loss was as follows:

	2024	2023
Interest expense of lease liabilities	$ 2,758	1,526
Expenses of short-term leases	$ 2,988	2,356

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Company was as follows:

	2024	2023
Total cash flows used in operating activities	$ 5,746	3,882
Total cash flows used in financing activities	41,237	36,010
Total cash flows	$ 46,983	39,892

1. Lease of buildings

   The Company leased buildings as office. The rental periods were 2 to 8 years. The options to extend the rental period as the original leasing period were included in the leasing periods for some of the lease.

2. Other lease

   The rental periods of transportation were 1 to 5 years.

   Meanwhile, the lease terms for office, parking lots, temporary counter and event venue are less than one year, the Company recognized those under exemption for short term leases, without recognizing the right of use and lease liabilities.

11) Employee benefits

1. Defined benefit plans

   Reconciliation of defined benefit obligations at present value and plan assets at fair value were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$ 70,074	76,399
Fair value of plan assets	(70,027)	(63,561)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 47	12,838

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Notes to Financial Statements

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Act) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

(A) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund", and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $70,874 thousand as of December 31, 2024. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

(B) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Company were as follows:

	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	$ 76,399	75,751
Current service costs and interest	1,331	1,481
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		
－Actuarial loss arising from experience adjustments	(852)	(705)
－Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1,914)	1,432
Benefits paid	(4,890)	(1,560)
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	**$ 70,074**	**76,399**

(C) Movements in fair value of plan assets

The movements in fair value of plan assets for the Company were as follows:

	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ 63,561	62,384
Interest income	763	873
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset – the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in the interest during this period)	5,608	179
Contributions made	1,727	1,685
Benefits paid	(1,632)	(1,560)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$ 70,027**	**63,561**

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Notes to Financial Statements

(D) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Company were as follows:

		2024	2023
Current service costs	$	414	421
Net interest on the defined benefit liability (assets)		154	187
	$	568	608
Operating costs	$	75	82
Selling expenses		280	249
Administrative expenses		150	154
Research and development expenses		63	123
	$	568	608

(E) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability recognized under other comprehensive income

The Company's remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024	2023
Cumulative amount at 1 January	$	(6,917)	(6,369)
Recognition during the year		8,374	(548)
Cumulative amount at 31 December	$	1,457	(6,917)

(F) Actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate	1.50%	1.20%
Future salary increases rate	4.00%	4.00%

The expected contribution to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the next annual reporting period is $323 thousand.

The weighted-average duration of the Company's defined benefit plans is 10 years.

(Continued)

(G) Sensitivity analysis

When calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligations, the Company uses judgments and estimations to determine the actuarial assumptions, including discount rates and future salary changes, as of the balance sheet date. Any changes in the actuarial assumptions may significantly impact the amount of the defined benefit obligations.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the effect of changes in principal actuarial assumptions on the present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	Effect on defined benefit obligation	
	Increase 0.25%	**Decrease 0.25%**
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate (increase or decrease 0.25%)	(1,540)	1,590
Future salary increase rate (increase or decrease 0.25%)	1,329	(1,295)
December 31, 2023		
Discount rate (increase or decrease 0.25%)	(1,784)	1,845
Future salary increase rate (increase or decrease 0.25%)	1,548	(1,506)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on the effect of changes in a single assumption under the condition that other assumptions remain constant. In practice, many changes in assumptions may be linked together. The method used for the sensitivity analysis and calculation of the net defined benefit liability are the same.

2. Defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The Company's pension costs under the defined contribution method for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Operating costs	$ 10,600	9,321
Selling expenses	27,805	25,768
Administrative expenses	6,320	5,966
Research and development expenses	7,705	8,297
Non-operating income and expenses	666	626
Total	**$ 53,096**	**49,978**

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Notes to Financial Statements

12) Income taxes

1. The components of income tax expense (benefit) for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Current tax expense (benefit)		
Current period	$ 93,645	87,211
Adjustment for prior periods	(2,166)	2,169
	91,479	89,380
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	327	4,080
Income tax expense	$ 91,806	93,460

The amount of income tax benefit (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$ (1,675)	110

Reconciliation of income tax expense (benefit) and profit before tax for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Income before income tax	$ 561,162	545,024
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	$ 112,233	109,005
Non-deductible expenses	(224)	286
Long-term investment profit recognized under equity method	(1,564)	(2,995)
Adjustment for prior periods	(2,166)	2,169
Investment tax credit	(15,624)	(14,956)
Others	(849)	(49)
Total	$ 91,806	93,460

2. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

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Notes to Financial Statements

	Defined benefit plans	Cumulative compensated absences	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 2,568	8,527	-	11,095
Recognized in profit or loss	(883)	626	-	(257)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,675)	-	-	(1,675)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 10**	**9,153**	**-**	**9,163**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 2,673	7,614	4,774	15,061
Recognized in profit or loss	(215)	913	(4,774)	(4,076)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	110	-	-	110
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 2,568**	**8,527**	**-**	**11,095**

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Others
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ (4)
Recognized in profit or loss	(70)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ (74)**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -
Recognized in profit or loss	(4)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ (4)**

3. Assessment of tax

The R.O.C. income tax authorities have examined and approved the Company's income tax returns through 2022.

13) Share capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total value of nominal ordinary shares amounted to $500,000 thousand. Par value of each share is $10 (dollars), and in total, there are 50,000 thousand authorized ordinary shares, of which 33,190 thousand shares, respectively, were issued.

1. Capital surplus

The details of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	**$ 397,574**	**397,574**

In accordance with the Company Act, realized capital reserves can only be reclassified as share capital or distributed as cash dividends after offsetting losses. The aforementioned capital reserves include share premiums and donation gains. In accordance with the Securities Offering and Issuance Guidelines, the amount of capital reserves to be reclassified under share capital shall not exceed 10 percent of the actual share capital amount.

2. Retained earnings

The Company's article of incorporation stipulates that Company's after-tax earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve until the balance of the legal reserve equals the total authorized capital and then remaining undistributed earnings shall be distributed according to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

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

The aforesaid earning distribution shall be formulated by the board of directors and forward to the shareholder's meeting for approval by a resolution.

In accordance with the dividend policy of the Company's article of incorporation, the Company shall take into consideration its operating environment, industry developments, and the future capital needs and long-term financial plan, the Company adopts a stable dividends policy. As the Company is in its growth phase, business expansion and capital needs over next few years, therefore, the Company should distribute the undistributed earnings in the form of shares or in cash. The cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of total dividends. However, distribution of earnings shall be made in view of the year's earnings and financial condition, and adjusted in the shareholders' meeting.

(A) Special reserve

In accordance with Ruling No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, a portion of the current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve to account for the cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. The amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions. The carrying amount of special reserve was $4,669 thousand and $3,870 thousand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(B) Earning distribution

Earnings distribution for 2024 has been approved with a cash dividend of $14.14 (dollars) per share, totaling $469,356 thousand via the board meeting held on February 26, 2025.

Earnings distribution for 2023 was resolved via the general meeting of shareholders held on May 30, 2024. The Company resolved to distribute a cash dividend of $13.61 (dollars) per share, totaling $451,564 thousand.

Earnings distribution for 2022 was resolved via the general meeting of shareholders held on May 25, 2023. The Company resolved to distribute a cash dividend of $13.42 (dollars) per share, totaling $445,260 thousand.

The related information about the aforementioned earnings distribution is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

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Notes to Financial Statements

14) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Basic EPS:		
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 469,356	451,564
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	33,190	33,190
Basic EPS (New Taiwan dollars)	$ 14.14	13.61
Diluted EPS:		
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 469,356	451,564
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	33,190	33,190
Effect of potentially dilutive common stock		
Employees' compensation	270	272
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding－diluted (thousand shares)	33,460	33,462
Diluted EPS (New Taiwan dollars)	$ 14.03	13.49

15) Revenue from contracts with customers

1. The details of revenue were as follows:

	2024	2023
Primary geographical markets:		
Taiwan	$ 2,458,746	2,270,144
Other countries	2,236	104
	$ 2,460,982	2,270,248
Primary services:		
Online and consultation services	$ 2,460,982	2,270,248

(Continued)

2. Contract balances

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Notes receivable	$ 963	188	288
Accounts receivable	67,900	59,415	75,293
Overdue receivable (recorded under other non-current assets)	766	2,537	1,527
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts－accounts receivable	(264)	(30)	(20)
Allowance for doubtful accounts－overdue receivable (recorded under other non-current assets)	(766)	(2,537)	(1,527)
Total	**$ 68,599**	**59,573**	**75,561**
Contract liabilities	**$ 1,111,287**	**961,652**	**829,023**

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were $724,842 thousand and $429,097 thousand, respectively.

For details on trade receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(5).

16) Employees' compensation and remunerations of directors

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, if the Company operates at a profit (the profit so-called is pre-tax profit before deducting employees' compensation and remunerations of directors) it shall contribute 8%-15% of profit as employees' compensation and remunerations of directors no more than 3%. However, any losses accumulated by the corporation to date shall be paid off first.

The employees' compensation in the preceding paragraph shall be distributed in the form of shares or in cash and object of payment includes the employees of subsidiaries of the corporation meeting certain specific requirements.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company estimated its employees' compensation to be $51,583 and $50,100 thousand, respectively, and the remuneration of directors to be $12,505 and $12,145 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors as specified in the Company's Articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses of current year. If there are any subsequent adjustments to the actual remuneration amounts, the adjustment will be regarded as changes in accounting estimates and will be reflected in profit or loss in the following year. If the employees' compensation is paid by the Company's stock, the numbers of shares to be distributed were calculated based on the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares, one day before the date of the meeting of board of directors. The related information is available on the Market Observation Post System website. There is no difference between the actual amount distributed as employees' compensation and remunerations of directors and the estimated amount recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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Notes to Financial Statements

17) Non-operating income and expenses

1. Interest income

	2024	2023
Deposit interest	$ 36,501	30,597
Other interest income	25	-
	$ 36,526	**30,597**

2. Other income

	2024	2023
Rental income	$ 12	12
Dividend income	199	-
Service support and asset authorization income	2,852	3,399
Income incurred from counter-party default	4,704	3,703
Income transferred from temporary receipts	2,734	4,967
Miscellaneous income	4,500	6,407
	$ 15,001	**18,488**

3. Other gains and losses

	2024	2023
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ (2,628)	(49)
Loss on disposal of investment	(9,800)	-
Gain from lease modifications	253	236
Net foreign exchange gains	547	270
Net loss of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(477)	-
Miscellaneous costs	(5,041)	(6,007)
	$ (17,146)	**(5,550)**

4. Financial cost

	2024	2023
Lease liabilities interest expenses	**$ (2,758)**	**(1,526)**

(Continued)

18) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

(A) Financial assets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 19,291	4,913
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Domestic unlisted common shares	6,666	-
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,238,772	1,273,795
Current financial assets at amortized cost	1,760,327	1,526,115
Notes and accounts receivable	68,599	59,573
Other receivables	11,595	13,110
Guarantee deposits paid	8,172	8,642
Other non-current financial assets	10,000	10,000
Subtotal	3,097,465	2,891,235
Total	**$ 3,123,422**	**2,896,148**

(B) Financial liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Notes and accounts payable	$ 14,220	5,392
Other payables	629,978	591,297
Lease liabilities	149,356	147,332
Total	**$ 793,554**	**744,021**

(Continued)

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Notes to Financial Statements

2. Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest:

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Notes and accounts payable	$	14,220	14,220	14,220	-	-
Other payables		629,978	629,978	629,978	-	-
Lease liabilities		149,356	155,190	44,701	110,489	-
	$	**793,554**	**799,388**	**688,899**	**110,489**	**-**
December 31, 2023						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Notes and accounts payable	$	5,392	5,392	5,392	-	-
Other payables		591,297	591,297	591,297	-	-
Lease liabilities		147,332	152,924	45,088	107,836	-
	$	**744,021**	**749,613**	**641,777**	**107,836**	**-**

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

3. Interest rate analysis

Though the interest rate of partial demand deposits and time deposits of the Company were floating, it did not result in significant cash flow risk since the market rate did not fluctuate wildly.

4. Currency risk

The Company has no significant foreign currency assets and liabilities in 2024 and 2023, it did not result in significant rate risk.

5. Other price risks

If the equity security price changes on the reporting date (with the two periods analyzed on the same basis and other changes assumed to be accounted for), the impact on comprehensive income items is as follows:

Securities price on the reporting date		**2024**	**2023**
Up 5%	**$**	**333**	**-**
Down 5%	**$**	**(333)**	**-**

6. Fair value of financial instruments

(A) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and disclosure of fair value information is not required:

(Continued)

	December 31, 2024			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－non-current				
Beneficiary certificate	$ 14,045	-	-	14,045
Private fund	-	-	5,246	5,246
Subtotal	14,045	-	5,246	19,291
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－non-current				
Domestic unlisted common shares	-	-	6,666	6,666
Total	**$ 14,045**	**-**	**11,912**	**25,957**

	December 31, 2023			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－non-current				
Private fund	**$ -**	**-**	**4,913**	**4,913**

(B) Valuation techniques for fair value

If the quoted prices in active markets are available, the market price is established as the fair value.

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments that have an active market is displayed by category and attributed as follows:

- The beneficiary certificates are financial assets with standard terms and conditions and traded in active markets. The fair value of beneficiary certificates is determined by reference to quoted market prices.

Except for the abovementioned financial instruments with an active market price, the fair value of other financial instruments is obtained by using the valuation techniques or by reference to quoted prices of counterparties. The fair value obtained through valuation techniques can be calculated by reference to the current fair value, discounted cash flow method, or other valuation techniques for other financial instruments with substantially similar terms and characteristics, including the use of models based on market information available at the balance sheet date.

For financial instruments that are not traded in active markets, their fair values are listed below by types and attributes:

- Investments in non-derivative financial assets without quoted prices in an active market (private fund): The fair value is estimated using the net asset value method.

(Continued)

- Equity instruments quoted market prices: The fair value is estimated using the market comparable company method, the main assumptions of which are based on the enterprise value derived from the EV/Sales of the investee and the quoted market prices of comparable listed companies. The estimate has been adjusted for the discount effect of the lack of market liquidity of the equity securities.

(C) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 4,913	-	4,913
Total gains and losses recognized:			
In profit or loss	333	-	333
In other comprehensive income	-	1,254	1,254
Reclassified	-	5,412	5,412
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 5,246**	**6,666**	**11,912**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 4,914	-	4,914
Total gains and losses recognized:			
In profit or loss	(1)	-	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 4,913**	**-**	**4,913**

(D) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Company's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include fair value through other comprehensive income－ equity investment mandatorily measured and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – Private fund.

The Company's equity instrument investment with no active market has multiple significant unobservable inputs. Significant unobservable inputs for investments in equity instruments with no active market are not correlated with each other because they are independent of each other.

Due to the amount of Level 3 investments in the Company is immaterial, quantitative information is not disclosed.

19) Financial risk management

1. Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

(A) Credit risk.

(B) Liquidity risk.

(C) Market risk.

This note presents information about the Company’s exposure to each of the above risks and the objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk. Please see other related notes for quantitative information.

(Continued)

2. Risk management framework

The board of directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Company’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company’s activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the board of directors and the Audit Committee.

3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company’s notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, etc.

(A) Cash and cash equivalents and Current financial assets at amortized cost

The Company’s bank deposits are in different financial institutions with good credit. The Company controls its credit risk for each financial institution and believes that the Company’s bank deposits will not have any significant credit risk.

(B) Receivables and other receivables

The Company’s exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Company’s customer base, including the information of past trading experience with customer and adjust the transaction credit limits.

The board of directors and management have established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company’s standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company’s review includes external ratings (when available), and in some cases, bank references. Credit limits are established for each customer. Customers that fail to meet the Company’s benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis or basic credit limits.

4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company’s reputation.

(Continued)

5. Market risk

   Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, will cause the Company suffer possible loss for related transaction. The Company maintains its foreign currency within a level sufficient to meet the operational needs so as to manage exchange rate risk.

   The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held by the Company were private funds. Except for the changes in exchange rates that cause the value to fluctuate, the Company is exposed to equity price risk as well. The Company chooses a professional and reputable investment management company to carefully manage its market risk. The Company's financial assets exposed to changes in fair value caused by interest rate fluctuation are bank deposits. Nevertheless, the Interest rate Is not volatile enough to affect the Company's operations. In summary, the risk of changes in fair value for the relevant financial assets and liabilities arising from the fluctuation of the exchange rate, interest rate and equity price, was not significant.

20) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base in order to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital includes common stock, capital surplus, retained earnings, and non-controlling interest. The board of directors' controls not only the return on capital ratio, but also the dividend level of the common stock.

The Company's capital management approach did not change for the year ended December 31, 2024.

21) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

1. For information of acquisition of right of use by lease, please refer to note 6(8).

2. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities of the Company for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2024	**Cash flows**	**Acquisition**	**Acquisition (modification of contract)**	**December 31, 2024**
Lease liabilities	**$ 147,332**	**(41,237)**	**7,762**	**35,499**	**149,356**

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2023	**Cash flows**	**Acquisition**	**Acquisition (modification of contract)**	**December 31, 2023**
Lease liabilities	**$ 91,706**	**(36,010)**	**81,320**	**10,316**	**147,332**

(Continued)

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Notes to Financial Statements

(7) Related-party transactions

1) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with the Company during the periods covered in the financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
104 Consulting Corporation	The Company’s subsidiary
104 Redpoint Information Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	The Company’s subsidiary
Wiedu Corporation	The Company’s associate (note)
104 Hope Foundation	The entity's chairman is the same as the Company's

Note: Wiedu Corporation is no longer an associate of the Company since October 24, 2024.

2) Transactions with related parties

1. Operating revenue

The amount of service revenue by the Company to related parties were as follows:

	2024	2023
Associate		
Wiedu Corporation	$ 264	104

There is no significant difference in the price and credit terms provided by the Company to its associate from the non-related parties. Accounts receivable from related parties was no expected credit loss required after the assessment by the management.

2. Operating expenses

The operating expenses details of training services provided by associate for the Company were as below:

Account	Type of related parties	2024	2023
Training	Associate		
	Wiedu Corporation	$ 163	113

3. Rental income

The amount of rental income by related parties were as follows:

	2024	2023
Other related parties		
104 Hope Foundation	$ 12	12

The price charged for rental was agreed by both parties, and was collected by telegraphic transfer.

(Continued)

4. Other income

The amount of service support and asset authorization income by related parties were as follows:

	2024	2023
Subsidiaries		
104 Consulting Corporation	$ 2,852	3,399

5. Receivables from related parties

The details of the receivables from related parties were as follows:

Accounts	Type of related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable	Associate		
	Wiedu Corporation	$ -	5
Other receivables	Subsidiaries		
	104 Consulting Corporation	1,188	1,283
Total		$ 1,188	1,288

6. Payable to related parties

The details of the payable for training fees to related parties were as follows:

Account	Type of related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other payables	Associate		
	Wiedu Corporation	$ -	113

3) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 105,369	110,243
Share-based payments	6,716	7,200
	$ 112,085	117,443

(8) Pledged assets

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Time deposits (recorded under other non-current financial assets)	Guarantee for employment services	$ 10,000	10,000

104 CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies

1) Unrecognized contractual commitments

The Company applied to the Council of Labor Affairs for permission to provide employment services in accordance with the Employment Services Act. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the guaranteed amount provided by banks on behalf of the Company was $1,000 thousand.

2) Contingent liabilities: None.

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None.

(11) Significant subsequent events: None.

(12) Other

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

Function	2024				2023			
Account	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Non-operating expenses (note)	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Non-operating expenses (note)	Total
Employee benefits								
Salary	241,818	1,088,292	12,784	1,342,894	203,373	1,037,070	12,125	1,252,568
Health and labor insurance	19,175	73,088	1,458	93,721	17,310	74,448	1,397	93,155
Pension	10,675	42,323	666	53,664	9,403	40,557	626	50,586
Remuneration to directors	-	12,505	-	12,505	-	12,145	-	12,145
Other personnel expense	7,257	30,075	844	38,176	5,747	24,727	703	31,177
Depreciation	5,150	82,859	1,175	89,184	7,685	67,218	1,164	76,067
Amortization	2,564	8,615	-	11,179	50	1,220	-	1,270

Note: Non-operating expenses and non-operating income are offset and recognized as other gains and losses.

For the years 2024 and 2023, the information on the number of employees and employee benefit expense of the Company were as follows:

	2024	2023
Number of employees	911	906
Number of directors (non-employee)	6	5
Average employee benefit expense	$ 1,689	1,584
Average employee salary expense	$ 1,484	1,390
Percentage of change in average employee salary expense	6.76%	
Remuneration to supervisors	$ -	-

(Continued)

The Company's salary and remuneration policy (including directors, supervisor, managers and employees) are as follows:

The remuneration of the Company's directors are regulated in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. If the Company has generated a profit in the year, no more than 3% of the profit shall be provided for the remuneration of the directors. Since the remuneration is set at a certain percentage of the current year's earnings, the upper limit is highly correlated with the Company's operating performance. Apart from referring to the Company’s past operating performance, the payments of the directors' remuneration will also be adjusted based on future risk factors. That is, when the outlook is bad or the Company’s operating risks increase, the directors' remuneration will follow. In addition, the evaluation results of the performance of Board of Directors are also important considerations for distribution. Relevant performance evaluation and compensation rationality are reviewed by the Remuneration Committee that regularly reviews and assesses the directors' remuneration, and submits their proposals to the Board of Directors for discussion.

Remuneration paid to the Manager and Employee can be divided into three categories, i.e. salaries, bonuses and employee bonuses. Salary, which is based on the factors such as job responsibility, the overall environment and the market standard, and is set to reflect work performance; bonuses are correlated with employees’ and department’s performance mainly calculated based on the company's "Employees Compensation and Benefits Management Method" and "Outstanding Employee Stock Ownership Trust Management Measures"; employee bonuses are regulated by the Articles of Incorporation that if the Company make a profit in the year, 8% to 15% of the profit should be remunerated as employee bonuses, since the employee bonuses are based on the proportion of the annual surplus, they are highly correlated with the Company's operating performance.

The related remuneration in addition to reference to the relevant industry level and the Company’s past operating performance, the relevant distribution standards, structures and systems will also be reviewed and adjusted at any time depending on the actual operating conditions and changes in relevant laws and regulations, which is expected to prevent managers from engaging in the conducts that may put the Company at risk in order to pursue remuneration. In addition, the Company's Remuneration Committee will also periodically assess the remuneration of the directors and managers, and submit the proposals to the Board of Directors for discussion in order to balance the Company's sustainable operations and risk control.

(13) Other disclosures items

1) Information on significant transactions

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Company in 2024:

1. Loans to other parties: None.

2. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None.

(Continued)

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Notes to Financial Statements

3. Securities held as of December 31, 2024 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures)：

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Remarks
				Shares	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership	Fair value	
The Company	Private fund:							
	Spark Labs Taipei Fund I	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	5,246	-%	5,246	
	Beneficiary certificate:							
〃	Yuanta/P-shares Taiwan Dividend Plus ETF	-	〃	11,882	434	-%	434	
〃	Yuanta Taiwan High Dividend Low Volatility ETF	-	〃	206,478	10,974	-%	10,974	
〃	Cathay MSCI Taiwan ESG Sustainability High Dividend Yield ETF	-	〃	118,898	2,637	-%	2,637	
					19,291		19,291	
	Stock:							
〃	Wiedu Corporation	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,050,000	6,666	6.89%	6,666	

4. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of TWD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

5. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding TWD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

6. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of TWD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

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

8. Receivables from related parties with amount exceeding the lower of TWD100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

9. Trading in derivative instruments: None.

2) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2024 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main business and products	Original investment amount		Balance of December 31, 2024			Net income (loss) of investee (note 1)	Share of profit/ losses of investee (note 1)	Remarks
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Book value (note 1)			
The Company	104 Consulting Corporation	Taiwan	General advertising services, IT software services, electronic information services, talent dispatching, management consultancy and data processing services	12,678	12,678	1,219	100.00%	45,926	17,768	17,768	Subsidiary
〃	Wiedu Corporation	Taiwan	Corporate training courses and adult learning services	(note 2)	33,338	(note 2)	(note 2)	(note 2)	(note 2)	(12,355)	(note 2)

Note 1 : The investment gain or loss recognized by the Company was based on the financial statements of the investees audited by CPA and accounted for under the equity method.

Note 2: Wiedu Corporation is no longer an associate of the Company since October 24, 2024. Please refer to note 6(6).

(Continued)

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Notes to Financial Statements

3) Information on investment in Mainland China:

1. The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Unit: thousand dollars

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital (note 3)	Method of investment (note 1)	Aggregate investment amount remitted from Taiwan at beginning of year (note 3)	Amount remitted or returned in current year		Aggregate investment amount remitted from Taiwan at end of year (note 3)	Net income (loss) of investee (note 2)	Percentage of direct or indirect ownership by the Company	Investment gain (loss) (note 2)	Book value as of December 31, 2024 (notes 2)	Amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan at end of year
					Invested amount	Returned amount						
104 Redpoint Information Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Developing network technologies and computer software, selling products, providing technical advice and services, and management consultancy	60,365	(1)	60,365 (USD2,000)	-	-	60,365 (USD2,000)	2,409	100.00%	2,409	48,212	-

Note 1: Ways of investments are as follows:

(1) direct investment in Mainland China.

(2) others.

Note 2: The investment gain (loss) and carrying value disclosed above included direct and indirect investments. The investment gain (loss) recognized by the Company is based on the financial statements audited by the auditors of parent company under the equity method.

Note 3: Based on historical exchange rates.

2. Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Unit: thousand dollars

Aggregate investment amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period (Note 2)	Investment amount approved by Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note 2 and 3)	Limitation on investment in Mainland China by Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note 1)
60,365 (USD 2,000)	345,816 (USD 10,548)	1,011,181

Note 1: Limitation on investment in Mainland China: 60% of the Company's equity of $1,685,301 thousand.

Note 2: Issued capital and investment capital remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China were translated at historical rates, and the rest of the investment information was translated at the year-end rate of December 31, 2024 (USD:NTD=1:32.785).

Note 3: Including cumulative liquidation of $280,246 thousand (USD8,548 thousand) of investment that has not been repatriated.

3. Significant transactions:

There are no direct of indirect significant transactions between the Company and its investee companies in Mainland China in 2024.

(Continued)

4) Major shareholders:

Unit: shares

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Rocky Yang	4,495,402	13.54%
Vicky Ku	4,495,401	13.54%
JcbNext Berhad	4,465,510	13.45%
Askforce Corporation	2,427,344	7.31%

Note:(1) The information on major shareholders, which is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, summarized the shareholders who held over 5% of the total non-physical common stocks and preferred stocks (including treasury stocks) on the last business date of each quarter. The registered non-physical stocks may be different from the capital stocks disclosed in the financial statement due to different calculations basis.

(2) In the case of the above information, if the shareholder delivers the shares to the trust, the shares will be disclosed as a personal account under the trust account of the principal opened by the trustee. As for the shareholders' declaration of more than 10% of the insider's shareholdings under the Securities and Exchange Act, the shareholders' stocks should be included in their own shareholdings, plus, the shares delivered to the trust, wherein the shareholders have the right of decision on using the trust property. For information on insider's equity declaration, please refer to market observation post system.

(14) Segment information

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Foreign Currencies)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash in bank	Demand deposits－Foreign Currencies (USD24,969.58@32.79；EUR6,307.57 @34.14)	$ 1,034
	Demand deposits－New Taiwan Dollars	87,977
	Time deposits (Due date:2025.01.01~2025.02.23；rate:0.68~1.60%)	531,126
	Total	620,137
Cash		64
Cash equivalents	Bonds purchased under resell agreement (Due date: 2025.01.02~2025.02.04；rate:1.50~1.55%)	187,000
	Financing commercial paper (Due date: 2025.01.02~2025.03.12；rate:1.47~1.62%)	431,571
		$ 1,238,772

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Statement of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description		Amount
Time deposits with original maturity over three months (Due date: 2025.01.04~2025.12.30；rate:0.705~1.760%)	$	1,738,415
Financing commercial paper with original maturity over three months (Due date: 2025.02.14；rate:1.550%)		21,912
	$	**1,760,327**

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Statement of Movement of Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

January 1 to December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and thousands of shares)

	Beginning Balance		Increase (Note 2)		Decrease (Note 2)		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value			
Name of investee	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Ownership%	Amount	Unit price	Total amounts	Collateral	Remark
104 Consulting Corporation	1,219	$ 47,620	-	17,768	-	19,462	1,219	100.00	45,926	-	-	None	
104 Redpoint Information Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Note 1	44,249	-	3,963	-	-	Note 1	100.00	48,212	-	-	〃	
Wiedu Corporation	2,625	27,567	-	-	1,575 Note 3	27,567	1,050	6.89	-	-	-	〃	Note 4
		$ 119,436		21,731		47,029			94,138		-		

Note 1: A limited company－no shares were issued.

Note 2: Included share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method $7,822 thousand, exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operation $1,554 thousand, dividend distribution $(19,462) thousand and reclassification of investment $(15,212) thousand.

Note 3: A resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of Wiedu Corporation on August 21, 2024 for the capital reduction to offset the accumulated deficit, and the capital reduction ratio was 60%. The base date for the capital reduction was September 16, 2024.

Note 4: Wiedu Corporation conducted a cash capital increase on August 21, 2024, and the base date was October 4, 2024. The Company did not participate in the capital increase, resulting in a decrease in the ownership ratio to 6.89%. In addition, on October 24, 2024, the Company was no longer a director of Wiedu Corporation after the re-election during a special meeting of the shareholders; hence the Company lost its significant influence over Wiedu Corporation. The Company reassessed the fair value of the 6.89% equity investment in Weidu Corporation amounting to $5,412 thousand, and reclassified it to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and derecognized the investment amounting to $15,212 thousand using the equity method and recognized a loss of $9,800 thousand on disposal of the investment.

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Statement of Other Payables

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Accrued project, performance, and sales bonuses		$ 248,299
Accrued annual bonuses		121,926
Accrued payroll		59,596
Employees’ compensation payable		51,583
Others (Note)		148,574
		$ 629,978

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

Statement of Operating Costs

January 1 to December 31, 2024

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Salary expenses		$ 241,818	
Insurance expenses		20,194	
Others (Note)		51,653	
		$ 313,665	

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

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Statement of Selling Expenses

January 1 to December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Salary expenses		$ 684,154	
Advertising expense		68,757	
Depreciation expense		53,575	
Software usage fee		51,975	
Others (Note)		178,323	
		$ 1,036,784	

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

Statement of Administrative Expenses

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Salary expenses		$ 204,187	
Others (Note)		78,021	
		$ 282,208	

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

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Statement of Research and Development Expenses

January 1 to December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Salary expenses		$ 199,951	
Software usage fee		36,517	
Depreciation expense		19,176	
Others (Note)		49,824	
		$ 305,468	

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

Statement of movement of property, plant and equipment, please refer to the financial statements note 6(7).

Statement of movement of right-of-use assets, please refer to the financial statements note 6(8).

Statement of movement of intangible assets, please refer to the financial statements note 6(9).

Statement of the operating revenue, please refer to the financial statements note 6(15).

Statement of the non-operating income and expenses, please refer to the financial statements note 6(17).