

Stock Code: 4935



Global Lighting Technologies Inc.

2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Meeting Handbook

Date: May 30, 2023

**Venue: No. 168, Sec. 1, Yanping Rd., Pingzhen Dist., Taoyuan City
(4th Floor, Conference Room, Southern Tao-Yuan Youth Activity Center)**

Visual Communication Assisted Shareholder's Meeting

Video Conferencing Platform TDCC:

<https://www.stockvote.com.tw/evote/index.html>

Table of Contents

I. Meeting Procedure	3
II. Meeting Agenda	4
1. Call the Meeting to Order	5
2. Chairperson’s Address	5
3. Matters to Report	5
4. Matters for Ratification.....	5
5. Matters for Discussion	7
6. Other Questions and Motions	7
7. Adjournment	7
III. Attachment	8
1. .2022 Business Report	8
2. .Audit Committee’s Review Reprot.....	10
3. .Auditor's Report and Financial Statements for the Year 2022	11
4. .Earnings Distribution Table	21
5. .Comparison Table for Amendment to the “ Memorandum & Articles of Association”	22
6. .Comparison Table for Amendment to the “ Procedures of Asset Acquisition and Disposal”	27
IV. Appendix	37
1. .Rules of Procedure for Shareholder Meeting.....	37
2. .Memorandum & Articles of Association	49
3. .Procedures of Asset Acquisition and Disposal	114
4. .Shareholdings of all Directors	128
5. .Other explanatory information.....	129

I. Meeting Procedure

1. Call the Meeting to Order
2. Chairperson's Address
3. Matters to Report
4. Matters for Ratification
5. Matters for Discussion
6. Other Questions and Motions
7. Adjournment

II. Meeting Agenda

Meeting type: Visual communication assisted shareholders meeting

Time: 10:00 a.m., May 30 (Tuesday), 2023

Place: No. 168, Sec. 1, Yanping Rd., Pingzhen Dist., Taoyuan City (4th Floor, Conference Room,
Southern Tao-Yuan Youth Activity Center)

1. Call the Meeting to Order

2. Chairperson's Address

3. Matters to Report

1. 2022 Business Report

2. 2022 Audit Committee's Review Report

3. To report the Distribution of Employees' and Directors' compensation of the year 2022

4. Matters for Ratification

1. To accept 2022 Business Report and Financial Statements

2. To approve the proposal for 2022 earnings distribution

5. Matters for Discussion

1. To amend the "Memorandum & Articles of Association"

2. To amend the "Procedures of Asset Acquisition and Disposal"

6. Other Questions and Motions

7. Adjournment

1. Call the Meeting to Order

2. Chairperson's Address

3. Matters to Report

Report No. 1

2022 Business Report

Explanatory Notes: Please refer to pages 8-9.

Report No. 2

2022 Audit Committee's Review Report

Explanatory Notes: Please refer to pages 10.

Report No. 3

To report the Distribution of Employees' and Directors' compensation of the year 2022

Explanatory Notes: The compensation of employees and directors of the year 2022 was approved by the board of directors on February 23, 2023, of which the compensation to employees is US\$1,858,344.99 and the compensation to directors is US\$557,503.50. The above-mentioned compensation was paid in cash.

4. Matters for Ratification

Proposal No. 1: To accept 2022 Business Report and Financial Statements (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Explanatory Notes: (1) Global Lighting Technologies Inc.'s Financial Statements for the year 2022, including the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in shareholders' equity, and statement of cash flows, were audited by independent auditors, Ms. Chao-Mei Chen and Mr. Cheng-Chuan Yu of Deloitte & Touche.

(2) Please refer to pages 8-9 and 11-20 of this handbook for the 2022 Business Report, the Auditor's Report and the Financial Statements.

Resolutions:

Proposal No. 2: To approve the proposal for 2022 earnings distribution (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Explanatory Notes: (1) For year 2022, the Company's distributable earnings amounted to NT\$4,614,701,105 and the proposed cash dividends of NT\$4 per share amounted to NT\$515,456,364. Cash dividends are calculated on a pro rata basis up to dollar, and any amount less than one dollar is rounded off. The total amount of cash dividends less than one dollar will be adjusted by the decimal point from the largest to the smallest and the account number from the first to the last in order to match the total amount of cash dividends distributed.

- (2) It is proposed to authorize the chairperson to set the ex-dividend date and other related matters upon the approval of the shareholders' meeting.
- (3) If the conditions set forth in the earnings distribution are changed due to changes in laws and regulations, the Company's stock repurchase or other factors that affect the total number of outstanding shares, please submit to the shareholders' meeting to authorize the chairperson to adjust the distribution ratio based on the actual number of outstanding shares of the Company on the ex-dividend date in accordance with the total amount of earnings to be distributed from the common stock resolved herein.
- (4) The correct US amount of earnings distribution in preceding paragraph shall be calculated by the average of buying-selling closing foreign exchange rate of USD from Bank of Taiwan on the previous business day of General Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the regulations.
- (5) Please refer to page 21 of this handbook for the Company's 2022 Earnings Distribution Table.

Resolutions:

5. Matters for Discussion

Proposal No. 1: To amend the “Memorandum & Articles of Association” (Special Resolution, Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Explanatory Notes: (1) In order to conform to amendments to related laws and the needs of commercial practice, the Company hereby proposes to amend the Articles of Incorporation. Please refer to page 22-26 for details.

Resolutions:

Proposal No. 2: To amend the “Procedures of Asset Acquisition and Disposal” (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Explanatory Notes: (1) In order to conform to amendments to related laws and the needs of commercial practice, the Company hereby proposes to amend the Rules of Procedures of Asset Acquisition and Disposal. Please refer to page 27-36 for details.

Resolutions:

6. Other Questions and Motions

7. Adjournment

III. Attachment

1. 2022 Business Report

The impact of the COVID-19 epidemic gradually eased with the release of lockdown in various countries, but the war and inflation continued to affect the demand of international market, affecting the Company's revenue and profit targets. The Company still stands firmly in face of the challenges that come one after another, committed to minimizing the impact of various adverse factors.

I. Consolidated Operating Performance for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The consolidated operating revenue of Global Lighting in 2022 was NT\$9.72 billion, and the consolidated gross margin was NT\$1.82 billion; The consolidated net profit after tax was NT\$1.04 billion, with after-tax earnings of NT\$8.05 per share, indicating a revenue and profit performance slightly lower than expected.

II. Business and R&D Achievements

The decline of home economy dividends brought by the COVID-19 epidemic and the impact of macro environmental factors made customers more conservative about the market future. The Company cautiously faced the reduction of customer orders and delayed shipment, and worked with upstream and downstream partners in the supply chain to overcome the challenges of the macro environment. In addition, through long-term accumulation of optical technology and excellent manufacturing capabilities, the Company cut into various industries and directly participated in the product design process of brand clients, enhancing the added value of products with a high degree of customization, hoping to enhance business development and profitability when the overall environment improves and demand rebounds.

The Company continues to improve its optical and process technology to strengthen its core competitiveness. In 2022, it invested NT\$250 million in R&D and NT\$140 million in capital expenditure. Together with customers, it developed new products and applications, aiming to enhance the visual effect and energy consumption performance of IT products combined with Mini LED and light guide plate technology. It also utilizes the lightweight characteristics of light guide film to integrate touch control functions and apply them to consumer products, automotive products, and other products. As the display technology continues to evolve, and the specifications of light guide plate synchronously improve, the Company has invested in advanced manufacturing processes to develop light guide structures with more precise light control, aiming to maintain the Company's technological leadership.

III.A Summary of the Business Plan for 2023

The design and production methods of the products have changed with the changes in the economic environment and consumption habits in the past two years. The Company will grasp the market trend and continue to expand the application field of light guide products. In addition, it will utilize intelligent manufacturing technology to improve the overall operation of the Company, and will focus on:

1. Continuously invest in advanced manufacturing processes, maintain the leading position in optical technology, and expand product application fields.
2. Strengthen intelligent production, establish closer connection with customers, and meet the requirements of production efficiency and stable quality.
3. Adjust global manufacturing layout and reduce operational risks.

IV. Future Development and Impact from External Competitive Environment and Overall Business Environment

In the context of increasing uncertainty of the global economy, the Company will address challenges by accelerating global layout and sound operation, continue to pay attention to the industrial development trend, invest more resources in optical talent cultivation, strengthen patent management and technology, process research and development, and maintain flexibility to maintain the Company's competitive advantage in the industry. In addition to focusing on improving the core competence in the industry, the Company will take "sustainable management, profit creation and customer sharing" as its business philosophy, and continues to focus on changes in existing laws and regulations at home and abroad, corporate governance and other issues to achieve sustainable development of the enterprise, and, through cooperation, participation and communication, work with customers, employees and shareholders to create a sustainable future.

Chairman:
Mang-Shiang Lee



Managerial Officer:
Chung-Lin Tsai



Chief Accounting Officer:
Mei-Chen Chuang



2. Audit Committee's Review Report

Global Lighting Technologies Inc. Audit Committee's Review Report

To the 2023 general shareholders' meeting of Global Lighting Technologies Inc.:

The board of directors of the Company has prepared the 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, which have been audited by CPAs Chen, Chao-mei and Yu, Cheng-chuan of Deloitte Taiwan, and issued an unqualified audit report. The Audit Committee is responsible for supervising the Group's accounting and financial reporting process.

The CPAs have communicated with the Audit Committee on the following matters:

1. The scope and period of the audit planned by the CPAs and the significant findings of the audit (including significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit).
2. The CPAs have provided the Audit Committee with a statement that the CPAs' affiliated firm is subject to independence and has followed the code of professional ethics regarding independence, and have communicated all relationships and other matters (including related protective measures) that could be considered to affect the CPAs' independence.
3. The CPAs shall determine, from among the matters to be communicated to the governing bodies, the critical audit issues to be addressed in the audit of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements, of which revenue recognition is determined by the CPAs determine to be a critical audit issue to be communicated in the audit report.

After examining the aforementioned Financial Statements together with the Business Report and the profit distribution for the year 2022, the Audit Committee found no discrepancies and issued a report in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act.

Global Lighting Technologies Inc.

Convenor of the Audit Committee:
WEN TSAI, SU-LEE



February 24, 2023

3. Auditor's Report and Financial Statements for the Year 2022



勤業眾信

勤業眾信聯合會計師事務所
11073 台北市信義區松仁路100號20樓

Deloitte & Touche
20F, Taipei Nan Shan Plaza
No. 100, Songren Rd.,
Xinyi Dist., Taipei 11073, Taiwan

Tel :+886 (2) 2725-9988
Fax:+886 (2) 4051-6888
www.deloitte.com.tw

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Global Lighting Technologies Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Global Lighting Technologies Inc. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is a matters that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.

The key audit matter in the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 is stated below:

Validity of Occurrence of Sales Revenue from Specific Customers

Since the Group is a listed company, management may be under pressure to meet the financial targets. Furthermore, operating revenue is one of the important indicators to measure the Group's profitability and operating performance, and recognition of revenue is inherently a higher risk. The amount of revenue from specific customers for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$4,301,599 thousand, which accounted for 44% of the consolidated operating revenue. The impact of the sales on the consolidated financial statements was significant; therefore, we identified the validity of occurrence of sales revenue from specific customers as a key audit matter for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Refer to Notes 4 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements for details on accounting policies and relevant disclosures of revenue recognition. Our main audit procedures performed in respect of the aforementioned key audit matter were as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the internal controls related to the aforementioned sales, assessed the design of the controls, determined that controls have been implemented and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls.
2. We performed substantive testing of the aforementioned sales, selected appropriate samples and checked them against the external transaction documents and the recovery of receivables. We verified the validity of the occurrence of the transactions and also checked for any abnormalities in payment collections.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our group 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chao-Mei Chen and Cheng-Chuan Yu.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 24, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

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

GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 4,690,814	40	\$ 3,988,556	33
Financial assets at amortized cost (Notes 4 and 7)	3,800	-	7,800	-
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 9 and 21)	15	-	28	-
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 9 and 21)	1,859,828	16	2,470,246	20
Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	26,736	-	41,599	-
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 9)	6,381	-	3,286	-
Other receivables - related parties (Notes 4 and 28)	-	-	1,189	-
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	104	-	-	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 10)	1,237,788	10	1,303,340	11
Prepayments	21,596	-	29,985	-
Other current assets (Notes 11 and 29)	2,096	-	157,284	1
Total current assets	<u>7,849,158</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>8,003,313</u>	<u>65</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 8)	279,327	3	279,175	2
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 14 and 28)	2,975,406	25	3,239,528	27
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 15)	667,078	6	690,596	6
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	31,413	-	37,432	-
Prepayments for equipment (Note 25)	3,418	-	3,891	-
Net defined benefit assets (Notes 4 and 18)	13,387	-	6,369	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 11 and 29)	19,257	-	21,928	-
Total non-current assets	<u>3,989,286</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>4,278,919</u>	<u>35</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 11,838,444</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 12,282,232</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 16 and 29)	\$ 400,000	3	\$ 798,000	7
Contract liabilities (Note 21)	2,454	-	3,615	-
Accounts payable	1,476,484	12	2,134,972	17
Accounts payable - related parties (Note 28)	153,579	1	125,980	1
Other payables (Note 17)	427,031	4	451,252	4
Other payables - related parties (Note 28)	9,428	-	8,211	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	85,562	1	71,250	1
Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 15 and 28)	25,930	-	25,007	-
Long-term borrowings - current portion (Note 16)	82,500	1	-	-
Other current liabilities	5,782	-	8,396	-
Total current liabilities	<u>2,668,750</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>3,626,683</u>	<u>30</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Note 16)	187,500	2	270,000	2
Provision for employee benefits (Notes 4 and 18)	7,826	-	8,591	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	2,743	-	1,563	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 15 and 28)	652,581	5	672,798	5
Long-term deferred revenue (Note 19)	67,279	1	82,236	1
Total non-current liabilities	<u>917,929</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,035,188</u>	<u>8</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,586,679</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>4,661,871</u>	<u>38</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 20)				
Share capital	1,288,641	11	1,309,371	11
Capital surplus	2,348,423	20	2,383,809	19
Retained earnings				
Special reserve	350,711	3	267,197	2
Unappropriated earnings	4,307,696	36	4,105,816	34
Total retained earnings	4,658,407	39	4,373,013	36
Other equity	(43,706)	-	(350,711)	(3)
Treasury shares	-	-	(95,121)	(1)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	<u>8,251,765</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>7,620,361</u>	<u>62</u>
Total equity	<u>8,251,765</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>7,620,361</u>	<u>62</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 11,838,444</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 12,282,232</u>	<u>100</u>

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

GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	\$ 9,723,576	100	\$ 10,883,071	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 22 and 28)	<u>7,900,408</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>8,729,527</u>	<u>80</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>1,823,168</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2,153,544</u>	<u>20</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 9, 22 and 28)				
Selling and marketing	239,453	2	266,919	3
General and administrative	359,589	4	357,209	3
Research and development	252,526	3	200,822	2
Expected credit loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>851,568</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>825,033</u>	<u>8</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>971,600</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,328,511</u>	<u>12</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 22)				
Interest income	47,373	-	8,851	-
Other income (Notes 19 and 28)	21,478	-	41,649	-
Other gains and losses	150,283	2	(16,596)	-
Finance costs (Note 28)	<u>(18,265)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,042)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>200,869</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15,862</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,172,469	12	1,344,373	12
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 23)	<u>(135,187)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(69,240)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET PROFIT	<u>1,037,282</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1,275,133</u>	<u>12</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 18)	6,389	-	(483)	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 20)	(18,029)	-	2,266	-

(Continued)

GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Exchange differences on translation to the presentation currency (Note 20)	\$ 816,052	8	\$ (214,049)	(2)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 23)	<u>(1,278)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>803,134</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>(212,169)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations (Note 20)	<u>(491,018)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>128,269</u>	<u>1</u>
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>312,116</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(83,900)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 1,349,398</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>\$ 1,191,233</u>	<u>11</u>
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 1,037,282	11	\$ 1,275,133	12
Non-controlling interests	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,037,282</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ 1,275,133</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 1,349,398	14	\$ 1,191,233	11
Non-controlling interests	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,349,398</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>\$ 1,191,233</u>	<u>11</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	<u>\$ 8.05</u>		<u>\$ 9.74</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 8.02</u>		<u>\$ 9.67</u>	

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

(Concluded)

GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company (Note 20)							
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings		Other Equity		Treasury Shares	Total Equity
			Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 1,309,371	\$ 2,383,809	\$ 173,867	\$ 3,644,553	\$ (258,846)	\$ (8,351)	\$ -	\$ 7,244,403
Appropriation of 2020 earnings								
Special reserve	-	-	93,330	(93,330)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	(720,154)	-	-	-	(720,154)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	1,275,133	-	-	-	1,275,133
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	(386)	(85,780)	2,266	-	(83,900)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	1,274,747	(85,780)	2,266	-	1,191,233
Buy-back of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95,121)	(95,121)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	1,309,371	2,383,809	267,197	4,105,816	(344,626)	(6,085)	(95,121)	7,620,361
Appropriation of 2021 earnings								
Special reserve	-	-	83,514	(83,514)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	(644,320)	-	-	-	(644,320)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	1,037,282	-	-	-	1,037,282
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	5,111	325,034	(18,029)	-	312,116
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	1,042,393	325,034	(18,029)	-	1,349,398
Buy-back of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(73,674)	(73,674)
Cancellation of treasury shares	(20,730)	(35,386)	-	(112,679)	-	-	168,795	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 1,288,641	\$ 2,348,423	\$ 350,711	\$ 4,307,696	\$ (19,592)	\$ (24,114)	\$ -	\$ 8,251,765

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

GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	\$ 1,172,469	\$ 1,344,373
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	404,293	406,343
Expected credit losses	-	83
Interest expense	18,265	18,042
Interest income	(47,373)	(8,851)
Dividend income	-	(12,786)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(444)	(13,322)
Net loss (gain) on foreign currency exchanges	9,336	(2,467)
Loss on inventories valuation and obsolescence	17,879	30,983
Amortization of long-term deferred revenue	(17,097)	(19,365)
Other income (Note 22)	-	(5,862)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	13	(28)
Accounts receivable	700,653	307,884
Accounts receivable - related parties	15,549	6,035
Other receivables	(1,645)	4,050
Other receivables - related parties	1,214	78
Inventories	82,355	(354,469)
Prepayments	8,915	2,590
Other current assets	3,180	(2,242)
Net defined benefit assets	(629)	(632)
Contract liabilities	(1,245)	(1,622)
Accounts payable	(741,805)	(374,419)
Accounts payable - related parties	27,019	16,261
Other payables	(50,579)	(17,448)
Other payables - related parties	1,172	(6,650)
Other current liabilities	(2,914)	1,647
Provision for employee benefits	(765)	(4,320)
Cash generated from operations	1,597,816	1,313,886
Interest received	45,947	9,118
Interest paid	(17,928)	(18,207)
Income tax paid	(114,942)	(102,904)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>1,510,893</u>	<u>1,201,893</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(267,977)
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	18,267
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(3,800)	(280,221)
Principal from financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,031	476,412
Payments for property, plant and equipment (Note 25)	(91,756)	(225,648)

(Continued)

GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 25)	\$ 456	\$ 12,962
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	2,586	(2,439)
Decrease in other financial assets - restricted assets	152,175	4,365
Dividends received	<u>-</u>	<u>12,786</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	<u>67,692</u>	<u>(251,493)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term borrowings	3,061,000	4,984,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(3,459,000)	(5,046,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	270,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(219,000)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(25,602)	(24,656)
Cash dividends distributed	(644,320)	(720,154)
Payments for buy-back of ordinary shares	<u>(73,674)</u>	<u>(95,121)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,141,596)</u>	<u>(850,931)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	<u>265,269</u>	<u>(75,262)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	702,258	24,207
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>3,988,556</u>	<u>3,964,349</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 4,690,814</u>	<u>\$ 3,988,556</u>

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

(Concluded)

4. Earnings Distribution Table

Global Lighting Technologies Inc.
Earnings Distribution TABLE
Year 2022

Unit: NT\$

Beginning retained earnings	\$3,377,982,470
Cancellation of treasury shares	(112,679,079)
Net profit after tax for the period	1,037,281,894
Remeasurement of the current defined benefit plan	5,110,912
Reversals of special reserve	307,004,908
Distributable net profit	4,614,701,105
Distributable items:	
Cash dividend to shareholders (\$4 per share)	(515,456,364)
Unappropriated retained earnings	\$4,099,244,741

Chairman:
Mang-Shiang Lee



Managerial Officer:
Chung-Lin Tsai



Chief Accounting Officer:
Mei-Chen Chuang



5. Comparison Table for Amendment to the “Memorandum & Articles of Association”

Article	Article after amendment	Article before amendment	Description
	封面		
	(as adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 30 , 2023) (經 2023 年 5 月 30 日特別決議通過)	(as adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 26 , 2022) (經 2022 年 5 月 26 日特別決議通過)	更新擬於股東會特別決議通過此次修訂章程之日期。
	章程大綱		
	(as adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 30 , 2023) (經 2023 年 5 月 30 日特別決議通過)	(as adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 26 , 2022) (經 2022 年 5 月 26 日特別決議通過)	更新擬於股東會特別決議通過此次修訂章程之日期。
	章程		
	(as adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 30 , 2023) (經 2023 年 5 月 30 日特別決議通過)	(as adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 26 , 2022) (經 2022 年 5 月 26 日特別決議通過)	更新擬於股東會特別決議通過此次修訂章程之日期。
17.4	The Directors shall prepare a meeting handbook of the relevant general meeting and supplemental materials for Members' inspection, which will be placed at the Company and the securities agent of the Company, distributed at the meeting venue, and shall be transmitted to the Market Observation Post System in accordance with, and within the period required by, the Applicable Public Company Rules. <u>If the Company has more than NT\$10 billion dollars paid-in capital on the end of the most recent accounting period, or the shareholding percentages of the foreign investors and the People's Republic of China investors has exceeded 30% according to the Register of Members on the date of the annual general meeting held in the most recent accounting period, the Company shall complete the transmission of the above electronic files thirty days prior to any annual general meeting.</u> 董事會並應依公開發行公司法令準備股東會議事手冊和補充資料供股東索閱，並陳列於公司及其股務代理機構，且應於股東會現場發放，並應依公開發行公司法令所規定之期限傳送至公開資訊觀測站。 <u>但公司於最近會計年度終了日實收資本額達新臺幣一百億元以上或最近會計年度召開股東</u>	The Directors shall prepare a meeting handbook of the relevant general meeting and supplemental materials for Members' inspection, which will be placed at the Company and the securities agent of the Company, distributed at the meeting venue, and shall be transmitted to the Market Observation Post System in accordance with, and within the period required by, the Applicable Public Company Rules. 董事會並應依公開發行公司法令準備股東會議事手冊和補充資料供股東索閱，並陳列於公司及其股務代理機構，且應於股東會現場發放，並應依公開發行公司法令所規定之期限傳送至公開資訊觀測站。	依據「外國發行人註冊地國股東權益保護事項檢查表」(20220311 版)規定修訂。

Article	Article after amendment	Article before amendment	Description
	<p><u>常會其股東名簿記載之外資及陸資持 股比率合計達百分之三十以上者，應 於股東常會開會三十日前完成前開電 子檔案之傳送。</u></p>		
22.1	<p>In the event any of the following resolutions is adopted at general meetings, any Member (<u>the “Dissenting Member”</u>) who has expressed his/her/its objection therefor in writing or verbally with a record before or during the general meeting, and has <u>voted against or abstained from voting</u>, may request the Company to buy back all of his/her Shares at the then prevailing fair price. <u>The shares that have been abstained from voting by the Dissenting Member in accordance with the foregoing shall not be counted in the number of votes casted by the Member at a general meeting:</u></p> <p>在下列決議為股東會通過的情況下，就該議案在決議之股東會集會前或集會中以書面表示異議，或以口頭表示異議經記錄，<u>並投票反對或放棄表決權之股東，可請求公司以當時公平價格收買其所有之股份。異議股東依前述規定所放棄表決權之股份數，不算入已出席股東之表決權數：</u></p>	<p>In the event any of the following resolutions is adopted at general meetings, any Member who has expressed his/her/its objection therefor in writing or verbally with a record before or during the general meeting, and has <u>forfeited his/her/its voting right</u>, may request the Company to buy back all of his/her Shares at the then prevailing fair price:</p> <p>在下列決議為股東會通過的情況下，就該議案在決議之股東會集會前或集會中以書面表示異議，或以口頭表示異議經記錄，放棄表決權之股東，可請求公司以當時公平價格收買其所有之股份：</p>	<p>依據現行「外國發行人註冊地國股東權益保護事項檢查表」（20230106版）（下稱「股東權益保護事項檢查表」）規定修訂。</p>
22.3	<p>Subject to the Statute, the request <u>by a Dissenting Member</u> prescribed in the preceding two Articles shall be delivered to the Company in writing, stating therein the types, numbers and the purchase price of Shares to be repurchased, within twenty days after the date of such resolution. In the event the Company has reached an agreement in regard to the purchase price with the <u>Dissenting</u> Member in regard to the Shares of such <u>Dissenting</u> Member (the “<u>Appraisal Price</u>”), the Company shall pay such price within ninety days after the date on which the resolution was adopted. In the event that no agreement is reached with the <u>D</u>issenting Member, the Company shall pay the fair price it has recognized to such <u>D</u>issenting Member within ninety days since the resolution was made. If the Company fails to pay, the Company shall be</p>	<p>Subject to the Statute, the request prescribed in the preceding two Articles shall be delivered to the Company in writing, stating therein the types, numbers and the purchase price of Shares to be repurchased, within twenty days after the date of such resolution. In the event the Company has reached an agreement in regard to the purchase price with the <u>requested</u> Member in regard to the Shares of such Member (the “<u>Appraisal Price</u>”), the Company shall pay such price within ninety days after the date on which the resolution was adopted. In the event that no agreement is reached with the <u>d</u>issenting Member, the Company shall pay the fair price it has recognized to such <u>d</u>issenting Member within ninety days since the resolution was made. If the Company fails to pay, the Company shall be considered to be agreeable to the price</p>	<p>配合股東權益保護事項檢查表修訂。</p>

Article	Article after amendment	Article before amendment	Description
	<p>considered to be agreeable to the price requested by the <u>D</u>issenting Member. In the event the Company fails to reach such agreement with the <u>D</u>issenting Member within sixty days after the resolution date, the Company shall apply to any competent R.O.C. court against all the <u>D</u>issenting Members as the opposing party within thirty days after the expiry of the sixty-day period for a ruling on the price of the repurchased Shares, and the Taipei District Court, R.O.C., may be the court of the first instance. Such ruling by such R.O.C. court shall be binding and conclusive as between the Company and the <u>D</u>issenting Members solely with respect to the Appraisal Price.</p> <p>在不違反法令之情形下，<u>異議股東</u>依前兩條所規定的請求，應在決議日起 20 日內，提出記載請求買回之股份種類、數額及收買價格的書面請求於公司。在公司與提出請求的<u>異議</u>股東就該<u>異議</u>股東所持股份之收買價格（以下稱「<u>股份收買價格</u>」）達成協定的情況下，公司應在決議日起 90 日內支付價款。未達成協議者，公司應自決議日起九十日內，依其所認為之公平價格支付價款予未達成協議之<u>異議</u>股東；公司未支付者，視為同意<u>異議</u>股東請求收買之價格。在公司未能在決議日起 60 日內與<u>異議</u>股東達成協定的情況下，公司應在該 60 日期限之後的 30 日內，以全體未達成協議之<u>異議</u>股東為相對人，聲請中華民國有管轄權的法院為股份收買價格之裁定，並得以臺灣臺北地方法院為第一審管轄法院。該法院所作出的裁定對於公司和提出請求的<u>異議</u>股東之間僅就有關股份收買價格之事項具有拘束力和終局性。</p>	<p>requested by the <u>d</u>issenting Member. In the event the Company fails to reach such agreement with the Member within sixty days after the resolution date, the Company shall apply to any competent R.O.C. court against all the <u>d</u>issenting Members as the opposing party within thirty days after the expiry of the sixty-day period for a ruling on the price of the repurchased Shares, and the Taipei District Court, R.O.C., may be the court of the first instance. Such ruling by such R.O.C. court shall be binding and conclusive as between the Company and the <u>d</u>issenting Members solely with respect to the Appraisal Price.</p> <p>在不違反法令之情形下，前兩條所規定的請求應在決議日起 20 日內，提出記載請求買回之股份種類、數額及收買價格的書面請求於公司。在公司與提出請求的股東就該股東所持股份之收買價格（以下稱「<u>股份收買價格</u>」）達成協定的情況下，公司應在決議日起 90 日內支付價款。未達成協議者，公司應自決議日起九十日內，依其所認為之公平價格支付價款予未達成協議之股東；公司未支付者，視為同意股東請求收買之價格。在公司未能在決議日起 60 日內與股東達成協定的情況下，公司應在該 60 日期限之後的 30 日內，以全體未達成協議之股東為相對人，聲請中華民國有管轄權的法院為股份收買價格之裁定，並得以臺灣臺北地方法院為第一審管轄法院。該法院所作出的裁定對於公司和提出請求的股東之間僅就有關股份收買價格之事項具有拘束力和終局性。</p>	
30.5	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Article 30, a Director who has a personal interest in the matter under discussion at a meeting of the Directors, shall disclose to the meeting his or her interest and the material information of such interest; provided that a Director's spouse or any second degree blood relatives, or company(s) with controlling and subordinating	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Article 30, a Director who has a personal interest in the matter under discussion at a meeting of the Directors, shall disclose to the meeting his or her interest and the material information of such interest; provided that a Director's spouse or any second degree blood relatives, or company(s) with controlling and subordinating	配合股東權益保護事項檢查表修訂。

Article	Article after amendment	Article before amendment	Description
	<p>relationship with a Director, who has a personal interest in the matter under discussion at a meeting, the said Director shall be deemed having a personal interest in such matter. If the interest of such director conflicts with or impairs the interest of the Company, such Director shall not vote nor exercise voting rights on behalf of another Director; the voting right of such Director who cannot vote or exercise any voting right as prescribed above shall not be counted in the number of votes of Directors present at the board meeting. Where proposals are under consideration concerning a proposed M&A by the Company, a Director who has a personal interest in the proposed transaction shall disclose at the meeting of the board of Directors and the general meeting, the nature of such <u>Director's personal interest and the reason(s) that such Director votes for or against</u> the proposed resolution. <u>The Company shall expressly set out the material information of a Director's personal interest and the reason(s) that such Director votes for or against the relevant resolution in the notice of the general meeting; the information thereof may be placed on the website designated by the R.O.C. competent authorities for securities or by the Company, and such website address shall be indicated in the notice.</u></p> <p>不管本條（第 30 條）是否有任何相反之規定，對董事會會議討論事項有個人利害關係之董事，應於當次董事會說明其自身利害關係之其重要內容。董事之配偶、二親等內血親，或與董事具有控制從屬關係之公司，就會議之事項有利害關係者，視為董事就該事項有自身利害關係。如董事對於會議之事項有自身利害關係致有害於公司利益之虞者，不得行使表決權或代理其他董事行使表決權，根據上述規定不得行使表決權或代理行使表決權的董事，其表決權不應計入已出席董事會會議董事的表決權數。公司於進行併購時，公司董事就併購交易有自身利害關係時，應向董事會及股東會</p>	<p>relationship with a Director, who has a personal interest in the matter under discussion at a meeting, the said Director shall be deemed having a personal interest in such matter. If the interest of such director conflicts with or impairs the interest of the Company, such Director shall not vote nor exercise voting rights on behalf of another Director; the voting right of such Director who cannot vote or exercise any voting right as prescribed above shall not be counted in the number of votes of Directors present at the board meeting. Where proposals are under consideration concerning a proposed M&A by the Company, a Director who has a personal interest in the proposed transaction shall disclose at the meeting of the board of Directors and the general meeting, the nature of such <u>director's personal interest and the reason(s) for the approval or objection to</u> the proposed resolution.</p> <p>不管本條（第 30 條）是否有任何相反之規定，對董事會會議討論事項有個人利害關係之董事，應於當次董事會說明其自身利害關係之其重要內容。董事之配偶、二親等內血親，或與董事具有控制從屬關係之公司，就會議之事項有利害關係者，視為董事就該事項有自身利害關係。如董事對於會議之事項有自身利害關係致有害於公司利益之虞者，不得行使表決權或代理其他董事行使表決權，根據上述規定不得行使表決權或代理行使表決權的董事，其表決權不應計入已出席董事會會議董事的表決權數。公司於進行併購時，公司董事就併購交易有自身利害關係時，應向董事會及股東會說明其自身利害關係之重要內容及贊</p>	

Article	Article after amendment	Article before amendment	Description
	<p>說明其自身利害關係之重要內容及贊成或反對併購決議之理由，<u>公司並應於股東會召集事由中敘明董事利害關係之重要內容及贊成或反對併購決議之理由，其內容得置於中華民國證券主管機關或公司指定之網站，並應將其網址載明於通知中。</u></p>	<p>成或反對併購決議之理由。</p>	

6. Comparison Table for Amendment to the “ Procedures of Asset Acquisition and Disposal”

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p>Article 7 Process for acquiring or disposing of real property or other fixed assets</p> <p>1. Evaluation and Operation Procedures The Company shall acquire or dispose of real property and other fixed assets in accordance with this process and the related fixed asset cycling procedures.</p> <p>2. Procedures for determining trading conditions and approval authority (1) the acquisition or disposal of real property or other fixed assets <u>Authorized amount for each transaction</u> The Board of Directors exceeds US\$20 million The Chairperson of the Board of Directors do not exceed and includes US\$20 million However, in case of emergency, the Board of Directors of the Company shall authorize the Chairperson to use his or her discretion to make such decisions prior to obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors. In such case, the acquisition or disposal of real property or other fixed assets shall be reported to the most recent Board meeting for ratification.</p> <p>(2) The acquisition or disposal of real property or other fixed assets shall be examined and valued by the management department and carried out after obtaining approval from the unit with the approval authority under (1).</p> <p>3. In acquiring or disposing of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, engaging others to build on its own land, engaging others to build on rented land, or acquiring or disposing of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use, shall obtain an appraisal report prior to the date of occurrence of the event from a professional appraiser and shall further comply with the following provisions: (1) Where due to special circumstances</p>	<p>Article 7 Process for acquiring or disposing of real property or other fixed assets</p> <p>1. Evaluation and Operation Procedures The Company shall acquire or dispose of real property and other fixed assets in accordance with this process and the related fixed asset cycling procedures.</p> <p>2. Procedures for determining trading conditions and approval authority (1) the acquisition or disposal of real property or other fixed assets <u>Authorized amount for each transaction</u> The Board of Directors exceeds US\$20 million The Chairperson of the Board of Directors do not exceed and includes US\$20 million However, in case of emergency, the Board of Directors of the Company shall authorize the Chairperson to use his or her discretion to make such decisions prior to obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors. In such case, the acquisition or disposal of real property or other fixed assets shall be reported to the most recent Board meeting for ratification.</p> <p>(2) The acquisition or disposal of real property or other fixed assets shall be examined and valued by the management department and carried out after obtaining approval from the unit with the approval authority under (1).</p> <p>3. In acquiring or disposing of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, engaging others to build on its own land, engaging others to build on rented land, or acquiring or disposing of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use, shall obtain an appraisal report prior to the date of occurrence of the event from a professional appraiser and shall further comply with the following provisions: (1) Where due to special circumstances</p>	<p>In order to comply with the law.</p>

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p>it is necessary to give a limited price, specified price, or special price as a reference basis for the transaction price, the transaction shall be submitted for approval in advance by the Board of Directors; the same procedure shall also be followed whenever there is any subsequent change to the terms and conditions of the transaction.</p> <p>(2) Where the transaction amount is NT\$1 billion or more, appraisals from two or more professional appraisers shall be obtained.</p> <p>(3) Where any one of the following circumstances applies with respect to the professional appraiser's appraisal results, unless all the appraisal results for the assets to be acquired are higher than the transaction amount, or all the appraisal results for the assets to be disposed of are lower than the transaction amount, a certified public accountant shall be engaged, complying with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "ARDF"), to render a specific opinion regarding the reason for the discrepancy and the appropriateness of the transaction price:</p> <p>a. The discrepancy between the appraisal result and the transaction amount is 20 percent or more of the transaction amount.</p> <p>b. The discrepancy between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers is 10 percent or more of the transaction amount.</p> <p>4. No more than 3 months may elapse between the date of the appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser and the contract execution date; provided, where the publicly announced current value for the same period is used and not more than 6 months have elapsed, an opinion may still be issued by the original professional appraiser.</p>	<p>it is necessary to give a limited price, specified price, or special price as a reference basis for the transaction price, the transaction shall be submitted for approval in advance by the Board of Directors; the same procedure shall also be followed whenever there is any subsequent change to the terms and conditions of the transaction.</p> <p>(2) Where the transaction amount is NT\$1 billion or more, appraisals from two or more professional appraisers shall be obtained.</p> <p>(3) Where any one of the following circumstances applies with respect to the professional appraiser's appraisal results, unless all the appraisal results for the assets to be acquired are higher than the transaction amount, or all the appraisal results for the assets to be disposed of are lower than the transaction amount, a certified public accountant shall be engaged, complying with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "ARDF") , to render a specific opinion regarding the reason for the discrepancy and the appropriateness of the transaction price:</p> <p>a. The discrepancy between the appraisal result and the transaction amount is 20 percent or more of the transaction amount.</p> <p>b. The discrepancy between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers is 10 percent or more of the transaction amount.</p> <p>4. No more than 3 months may elapse between the date of the appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser and the contract execution date; provided, where the publicly announced current value for the same period is used and not more than 6 months have elapsed, an opinion may still be issued by the original professional appraiser.</p>	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p>Article 8 Process for acquiring or disposing of securities</p> <p>1. Evaluation and Operation Procedures The purchase and sale of Company's and its subsidiaries' securities shall be handled in accordance with the procedures and the related investment cycling procedures.</p> <p>2. Procedures for determining trading conditions and approval authority</p> <p>(1) The acquisition or disposal of long-term equity investments shall be approved by the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency, the Board of Directors of the Company shall authorize the Chairperson to use his or her discretion to make such decisions prior to obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors. In such case, the acquisition or disposal of securities shall be reported to the most recent Board meeting for ratification.</p> <p>(2) The acquisition or disposal of short-term equity investments shall comply with the amount limitation in Article 5.</p> <p>(3) The acquisition or disposal of equity investments shall be reviewed and evaluated by the finance and accounting department and carried out after obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>3. The Company acquiring or disposing of securities shall, prior to the date of occurrence of the event, obtain financial statements of the issuing company for the most recent period, certified or reviewed by a certified public accountant, for reference in appraising the transaction price, and if the dollar amount of the transaction is 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company shall additionally engage a certified public accountant prior to the date of occurrence of the event to provide an opinion regarding the reasonableness of the transaction price. If a certified public accountant needs to adopt an expert report, it shall be handled according to the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 issued by the ARDF. This requirement does not apply, however, to publicly quoted prices of securities that have an active market, or</p>	<p>Article 8 Process for acquiring or disposing of securities</p> <p>1. Evaluation and Operation Procedures The purchase and sale of Company's and its subsidiaries' securities shall be handled in accordance with the procedures and the related investment cycling procedures.</p> <p>2. Procedures for determining trading conditions and approval authority</p> <p>(1) The acquisition or disposal of long-term equity investments shall be approved by the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency, the Board of Directors of the Company shall authorize the Chairperson to use his or her discretion to make such decisions prior to obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors. In such case, the acquisition or disposal of securities shall be reported to the most recent Board meeting for ratification.</p> <p>(2) The acquisition or disposal of short-term equity investments shall comply with the amount limitation in Article 5.</p> <p>(3) The acquisition or disposal of equity investments shall be reviewed and evaluated by the finance and accounting department and carried out after obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>3. The Company acquiring or disposing of securities shall, prior to the date of occurrence of the event, obtain financial statements of the issuing company for the most recent period, certified or reviewed by a certified public accountant, for reference in appraising the transaction price, and if the dollar amount of the transaction is 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company shall additionally engage a certified public accountant prior to the date of occurrence of the event to provide an opinion regarding the reasonableness of the transaction price. If a certified public accountant needs to adopt an expert report, it shall be handled according to the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 issued by the ARDF. This requirement does not apply, however, to publicly quoted prices of securities that have an active market, or</p>	<p>In order to comply with the law.</p>

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
where otherwise provided by regulations of the Competent Authorities.	where otherwise provided by regulations of the Competent Authorities.	
<p>Article 9 Process for Related Party Transactions</p> <p>1. When the Company engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets from or to a related party, in addition to ensuring that the necessary resolutions are adopted and the reasonableness of the transaction terms is appraised, if the transaction amount reaches 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, the Company shall also obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion in compliance with the provisions of Article 7, 8, 10, 11 and this Article. The calculation of the transaction amount referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 10-1 herein. When judging whether a transaction counterparty is a related party, in addition to legal formalities, the substance of the relationship shall also be considered.</p> <p>When the Company intends to acquire or dispose of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it intends to acquire or dispose of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises, the Company may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been submitted to the Audit Committee for approval by at least one-half of all members and approved by the Board of Directors, and the provisions in paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 6 of this Process shall apply:</p> <p>(1) The purpose, necessity and anticipated benefit of the acquisition or disposal of assets.</p> <p>(2) The reason for choosing the related</p>	<p>Article 9 Process for Related Party Transactions</p> <p>1. When the Company engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets from or to a related party, in addition to ensuring that the necessary resolutions are adopted and the reasonableness of the transaction terms is appraised, if the transaction amount reaches 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, the Company shall also obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion in compliance with the provisions of Article 7, 8, 10, 11 and this Article. The calculation of the transaction amount referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 10-1 herein. When judging whether a transaction counterparty is a related party, in addition to legal formalities, the substance of the relationship shall also be considered.</p> <p>When the Company intends to acquire or dispose of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it intends to acquire or dispose of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises, the Company may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been submitted to the Audit Committee for approval by at least one-half of all members and approved by the Board of Directors, and the provisions in paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 6 of this Process shall apply:</p> <p>(1) The purpose, necessity and anticipated benefit of the acquisition or disposal of assets.</p> <p>(2) The reason for choosing the related</p>	<p>In order to comply with the law.</p>

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p>party as a transaction counterparty.</p> <p>(3) With respect to the acquisition of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, information regarding appraisal of the reasonableness of the preliminary transaction terms in accordance with provisions in paragraph 2 and 3 of this Article.</p> <p>(4) The date and price at which the related party originally acquired the real property, the original transaction counterparty, and that transaction counterparty's relationship to the Company and the related party.</p> <p>(5) Monthly cash flow forecasts for the year commencing from the anticipated month of signing of the contract, and evaluation of the necessity of the transaction, and reasonableness of the funds utilization.</p> <p>(6) An appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion obtained in compliance with the preceding article.</p> <p>(7) Restrictive covenants and other important stipulations associated with the transaction.</p> <p><u>With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between the Company and its subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, the Company's Board of Directors may, pursuant to Article 7, paragraph</u></p> <p><u>2, delegate the board Chairperson to decide such matters when the transaction is within a certain amount and have the decisions subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next Board of Directors meeting:</u></p> <p>(1) <u>Acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>Acquisition or disposal of real property right-of-use assets held for business use.</u></p> <p><u>If the Company or a subsidiary thereof that is not a domestic public company has a transaction set out in paragraph 1 and the transaction</u></p>	<p>party as a transaction counterparty.</p> <p>(3) With respect to the acquisition of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, information regarding appraisal of the reasonableness of the preliminary transaction terms in accordance with provisions in paragraph 2 and 3 of this Article.</p> <p>(4) The date and price at which the related party originally acquired the real property, the original transaction counterparty, and that transaction counterparty's relationship to the Company and the related party.</p> <p>(5) Monthly cash flow forecasts for the year commencing from the anticipated month of signing of the contract, and evaluation of the necessity of the transaction, and reasonableness of the funds utilization.</p> <p>(6) An appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion obtained in compliance with the preceding article.</p> <p>(7) Restrictive covenants and other important stipulations associated with the transaction.</p> <p>The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been recognized by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors need not be counted toward the transaction amount. When the equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use are acquired by the Company with its parent or subsidiaries, or by its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, the Company's Board of Directors may, pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1, delegate the board Chairperson to decide such matters when the transaction is within a certain amount and have the decisions</p>	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p><u>amount reaches 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, the Company shall submit the materials in all the subparagraphs of paragraph 1 to the shareholders meeting for approval before the transaction contract may be entered into and any payment made. However, this restriction does not apply to transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries or between its subsidiaries.</u></p> <p>The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to <u>in paragraph 1</u> and the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been recognized by the Audit Committee and approved by <u>the shareholders meeting</u> and Board of Directors need not be counted toward the transaction amount.</p> <p>(omit in the following)</p>	<p>subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next Board of Directors meeting.</p> <p>(omit in the following)</p>	
<p>Article 10 Process of acquisition or disposal of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The acquisition or disposal of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof shall be approved by the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency, the Board of Directors of the Company shall authorize the Chairperson to use his or her discretion to make such decisions prior to obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors. In such case, the acquisition or disposal of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof shall be reported to the most recent Board meeting for ratification. 2. The acquisition or disposal of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof shall be examined and valuated by the R&D and finance departments and carried out after obtaining approval from the Board of Directors. 3. In acquiring or disposing of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the 	<p>Article 10 Process of acquisition or disposal of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The acquisition or disposal of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof shall be approved by the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency, the Board of Directors of the Company shall authorize the Chairperson to use his or her discretion to make such decisions prior to obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors. In such case, the acquisition or disposal of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof shall be reported to the most recent Board meeting for ratification. 2. The acquisition or disposal of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof shall be examined and valuated by the R&D and finance departments and carried out after obtaining approval from the Board of Directors. 3. In acquiring or disposing of membership cards or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the 	<p>In order to comply with the law.</p>

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p>Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, shall inform a certified public accountant to render a specific opinion regarding the appropriateness of the transaction price prior to the date of occurrence of the even. And the certified public accountant shall comply with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 issued by the ARDF.</p>	<p>Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, shall inform a certified public accountant to render a specific opinion regarding the appropriateness of the transaction price prior to the date of occurrence of the even. And the certified public accountant shall comply with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 issued by the ARDF.</p>	
<p>Article 14 Public Disclosure of Information and Material Notice</p> <p>1. Under any of the following circumstances, the Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the FSC's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event:</p> <p>(1) Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more; provided, this shall not apply to trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.</p> <p>(2) Merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.</p> <p>(3) Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the process adopted by the Company.</p> <p>(4) <u>Where equipment or right-of-use assets thereof for business use are acquired or disposed of, and furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount meets any of the following criteria:</u></p> <p>1. <u>For a public company whose paid-</u></p>	<p>Article 14 Public Disclosure of Information and Material Notice</p> <p>1. Under any of the following circumstances, the Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the FSC's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event:</p> <p>(1) Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more; provided, this shall not apply to trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.</p> <p>(2) Merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.</p> <p>(3) Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the process adopted by the Company.</p> <p>(4) Where an asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding three subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million; provided, this shall</p>	<p>In order to comply with the law.</p>

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p><u>in capital is less than NT\$10 billion, the transaction amount reaches NT\$500 million or more.</u></p> <p>2. <u>For a public company whose paid-in capital is NT\$10 billion or more, the transaction amount reaches NT\$1 billion or more.</u></p> <p>(5) <u>Where land is acquired under an arrangement on engaging others to build on the Company's own land, engaging others to build on rented land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale, and furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the amount the Company expects to invest in the transaction reaches NT\$500 million.</u></p> <p>(6) <u>Where an asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding five subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million; provided, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:</u></p> <p>1. <u>Trading of domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a rating that is not lower than the sovereign rating of Taiwan.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where done by professional investors—securities trading on securities exchanges or OTC markets, or subscription of foreign government bonds, or of ordinary corporate bonds or general bank debentures without equity characteristics (excluding subordinated debt) that are offered and issued in the primary market, or subscription or redemption of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds, or subscription or redemption of exchange traded notes, or subscription by a securities firm of securities as necessitated by its undertaking business or as an advisory recommending securities firm for</u></p>	<p>not apply to the following circumstances:</p> <p>1. Trading of domestic government bonds</p> <p>2. Where done by professional investors—securities trading on securities exchanges or OTC markets, or subscription by a securities firm of securities that are offered and issued in the primary market and in accordance with the related rules.</p> <p>3. Trading of bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of domestic money market funds.</p> <p>4. Where the type of assets acquired or disposed of is equipment for business use and the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount does not reach NT\$500 million or more.</p> <p>5. Where land is acquired under an arrangement on engaging others to build on the Company's own land, engaging others to build on rented land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale, and furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the amount the Company expects to invest in the transaction does not reach NT\$500 million or more.</p> <p>2. The amount of transactions above shall be calculated as follows:</p> <p>(1) The amount of any individual transaction.</p> <p>(2) The cumulative transaction amounts of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same transaction counterparty within the preceding year.</p> <p>(3) The cumulative transaction amounts of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of real property or right-of-use assets thereof within the same development project within the preceding year.</p> <p>(4) The cumulative transaction amounts</p>	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p><u>an emerging stock company, in accordance with the rules of the Taipei Exchange.</u></p> <p>3. <u>Trading of bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.</u></p> <p>2. The amount of transactions above shall be calculated as follows:</p> <p>(1) The amount of any individual transaction.</p> <p>(2) The cumulative transaction amounts of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same transaction counterparty within the preceding year.</p> <p>(3) The cumulative transaction amounts of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of real property or right-of-use assets thereof within the same development project within the preceding year.</p> <p>(4) The cumulative transaction amounts of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.</p> <p>3. "Within the preceding year" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with these Regulations need not be counted toward the transaction amount.</p> <p>4. The Company shall compile monthly reports on the status of derivatives trading engaged in up to the end of the preceding month by the Company and any subsidiaries that are not domestic public companies and enter the information in the prescribed format into the information reporting website designated by the FSC by the 10th day of each month.</p> <p>5. When the Company at the time of public announcement makes an error or omission in an item required by regulations to be publicly announced and so is required to correct it, all the items shall be again publicly announced and reported in their entirety within two</p>	<p>of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.</p> <p>3. "Within the preceding year" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with these Regulations need not be counted toward the transaction amount.</p> <p>4. The Company shall compile monthly reports on the status of derivatives trading engaged in up to the end of the preceding month by the Company and any subsidiaries that are not domestic public companies and enter the information in the prescribed format into the information reporting website designated by the FSC by the 10th day of each month.</p> <p>5. When the Company at the time of public announcement makes an error or omission in an item required by regulations to be publicly announced and so is required to correct it, all the items shall be again publicly announced and reported in their entirety within two days counting inclusively from the date of knowing of such error or omission.</p> <p>6. The Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall keep all relevant contracts, meeting minutes, log books, appraisal reports and CPA, attorney, and securities underwriter opinions at the Company, where they shall be retained for 5 years except where another act provides otherwise.</p> <p>7. Where any of the following circumstances occurs with respect to a transaction that the Company has already publicly announced and reported in accordance with provisions of paragraph 1 to 6 in the preceding article, a public report of relevant information shall be made on the information reporting website designated by the FSC within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event:</p> <p>(1) Change, termination, or rescission of a contract signed in regard to the original transaction.</p> <p>(2) The merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares is not completed by the scheduled date set forth in the contract.</p>	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Description
<p>days counting inclusively from the date of knowing of such error or omission.</p> <p>6. The Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall keep all relevant contracts, meeting minutes, log books, appraisal reports and CPA, attorney, and securities underwriter opinions at the Company, where they shall be retained for 5 years except where another act provides otherwise.</p> <p>7. Where any of the following circumstances occurs with respect to a transaction that the Company has already publicly announced and reported in accordance with provisions of paragraph 1 to 6 in the preceding article, a public report of relevant information shall be made on the information reporting website designated by the FSC within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event:</p> <p>(1) Change, termination, or rescission of a contract signed in regard to the original transaction.</p> <p>(2) The merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares is not completed by the scheduled date set forth in the contract.</p> <p>(3) Change to the originally publicly announced and reported information.</p>	<p>(3) Change to the originally publicly announced and reported information.</p>	

IV. Appendix

1. Rules of Procedure for Shareholder Meeting

Article 1 (Introduction):

To establish a strong governance system and sound supervisory capabilities for the Company's shareholders' meetings, and to strengthen management capabilities, these rules of procedure for shareholders' meetings (hereinafter referred to as the "Rules") are thus established.

Article 2 (General provisions):

The rules of procedures for the Company's shareholders' meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the articles of incorporation of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Articles of Incorporation"), shall be as provided in these Rules.

All the terms used but not clearly defined in the Rules have the same meaning as in the Articles of Incorporation.

Article 3 (Convening shareholders' meetings and shareholders' meeting notices):

Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the company's shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the board of directors.

Changes to how the company convenes its shareholders' meeting shall be resolved by the board of directors, and shall be made no later than mailing of the shareholders' meeting notice. If the shareholders continuously holding 3% or more of the total number of outstanding shares for a period of one year or a longer time have requested the board of directors to convene a special shareholders' meeting in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, and no notice of the special shareholders' meeting is given within 15 days of the date of the request, the requesting shareholders may convene a special shareholders' meeting on their own in accordance with The Company Act. Shareholders continuously holding 50% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company for a period of three months or a longer time may convene a special shareholders' meeting.

To convene a shareholders' meeting, the meeting agenda handbooks shall be prepared, and the meeting agenda and other related information shall be announced and reported on the Market Observation Post System designated by the securities authority of Taiwan in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and in the time and manner specified in the Articles of Incorporation 15 days prior to the shareholders' meeting.

If, however, the company has the paid-in capital of NT\$10 billion or more as of the last day of the most current fiscal year, or total shareholding of foreign shareholders and PRC shareholders reaches 30% or more as recorded in the register of shareholders of the shareholders' meeting held in the immediately preceding year, transmission of these electronic files shall be made by 30 days before the regular shareholders' meeting.

The Company shall make the meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials in the

preceding paragraph available to shareholders for review in the following manner on the date of the shareholders' meeting:

1. For physical shareholders' meetings, to be distributed on-site at the meeting.
2. For hybrid shareholders' meetings, to be distributed on-site at the meeting and shared on the virtual meeting platform.
3. For virtual-only shareholders' meetings, electronic files shall be shared on the virtual meeting platform.

A notice to convene a regular meeting of shareholders shall be given to each shareholder no later than 30 days prior to the scheduled meeting date; for a special meeting of shareholders, a meeting notice shall be given to each shareholders no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled meeting date.

The reasons for convening a shareholders' meeting shall be specified in the meeting notice and public announcement. With the consent of the shareholders, the meeting notice may be given in electronic form.

The following matters shall be explained in the notice to convene a meeting of shareholders, and shall not be brought up as extemporaneous motions:

1. Election or dismissal of directors or supervisors;
2. Amendments to the articles of incorporation;
3. Dissolution, consolidation, share swap, spin-off;
4. Enter into, amend, or terminate any contract for lease of the Company's business in whole, or for entrusted business, or for regular joint operation with others;
5. Transfer the whole or any essential part of the Company's business or assets;
6. Accept the transfer of another's whole business or assets, which has great bearing on the business operation of the Company;
7. Permit the directors to act for themselves or others in the conduct of the affairs of the Company within the scope of its business;
8. Distribute all or part of the Company's earnings, legal reserve and other capitalized items in accordance with the Article of Incorporation of the company by issuing new shares;
9. The Company issues securities with stock options in a private placement.

Article 4 (Power of attorney):

A shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend a shareholders' meeting in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation by executing a power of attorney approved by the Company, stating the scope of power authorized to the proxy, and stating that the proxy is only for the specific shareholders' meeting.

The format and content of proxies shall include, at a minimum, the instructions for filling out the form, the matters entrusted by the shareholder under the proxy, and the basic information of the shareholder, proxy agent, and solicitor (if any). The form shall be provided to the shareholders at the same time as the notice of the shareholders' meeting and shall be given to

all shareholders on the same day.

A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders' meeting. The proxy form shall be delivered to the Company's registration office or to the place stated in the notice of meeting or in the proxy form mailed by the Company not later than five days prior to the meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail; unless an explicit statement to revoke the previous written proxy is made in the proxy which comes later.

After a proxy form has been delivered to the company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the company before two business days before the meeting date. Such notice shall state that the cancellation of the proxy is due to the incapacity or lack of authority of the proxy at the time of issuance of the power of attorney or for other reasons; If the cancellation notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy shall prevail.

If, after a proxy form is delivered to the company, a shareholder wishes to attend the shareholders' meeting online, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the company two business days before the meeting date. If the cancellation notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy shall prevail.

Article 5 (The time and place of a shareholders' meeting):

The shareholders' meeting shall be held at the time and place designated by the board of directors, except otherwise provided by law, the shareholders' meeting shall be held within the territory of Taiwan.

If the board of directors resolves to convene a shareholders' meeting outside of Taiwan, the relevant procedures and approvals shall be in accordance with the regulations of the relevant competent authorities in Taiwan. In the event that a shareholders' meeting is held outside of Taiwan, the Company shall provide a method for shareholders to exercise their voting rights by written ballot or electronic transmission, and shall appoint a professional shareholders services agent in Taiwan to handle the administrative affairs of such shareholders' meeting (including but not limited to handling the proxy voting matters).

The restrictions on the place of the meeting shall not apply when the company convenes a virtual-only shareholders' meeting.

Article 6 (Preparation of documents):

The company shall specify in its shareholders' meeting notices the time during which attendance registrations for shareholders will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, and other matters for attention.

The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked and a sufficient number of suitable personnel assigned to handle the registrations; For virtual

shareholders' meetings, shareholders may begin to register on the virtual meeting platform 30 minutes before the meeting starts. Shareholders completing registration will be deemed as attend the shareholders' meeting in person.

Shareholders or the proxies appointed by the shareholders (hereinafter referred to as "shareholders") shall attend shareholders' meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.

The company shall furnish the attending shareholders with an attendance book to sign, or attending shareholders may hand in a sign-in card in lieu of signing in.

The company shall furnish attending shareholders with the meeting agenda book, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting slips, and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors or supervisors, pre-printed ballots shall also be furnished.

When the government or a juristic person is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one representative at a shareholders' meeting. When a juristic person is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to represent it in the meeting.

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, shareholders wishing to attend the meeting online shall register with the company two days before the meeting date.

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the company shall upload the meeting agenda book, annual report and other meeting materials to the virtual meeting platform at least 30 minutes before the meeting starts, and keep this information disclosed until the end of the meeting.

Article 6-1(Convening shareholders' meetings through video conferencing and the particulars required to be specified in the shareholders' meeting notices)

To convene a virtual shareholders' meeting, the company shall include the follow particulars in the shareholders' meeting notice:

1. How shareholders attend the virtual meeting and exercise their rights.
2. Actions to be taken if the virtual meeting platform or participation in the virtual meeting is obstructed due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events, at least covering the following particulars:
 - A. To what time the meeting is postponed or from what time the meeting will resume if the above obstruction continues and cannot be removed, and the date to which the meeting is postponed or on which the meeting will resume.
 - B. Shareholders not having registered to attend the affected virtual shareholders' meeting shall not attend the postponed or resumed session.
 - C. In case of a hybrid shareholders' meeting, when the virtual meeting cannot be continued, if the total number of shares represented at the meeting, after deducting those represented by shareholders attending the virtual shareholders' meeting online, meets the minimum

legal requirement for a shareholder meeting, then the shareholders' meeting shall continue. The shares represented by shareholders attending the virtual meeting online shall be counted towards the total number of shares represented by shareholders present at the meeting, and the shareholders attending the virtual meeting online shall be deemed abstaining from voting on all proposals on meeting agenda of that shareholders' meeting.

D. Actions to be taken if the outcome of all proposals have been announced and extraordinary motion has not been carried out.

Article 7 (The chair and non-voting participants of a shareholders' meeting):

If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the chairperson of the board. When the chairperson of the board is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, the vice chairperson shall act in place of the chairperson. When there is no vice chairperson or the vice chairperson is also on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the vice chairperson, the chairperson shall appoint a director to act in place of the vice chairperson. When the chairperson does not appoint a proxy or the proxy appointed is for any reason unable to exercise relevant powers, the other directors who attend to the meeting shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair. If a shareholders meeting is convened by a party with power to convene but other than the board of directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves. It is advisable that shareholders meetings convened by the board of directors be attended by a majority of the directors.

The Company may appoint its attorneys, certified public accountants, or related persons retained by it to attend a shareholders meeting in a non-voting capacity.

Article 8 (Regulation on the attendance by shareholders with certain numbers of shares at shareholders' meetings):

Attendance at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares. The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the attendance book and sign-in cards handed in, and the shares checked in on the virtual meeting platform, plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronically.

The chair shall call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time. Except as otherwise provided in the Company's Articles of Incorporation and subject to the provisions of The Company Act, if the number of shares represented by shareholders present at the beginning of the time appointed for a shareholders' meeting does not reach the required number of shares, or if the number of shares represented by shareholders present during a shareholders' meeting does not reach the required number of shares, then the chair may announce a postponement, provided that no more than two such postponements, for a combined total of no more than one hour, may be made. If the number of shares represented at a shareholders' meeting is still less

than the number of shares required to be present after the second meeting has been postponed, the chairman shall declare that the meeting is adjourned; In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the company shall also declare the meeting adjourned at the virtual meeting platform.

If it is still necessary to convene a shareholders' meeting, another shareholders' meeting shall be convened in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation; In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, shareholders intending to attend the meeting online shall re-register to the company in accordance with Article 6.

Article 9 (Discussion of proposals):

If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the board of directors. The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda, which may not be changed without a resolution of the shareholders meeting.

A shareholder holding one percent or more of the total number of issued shares prior to the book closure date may submit to this Corporation a proposal for discussion at a regular shareholders meeting. However, if (a) the shareholder who submits the proposal holds less than one percent of the total number of issued shares; (b) the proposal may not be resolved by the shareholders' meeting; (c) the shareholder who submits the proposal submits more than one proposal; or (d) the proposal is submitted before or after the announced acceptance period, then the proposal will not be discussed at a regular shareholders' meeting.

The provisions in the first paragraph of the article apply mutatis mutandis to a shareholders' meeting convened by a party with the power to convene that is not the board of directors.

The chair may not declare the meeting adjourned prior to completion of deliberation on the meeting agenda of the first and the third paragraphs (including extraordinary motions), except by a resolution of the shareholders meeting. If the chair declares the meeting adjourned in violation of the rules of procedure, the other members of the board of directors shall promptly assist the attending shareholders in electing a new chair in accordance with statutory procedures, by agreement of a majority of the votes represented by the attending shareholders, and then continue the meeting.

The chair of a shareholders' meeting shall allow ample opportunity during the meeting for explanation and discussion of proposals and of amendments or extraordinary motions put forward by the shareholders; when the chair is of the opinion that a proposal has been discussed sufficiently to put it to a vote, the chair may announce the discussion closed and call for a vote.

The Company shall record or videotape the entire process of a shareholders' meeting and keep the audio and video data for at least one year. In the event of litigation related to the improper convening of a shareholders' meeting or the improper passing of a resolution, it shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation. The data may be stored in the form of electronic files.

Article 10 (Shareholder speech)

Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, his/her shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name. The order in which shareholders speak will be set by the chair.

A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech does not correspond to the subject given on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail.

Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed 5 minutes. If the shareholder's speech violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda item, the chair may terminate the speech. When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or interrupt unless they have sought and obtained the consent of the chair and the shareholder that has the floor; the chair shall stop any violation.

When a juristic person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders' meeting, only one of the representatives so appointed may speak on the same proposal.

After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chair may respond in person or direct relevant personnel to respond.

Where a virtual shareholders' meeting is convened, shareholders attending the virtual meeting online may raise questions in writing at the virtual meeting platform from the chair declaring the meeting open until the chair declaring the meeting adjourned. No more than two questions for the same proposal may be raised. Each question shall contain no more than 200 words.

Article 11 (Calculation of voting shares and recusal system)

Unless otherwise specified in the Articles of Incorporation, all votings at a shareholders' meeting shall be made in accordance with the following provisions and Article 12. The voting at a shareholders' meeting shall be calculated based the number of shares.

With respect to resolutions of shareholders meetings, the number of shares held by a shareholder with no voting rights in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation or laws and regulations shall not be calculated as part of the total number of issued shares.

When a shareholder is an interested party in relation to an agenda item, and there is the likelihood that such a relationship would prejudice the interests of the Company, that shareholder together with the shares held by him or her may not vote on that item and may not exercise voting rights as proxy for any other shareholder.

The number of shares for which voting rights may not be exercised under the preceding paragraph shall not be calculated as part of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders. However, for the purpose of calculating the threshold number of shares required for a shareholders' meeting to be held, such shares shall nevertheless be counted as the number of shares represented by the shareholders present at such meeting.

Unless otherwise specified in the Articles of Incorporation or being a party without voting right specified in the Rules, a shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held. With the exception of a trust enterprise established in accordance with the law of R.O.C. or a shareholder services agent approved by the articles of incorporation of a public company, when one person is concurrently appointed as proxy by two or more shareholders, the voting rights represented by that proxy may not exceed three percent of the voting rights represented by the total number of issued shares before the book closure date. If that percentage is exceeded, the voting rights in excess of that percentage shall not be included in the calculation. For the avoidance of doubt, the restriction of three percent of the voting rights represented by the total number of issued shares shall no apply to the shares represented by the shareholder services agent appointed by the Company in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation.

Article 12 (Means of exercising voting rights and passing a resolution)

A shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, except when the shares are restricted shares or are deemed non-voting shares under Article 179, paragraph 2 of the Company Act.

The board of directors of the Company may determine that when the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting, shareholders may exercise their voting rights by written ballot or electronic means; When voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person. However, such shareholders shall not be entitled to be notified of, and shall not be entitled to exercise their voting rights in respect of, the extraordinary motion and/or the amendment to the original motion at such meeting. For the avoidance of doubt, a shareholder who exercises his or her voting rights in this manner shall be deemed to have waived his or her right to be notified of and to vote on the extraordinary motion and/or the amendment to the original motion at such meeting.

A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means under the preceding paragraph shall deliver a written declaration of intent to the company before two days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. When duplicate declarations of intent are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail, except when a declaration is made to cancel the earlier declaration of intent.

After a shareholder's intention to exercise his or her voting rights by written ballot or electronic means is delivered to the Company in accordance with the preceding paragraph, in the event the shareholder intends to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or online, a written declaration of intent to retract the voting rights already exercised under the preceding paragraph shall be made known to the company, by the same means by which the voting rights were exercised, before two business days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. If the notice of retraction is submitted after that time, the voting rights already exercised by

correspondence or electronic means shall prevail. When a shareholder has exercised voting rights both by correspondence or electronic means and by appointing a proxy to attend a shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the proxy in the meeting shall prevail. Except as otherwise provided in the company's articles of incorporation or the Rules, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, for each proposal, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall first announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders.

When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any one among them is passed, the other proposals will then be deemed rejected, and no further voting shall be required.

Vote monitoring and counting personnel for the voting on a proposal shall be appointed by the chair, provided that all monitoring personnel shall be shareholders of the company.

Vote counting for shareholders' meeting proposals or elections shall be conducted in public at the place of the shareholders' meeting. Immediately after vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting, including the statistical tallies of the numbers of votes, shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and a record made of the vote.

When the company convenes a virtual shareholders' meeting, after the chair declares the meeting open, shareholders attending the meeting online shall cast votes on proposals and elections on the virtual meeting platform before the chair announces the voting session ends or will be deemed abstained from voting.

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, votes shall be counted at once after the chair announces the voting session ends, and results of votes and elections shall be announced immediately.

When the company convenes a hybrid shareholders' meeting, if shareholders who have registered to attend the meeting online in accordance with Article 6 decide to attend the physical shareholders' meeting in person, they shall revoke their registration two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same manner as they registered. If their registration is not revoked within the time limit, they may only attend the shareholders' meeting online.

When shareholders exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, unless they have withdrawn the declaration of intent and attended the shareholders' meeting online, except for extraordinary motions, they will not exercise voting rights on the original proposals or make any amendments to the original proposals or exercise voting rights on amendments to the original proposal.

Article 13 (Election of directors and supervisors)

The election or removal of directors at a shareholders meeting shall be held in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, and the voting results or removal shall be

announced on-site immediately.

The ballots for the election or removal referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and the chair and kept in proper custody for at least one year. In the event of litigation related to the improper convening of a shareholders' meeting or the improper passing of a resolution, it shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 14 (The minutes of a shareholders' meeting)

Matters relating to the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chair of the meeting and a copy distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form.

The company may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement.

The meeting minutes shall accurately record the date (year, month, day), and place of the meeting, the chair's full name, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and their voting results, and they shall be retained for at least one year. In the event of litigation related to the improper convening of a shareholders' meeting or the improper passing of a resolution, it shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Where a virtual shareholders' meeting is convened, in addition to the particulars to be included in the meeting minutes as described in the preceding paragraph, the start time and end time of the shareholders' meeting, how the meeting is convened, the chair's and secretary's name, and actions to be taken in the event of disruption to the virtual meeting platform or participation in the meeting online due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events, and how issues are dealt with shall also be included in the minutes.

Article 15 (Maintaining order at the meeting place)

Staff handling administrative affairs of a shareholders meeting shall wear identification cards or arm bands.

Proctors or security personnel may be deployed at the shareholders' meeting. The chair may direct the proctors or security personnel to help maintain order at the meeting place. When proctors or security personnel help maintain order at the meeting place, they shall wear an identification card or armband bearing the word "Proctor."

At the place of a shareholders meeting, if a shareholder attempts to speak through any device other than the public address equipment set up by this Corporation, the chair may prevent the shareholder from so doing.

When a shareholder (a) violates the rules of procedure and defies the chair's correction, or (b) obstructs the proceedings and refusing to heed calls to stop, the chair may direct the proctors or security personnel to escort the shareholder from the meeting.

Article 16 (Recess and resumption of a shareholders' meeting)

When a meeting is in progress, the chair may announce a break based on time considerations.

If a force majeure event occurs, the chair may rule the meeting temporarily suspended and announce a time when, in view of the circumstances, the meeting will be resumed.

If the meeting venue is no longer available for continued use and not all of the items (including extraordinary motions) on the meeting agenda have been addressed, the shareholders' meeting may adopt a resolution to resume the meeting at another venue.

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the company shall disclose real-time results of votes and election immediately after the end of the voting session on the virtual meeting platform according to the regulations, and this disclosure shall continue at least 15 minutes after the chair has announced the meeting adjourned.

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, when declaring the meeting open, the chair shall also declare, unless under a circumstance where a meeting is not required to be postponed to or resumed at another time under Article 44-20, paragraph 4 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, if the virtual meeting platform or participation in the virtual meeting is obstructed due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events before the chair has announced the meeting adjourned, and the obstruction continues for more than 30 minutes, the meeting shall be postponed to or resumed on another date within five days, in which case Article 182 of the Company Act shall not apply.

For a meeting to be postponed or resumed as described in the preceding paragraph, shareholders who have not registered to participate in the affected shareholders' meeting online shall not attend the postponed or resumed session.

For a meeting to be postponed or resumed under the regulation, the number of shares represented by, and voting rights and election rights exercised by the shareholders who have registered to participate in the affected shareholders' meeting and have successfully signed in the meeting, but do not attend the postpone or resumed session, at the affected shareholders' meeting, shall be counted towards the total number of shares, number of voting rights and number of election rights represented at the postponed or resumed session.

During a postponed or resumed session of a shareholders' meeting held under the regulation, no further discussion or resolution is required for proposals for which votes have been cast and counted and results have been announced, or list of elected directors and supervisors.

When the company convenes a hybrid shareholders' meeting, and the virtual meeting cannot continue, if the total number of shares represented at the meeting, after deducting those represented by shareholders attending the virtual shareholders' meeting online, still meets the minimum legal requirement for a shareholder meeting, then the shareholders' meeting shall continue, and no postponement or resumption is required.

Under the circumstances where a meeting should continue as in the preceding paragraph, the shares represented by shareholders attending the virtual meeting online shall be counted towards the total number of shares represented by shareholders present at the meeting, provided these shareholders shall be deemed abstaining from voting on all proposals on meeting agenda of that shareholders' meeting.

When postponing or resuming a meeting according to the regulation, the company shall handle the preparatory work based on the date of the original shareholders' meeting in accordance with the requirements listed under Article 44-20, paragraph 7 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies.

Article 17 (Process of formulation and revision)

These Rules shall automatically become effective upon the earlier of the Company's application to the Taiwan Stock Exchange (or the Taipei Exchange) or other relevant competent authorities for the primary listing of its shares (or for the emerging stock over-the-counter trading) or the filing of a public offering, and amendments thereto shall be approved at the shareholders' meeting. However, the reporting and announcement in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations shall apply when the Company's shares are officially listed and traded (or at the counter for emerging stock) on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (or the Taipei Exchange) or publicly offered in Taiwan, whichever is earlier.

Article 18 (Change in law)

If there is any change in the laws of the R.O.C. relating to the matters set forth in the Rules, such newly amended laws shall take precedence over the application of the relevant provisions of these Rules, and the Company shall amend the Rules in accordance with such newly amended laws and submit such amendment to the next shareholders' meeting for approval.

2. Memorandum & Articles of Association

Item		Article
		<p style="text-align: center;"> THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED) OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS 開曼群島公司法 COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES 股份有限公司 AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC. 修訂和重述章程大綱與章程 - Incorporated July 28, 2000 - 2000年7月28日成立 (as adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 26, 2022) (經2022年5月26日特別決議通過) </p>
		<p style="text-align: center;"> THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED) OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS 開曼群島公司法 COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES 股份有限公司 AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC. Global Lighting Technologies Inc. 之修訂和重述章程大綱 (as adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 26, 2022) 經2022年5月26日特別決議通過 </p>
1		<p>The name of the Company is Global Lighting Technologies Inc. 公司名稱為 Global Lighting Technologies Inc.。</p>
2		<p>The registered office of the Company shall be at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited, P.O. Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, or at such other place as the Directors may from time to time decide. 公司註冊所在地為開曼群島 Maples Corporate Services Limited, P.O. Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman</p>

		KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, 或董事會日後決議之其他地點。
3		<p>The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Companies Act or as the same may be revised from time to time, or any other law of the Cayman Islands.</p> <p>公司設立之目的未受限制，公司有權實行未受《公司法》及其日後修正之版本或任何其他開曼群島法律所禁止的任何目的。</p>
4		<p>The liability of each Member is limited to the amount from time to time unpaid on such Member's shares.</p> <p>各股東對公司之義務限於繳清其未繳納之股款。</p>
5		<p>The authorised capital of the Company is NT\$3,600,000,000 divided into 360,000,000 shares of NT\$10.00 each, provided always that subject to the provisions of the Companies Act as amended and the Articles of Association, the Company shall have power to redeem or purchase any or all of such shares and to sub-divide or consolidate the said shares of any of them and to issue all or any part of its capital whether priority or special privilege or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions whatsoever and so that unless the conditions of issue shall otherwise expressly provide every issue of shares whether stated to be Ordinary, Preference or otherwise shall be subject to the powers on the part of the Company hereinbefore provided.</p> <p>公司授權資本額是 NT\$3,600,000,000，劃分為 360,000,000 股，每股面額 NT\$10.00，在《公司法》及其日後修正之版本和公司章程之限制內，公司有權購回或購買任何股份，有權再分割或合併其中任何股票，有權發行全部或部分資本，無論是否有任何性質的優先權或特權或任何遞延權利，或任何性質的條件或限制等，除非發行條件已明確說明，每次發行，不論為普通股或特別股，公司有前述規定之權力。</p>
6		<p>The Company has power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate limited by shares under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands.</p> <p>公司有權依開曼群島外之其他準據法登記為股份有限公司而繼續存續，並註銷在開曼群島之登記。</p>
7		<p>Capitalised terms that are not defined in this Memorandum of Association bear the same meaning as those given in the Articles of Association of the Company.</p> <p>本章程大綱中未定義的專有名詞應與公司章程中的定義一致。</p>

**THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED)
OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS**
開曼群島公司法
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
股份有限公司
**AMENDED AND RESTATED ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC.**
Global Lighting Technologies Inc. 之修訂和重述章程
(as Adopted by a Special Resolution dated as of May 26, 2022)
經 2022 年 5 月 26 日特別決議通過

1		Interpretation 解釋
1.1		In the Articles Table A in the First Schedule to the Statute does not apply and, unless there is something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith: 在本章程中，除非與本文有不符之處，公司法所附第一個附件中的表格 A 不適用：
	“Acquisition” “收購”	means a transaction of acquiring shares, business or assets of another company and the consideration for the transaction being the shares, cash or other assets, as defined in the R.O.C. Enterprise Mergers and Acquisitions Law. 指依中華民國《企業併購法》所定義，公司取得他公司之股份、營業或財產，並以股份、現金或其他財產作為對價之行為。
	“Applicable Public Company Rules” “公開發行公司法令”	means the R.O.C. laws, rules and regulations affecting public reporting companies or companies listed on any R.O.C. stock exchange or securities market, including, without limitation, the relevant provisions of the Company Law, Securities and Exchange Law, the Enterprise Mergers and Acquisitions Law, the rules and regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the rules and regulations promulgated by the FSC, the rules and regulations promulgated by the TWSE and the Acts Governing Relations Between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area and its relevant regulations. 指影響公開發行公司或任何在臺灣證券交易所上市的公司之中華民國法律，規則和規章，包括但不限於中華民國《公司法》、《證券交易法》、《企業併購法》等相關規定、經濟部發布的規章制度、金管會發布的規章制度，或臺灣證券交易所股份有限公司（以下簡稱「證交所」）發布的規章制度和臺灣地區與大陸地區人民關係條例及其相關規範等。

“Annual Net Income” “年度淨利”	means the audited annual net profit of the Company in respect of the applicable year. 係指依各該年度公司經審計之年度淨利。
“Articles” “章程”	means these articles of association of the Company. 指公司章程。
“Company” “公司”	means the above named company. 指 Global Lighting Technologies Inc.
“Directors” “董事”	means the directors for the time being of the Company (which, for clarification, includes any and all Independent Director(s)). 指公司當時的董事（為明確起見，包括任一及所有獨立董事）。
“Dividend” “股利”	includes an interim dividend. 包括期中股利。
“Electronic Record” “電子記錄”	has the same meaning as in the Electronic Transactions Act. 與《電子交易法》中的定義相同。
“Electronic Transactions Act” “電子交易法”	means the Electronic Transactions Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands. 指開曼群島的《電子交易法》。
“FSC” “金管會”	means the Financial Supervisory Commission of the R.O.C. 指中華民國金融監督管理委員會。
“Independent Directors” “獨立董事”	means the Directors who are elected by the Members at a general meeting and designated as “Independent Directors” for the purpose of the Applicable Public Company Rules which are in force from time to time. 指為符合當時有效之公開發行公司法令而於股東會經股東選舉為“獨立董事”的董事。
“Market Observation Post System” “公開資訊觀測站”	means the internet information reporting system designated by the FSC. 指金管會指定之網際網路資訊申報系統。
“M&A” “併購”	means Merger, Acquisition and Spin-off. 指公司之合併、收購及分割。

<p>“Member” “股東”</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in the Statute. 與公司法中的定義相同。</p>
<p>“Memorandum” “章程大綱”</p>	<p>means the memorandum of association of the Company, as amended from time to time by Special Resolution. 指最初或隨時以特別決議修正之公司章程大綱。</p>
<p>“Merger” “合併”</p>	<p>means a transaction whereby (i) all of the companies participating in such transaction are dissolved, and a new company is incorporated to generally assume all rights and obligations of the dissolved companies or (ii) all but one company participating in such transaction are dissolved, and the surviving company generally assumes all rights and obligations of the dissolved companies, and in each case the consideration for the transaction being the shares of the surviving or newly incorporated company or any other company, cash or other assets. 指(i)參與合併之公司全部消滅，由新成立之公司概括承受消滅公司之全部權利義務；或(ii)參與合併之其中一公司存續，由存續公司概括承受消滅公司之全部權利義務，並以存續或新設公司之股份、或其他公司之股份、現金或其他財產作為對價之行為。</p>
<p>“Short-form Merger” “簡易合併”</p>	<p>means (i) a Merger in which one of the merging companies holds issued shares that together represent at least 90% of the voting power of the outstanding shares of the other merging company, or (ii) that subsidiaries of the same parent company holding 90% or more of the issued and outstanding shares of such respective subsidiaries merge with one another. 指(i)合併中，其中一家參與合併之公司合計持有他參與合併之公司已發行有表決權之股份達百分之九十以上；或(ii)公司分別持有百分之九十以上已發行股份之子公司間合併時。</p>
<p>“Ordinary Resolution” “普通決議”</p>	<p>means a resolution passed by a simple majority of votes cast by the Members as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting. 指在股東會上有權投票的股東，親自或在允許代理的情況下透過代理，以簡單多數決通過的決議。</p>
<p>“Private Placement” “私募”</p>	<p>means obtaining subscriptions for, or the sale of, Shares, options, warrants, rights of holders of debt or equity securities which enable those holders to subscribe further securities (including Shares), or other securities of the Company, either by the Company itself or a person authorized by the Company, primarily from or to specific investors or approved by the Company or such authorized person, but excluding any employee incentive programme or subscription agreement, warrant, option or issuance of Shares under Article 11 of these Articles. 指由該公司或經其授權之人挑選或同意之特定投資人認購本公司之股份、選擇權、認股權憑證、附認股權公司債、附認股權特別股或其他有價證券。但不包括依據第 11 條所為之員工激勵計畫或股份認購協議、認股權憑證、選擇權或發行之股份。</p>
<p>“Register of Members”</p>	<p>means the register maintained in accordance with the Statute and includes (except where otherwise stated) any duplicate Register of Members.</p>

“股東名冊”	指依公司法維持的股東名冊登記。除公司法另有規定外，包括股東名冊登記的任何副本。
“Registered Office” “註冊處所”	means the registered office for the time being of the Company. 指公司目前註冊處所。
“R.O.C.” “中華民國”	means the Republic of China. 指中華民國。
“Seal” “印章”	means the common seal of the Company and includes every duplicate seal. 指公司的一般印章，包括複製的印章。
“Share” and “Shares” “股份”	means a share or shares in the Company. 指公司股份。
“Share Certificate” and “Share Certificates” “股票”	means a certificate or certificates representing a Share or Shares. 指表彰股份之憑證。
“Share Exchange” “股份轉換”	means a company transferring all its issued shares to another company in exchange for shares, cash or other assets in that company as the consideration for shareholders of the transferring company. 指公司讓與全部已發行股份予他公司，而由他公司以股份、現金或其他財產支付公司股東作為對價之行為。
“Short-form Share Exchange” “簡易股份轉換”	means a parent company effects a Share Exchange with its subsidiary whose 90% or more of the total number of the issued and outstanding shares is held by the parent company. 指母公司以股份轉換收購其持有百分之九十以上已發行股份之子公司。
“Solicitor” “徵求人”	means any Member, a trust enterprise or a securities agent mandated by Member(s) who solicits an instrument of proxy from any other Member to appoint him/it as a proxy to attend and vote at a general meeting instead of the appointing Member pursuant to the Applicable Public Company Rules and the Statute. 指依公開發行公司法令及法令徵求任何其他股東之委託書經股東委託以被該股東指派為代理人代理參加股東會並於股東會上行使表決權之股東、信託事業或股務代理機構。
“Special Resolution”	means a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of votes cast by such Members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which notice

	<p>“特別決議”</p>	<p>specifying the intention to propose the resolution as special resolution has been duly given. 指在股東會召集通知中已載明該決議擬以特別決議表決之議案，經有權親自投票或由代理人投票(如允許委託代理人時)之股東，於股東會行使其表決權後，以不少於三分之二之多數而通過之決議。</p>
	<p>“Spin-off” “分割”</p>	<p>means an act wherein a transferor company transfers all of its independently operated business or any single independently operated business to an existing or a newly incorporated company as consideration for that existing transferee company or newly incorporated transferee company to issue new shares to the transferor company or to shareholders of the transferor company. 係指一公司將其得獨立營運之任一或全部之營業讓與既存或新設之他公司，作為既存或新設之受讓公司發行新股予為轉讓之該公司或該公司股東對價之行為。</p>
	<p>“Short-form Spin-off” “簡易分割”</p>	<p>means a parent company effects a Spin-off with its subsidiary whose 90% or more of the total number of the issued and outstanding shares is held by the parent company and that the parent company is the transferee company assuming the business of the subsidiary, and such subsidiary acquires the total amount of consideration for the business transferred. 指母公司與其持有百分之九十以上已發行股份之子公司進行分割，以母公司為受讓營業之既存公司，以子公司為被分割公司並取得全部對價。</p>
	<p>“Statute” “公司法”</p>	<p>means the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands, as amended, and every statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force. 指開曼群島《公司法》及其因修訂、增補或重新制訂後之有效版本。</p>
	<p>“Subsidiary” and “Subsidiaries” “從屬公司”</p>	<p>means (i) a subordinate company in which the total number of voting shares or total share equity held by the Company represents more than one half of the total number of issued voting shares or the total share equity of such subordinate company; (ii) a company in which the total number of shares or total share equity of that company held by the Company, its subordinate companies and its controlled companies, directly or indirectly, represents more than one half of the total number of issued voting shares or the total share equity of such company or (iii) a company of which the management of the personnel, financial, or business operation has been directly or indirectly controlled by the Company. 指(i)公司持有其已發行有表決權之股份總數或資本總額超過半數之公司；(ii)公司、其從屬公司及控制公司直接或間接持有其已發行有表決權之股份總數或資本總額合計超過半數之公司；或(iii)公司直接或間接控制其人事、財務或業務經營之公司。</p>
	<p>“Supermajority Resolution” “特別（重度）”</p>	<p>means (i) a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the Members present and entitled to vote on such resolution at a general meeting attended in person or by proxy by Members who represent two-thirds or more of the total outstanding Shares of the Company or (ii) if the total number of Shares represented by the Members present at the</p>

	決議”	<p>general meeting is less than two-thirds of the total outstanding Shares of the Company, but more than half of the total outstanding Shares of the Company, a resolution adopted at such general meeting by the Members who represent two-thirds or more of the Shares present and entitled to vote on such resolution.</p> <p>指(i)由代表公司已發行股份總數三分之二或以上之股東（包括股東委託代理人）出席股東會，出席股東表決權過半數同意通過的決議，或(ii)若出席股東會的股東代表股份總數雖未達公司已發行股份總數三分之二，但超過公司已發行股份總數之半數時，由出席股東表決權三分之二或以上之同意通過的決議。</p>
	“TDCC” “集保結算所”	<p>means the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.</p> <p>指臺灣集中保管結算所股份有限公司。</p>
	“Treasury Shares” “庫藏股”	<p>means a Share held in the name of the Company as a treasury share in accordance with the Statute.</p> <p>指依據公司法登記於公司名下之庫藏股。</p>
	“TWSE” “證交所”	<p>means the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.</p> <p>指台灣證券交易所股份有限公司。</p>
	“Video Communication Facilities” “視訊通話設備”	<p>means video, video-conferencing, internet or online conferencing applications and/or any other video-communication, internet or online conferencing application or video telecommunications facilities by means of which all persons participating in a meeting are capable of hearing and be heard by each other.</p> <p>指得通過視訊、視訊會議、網路或線上會議應用程式及／或任何其他視訊通訊、網路或線上會議應用程式或視訊通信設備，使所有參與會議之人得以聽到他方及被他方聽到之設備。</p>
	“Virtual Meeting” “視訊會議”	<p>means any general meeting of the Members at which the Members (and any other permitted participants of such meeting, including, without limitation, the chairperson of such meeting and any Directors) are permitted to attend and participate solely by means of Video Communication Facilities.</p> <p>指任何股東（及任何其他獲准參與該會議之人，包含但不限於該會議之主席或任何董事）獲准僅藉由視訊通話設備出席及參與之任何股東會。</p>
1.2		<p>In the Articles: 在本章程中：</p>
(a)		<p>words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa; 單數詞語包括複數含義，反之亦然；</p>
(b)		<p>words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender; 陽性詞語包括陰性含義；</p>
(c)		<p>words importing persons include corporations;</p>

		表述個人的單詞包括公司含義；
(d)		“written” and “in writing” include all modes of representing or reproducing words in visible form, including in the form of an Electronic Record; “書面”和“以書面形式”包括所有以可視形式呈現的重述或複製之文字模式，包括以電子記錄形式；
(e)		references to provisions of any law or regulation shall be construed as references to those provisions as amended, modified, re-enacted or replaced from time to time; 所提及任何法律或規章的規定應理解為包括該規定的修正、修改、重新制定或替代規定；
(f)		any phrase introduced by the terms “including”, “include”, “in particular” or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms; 帶有“包括”、“尤其”或任何類似之表達語句應理解為僅具有說明性質，不應限制其所描述之詞語的意義；
(g)		headings are inserted for reference only and shall be ignored in construing the Articles; and 標題僅作參考，在解釋這些條款之意義時應予忽略；
(h)		Sections 8 and 19(3) of the Electronic Transactions Act shall not apply. 《電子交易法》的第 8 及第 19(3)條不適用於本章程。
2		Commencement of Business 營業開始
2.1		The business of the Company may be commenced as soon after incorporation as the Directors shall see fit. The Company shall operate its business in compliance with the Applicable Public Company Rules and business ethics, and may perform actions that promote the public interest to fulfil the social responsibility of the Company. 公司設立後，得於董事會認為適當之時點開始營業。公司經營業務，應遵守公開發行公司法令及商業倫理規範，得採行增進公共利益之行為，以善盡本公司之社會責任。
2.2		The Directors may pay, out of the capital or any other monies of the Company, all expenses incurred in or about the formation and establishment of the Company, including the expenses of registration. 董事會得以公司資本或任何其他公司之款項支付因公司成立和設立而生之所有費用，包括登記費用。
3		Issue of Shares 股份發行
3.1		Subject to the provisions, if any, in the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and Applicable Public Company Laws (and to any direction that may be given by the Company in general meeting) and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing Shares, the Directors may allot, issue, grant options over or otherwise dispose of Shares with or without preferred, deferred or other rights or restrictions, whether in regard to Dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise and to such persons, at such times and on such other terms as they think proper, and

		<p>the Company shall have power to redeem or purchase any or all of such Shares and to sub-divide or consolidate the said Shares or any of them and to issue all or any part of its capital whether with or without priority or special privilege or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions whatsoever and so that unless the conditions of issue shall otherwise expressly provide, every issue of Shares whether stated to be Ordinary, Preference or otherwise, shall be subject to the powers on the part of the Company hereinbefore provided.</p> <p>根據公司法、章程大綱、章程和公開發行公司法令（以及股東會上公司可能給予的任何指示）的相關規定（如有），在不損害現有股份之權利的情況下，董事會可以在其認為適當的時間、按其認為適當的條件、向其所認為適當的人分配、發行、授與認股權或以其他方式處分股份，無論該股份是否有優先權，遞延權或其他權利或限制，無論是關於股利、表決權、資本返還或其他方面的內容。且公司有權贖回或買回任何或所有此等股份、分割或合併所有或任何此等股份及就其資本之任一部或全部發行，不論是否賦予優先或特別之權利或加上權利之遞延或其他任何條件或限制等，且因此除發行條件另有明文規定外，每一股份之發行不論係稱為普通股、特別股或其他，均應受前述公司權力之限制。</p>
3.2		<p>The Company shall not issue Shares to bearer.</p> <p>公司不得發行無記名股票。</p>
3.3		<p>The Company shall not issue any unpaid Shares or partly paid-up Shares.</p> <p>公司不得發行任何未繳納股款或繳納部分股款之股份。</p>
4		<p>Register of Members</p> <p>股東名冊</p>
4.1		<p>The Directors shall keep, or cause to be kept, the Register of Members at such place as the Directors may from time to time determine and, in the absence of such determination, the Register of Members shall be kept at the Registered Office.</p> <p>董事會應在其所認為適當之處所備置一份股東名冊，惟如董事會對放置地點無決議時，股東名冊應放置在註冊處所。</p>
4.2		<p>If the Directors consider it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a branch register or registers of members at such location or locations within or outside the Cayman Islands as the Directors think fit. The principal register and the branch register(s) shall together be treated as the Register of Members for the purposes of the Articles.</p> <p>如果董事會認為必要或適當，公司得於開曼群島境內或境外董事會認為適當之處所備置一份或數份股東分冊。股東總名冊和分冊應一同被視為本章程所稱之股東名冊。</p>
4.3		<p>For so long as any Shares are listed on the TWSE, title to such listed Shares may be evidenced and transferred in</p>

		<p>accordance with the laws applicable to and the rules and regulations of the TWSE that are or shall be applicable to such listed Shares and the Register of Members maintained by the Company in respect of such listed Shares may be kept by recording the particulars required by section 40 of the Statute in a form otherwise than legible if such recording otherwise complies with the laws applicable to and the rules and regulations of the TWSE that are or shall be applicable to such listed Shares.</p> <p>股份在證交所交易時，該上市股份得依照其所適用之法律及證交所規定證明及轉讓所有權。本公司就股東名冊得按照公司法第 40 條之規定記載股份詳細情況並加以保管，惟如上市股份適用之法律及證交所相關規定對記載格式另有規定者，從其規定。</p>
5		<p>Closing Register of Members or Fixing Record Date</p> <p>股東名冊停止過戶或認定基準日</p>
5.1		<p>For the purpose of determining Members entitled to notice of, or to vote at any meeting of Members or any adjournment thereof, or Members entitled to receive payment of any Dividend, or in order to make a determination of Members for any other purpose, the Directors shall determine the period that the Register of Members shall be closed for transfers and such period shall not be less than the minimum period of time, as prescribed by the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>為決定有權獲得股東會或股東會延會通知之股東，或有權在股東會或股東會延會投票之股東，或有權獲得股利之股東或為其他目的而需決定股東名單者，董事會應決定股東名冊之停止過戶期間，且該停止過戶期間不應少於公開發行公司法令規定之最低期間。</p>
5.2		<p>Subject to Article 5.1 hereof, in lieu of, or apart from, closing the Register of Members, the Directors may fix in advance or arrears a date as the record date for any such determination of Members entitled to notice of, or to vote at any meeting of the Members or any adjournment thereof, or for the purpose of determining the Members entitled to receive payment of any Dividend or in order to make a determination of Members for any other purpose. In the event the Directors designate a record date in accordance with this Article 5.2, the Directors shall make a public announcement of such record date via the Market Observation Post System in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>於依第 5.1 條之限制下，除股東名冊變更之停止外，或為取代股東名冊變更之停止，董事會為決定有權獲得股東會通知，或有權在股東會或股東會延會投票之股東名單，或為決定有權獲得股利或為任何其他目的而需決定股東名單時，得指定一提前或延後之特定日作為基準日。董事會依本 5.2 條規定指定基準日時，董事會應依公開發行公司法令透過公開資訊觀測站公告該基準日。</p>
5.3		<p>The rules and procedures governing the implementation of book closed periods, including notices to Members in regard to book closed periods, shall be in accordance with policies adopted by the Directors from time to time,</p>

		<p>which policies shall be in accordance with the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>有關執行股東名冊停止過戶期間的規則和程序，包括向股東發出有關停止變更期間的通知，應遵照董事會通過的政策（董事會可能隨時變更之），該相關政策應符合公司法、章程大綱、章程和公開發行公司法令的規定。</p>
6		<p>Share Certificates</p> <p>股票</p>
6.1		<p>Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Company shall issue Shares without printing Share Certificates for the Shares issued, and the details regarding such issue of Shares shall be recorded by TDCC in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules. A Member shall only be entitled to a Share Certificate if the Directors resolve that Share Certificates shall be issued. Share Certificates, if any, shall be in such form as the Directors may determine. Share Certificates shall be signed by one or more Directors authorised by the Directors. The Directors may authorise Share Certificates to be issued with the authorised signature(s) affixed by mechanical process. All Share Certificates shall be consecutively numbered or otherwise identified and shall specify the Shares to which they relate. All Share Certificates surrendered to the Company for transfer shall be cancelled and subject to the Articles. No new Share Certificate shall be issued until the former Share Certificate representing a like number of relevant Shares shall have been surrendered and cancelled.</p> <p>除公司法另有規定外，公司發行之股份應以無實體發行，並依公開發行公司法令洽集保結算所登錄發行股份之相關資料。僅於董事會決議印製股票時，股東始有權獲得股票。股票（如有）應根據董事會決定之格式製作。股票應由董事會授權的一名或多名董事簽署。董事會得授權以機械程序簽發有權簽名的股票。所有股票應連續編號或以其他方式識別之，並註明其所表彰的股份。為轉讓之目的提交公司的股票應依本章程規定予以註銷。於繳交並註銷與所表彰股份相同編號的舊股票之前，不得簽發新股票。</p>
6.2		<p>In the event that the Directors resolve that Share Certificates shall be issued pursuant to Article 6.1 hereof, the Company shall deliver the Share Certificates to the subscribers within thirty days from the date such Share Certificates may be issued pursuant to the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules, and shall make a public announcement prior to the delivery of such Share Certificates pursuant to the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>若董事會依第 6.1 條之規定決議印製股票時，公司應於依公司法、章程大綱、章程及公開發行公司法令得發行股票之日起 30 日內，對認股人或應募人交付股票，並應依公開發行公司法令於交付股票前公告之。</p>
6.3		<p>No Shares may be registered in the name of more than one Member.</p> <p>股份不得登記為超過一位股東名下。</p>

6.4		<p>If a Share Certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and on the payment of such expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence, as the Directors may prescribe, and (in the case of defacement or wearing out) upon delivery of the old Share Certificate.</p> <p>若股票經塗污，磨損，遺失或損壞，得提出證據證明、賠償並支付公司在調查證據過程中所產生之合理費用以換發新股票，該相關費用由董事會定之，並（在塗污或磨損的情況下）於交付舊股票時支付之。</p>
7		<p>Preferred Shares 特別股</p>
7.1		<p>The Company may issue Shares with rights which are preferential to those of ordinary Shares issued by the Company (“Preferred Shares”) with the approval of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the total number of the Directors and with the approval of a Special Resolution.</p> <p>經三分之二或以上董事之出席及出席董事過半數通過之決議及股東會之特別決議，公司得發行較公司發行的普通股有優先權利的股份（“特別股”）。</p>
7.2		<p>Prior to the issuance of any Preferred Shares approved pursuant to Article 7.1 hereof, the Articles shall be amended to set forth the rights and obligations of the Preferred Shares, including but not limited to the following terms and provided that such rights and obligations of the Preferred Shares shall not contradict the mandatory provisions of Applicable Public Company Rules regarding the rights and obligations of such Preferred Shares, and the same shall apply to any variation of rights of Preferred Shares:</p> <p>在依第 7.1 條發行特別股之前，公司應修改章程並在章程中明定特別股的權利和義務，包括但不限於下列內容，而且特別股之權利及義務將不抵觸公開發行公司法令有關於特別股權利及義務之強制規定，變更特別股之權利時亦同：</p>
(a)		<p>Order, fixed amount or fixed ratio of allocation of Dividends and bonus on Preferred Shares;</p> <p>特別股分派股息及紅利之順序、定額或定率；</p>
(b)		<p>Order, fixed amount or fixed ratio of allocation of surplus assets of the Company;</p> <p>特別股分派公司剩餘財產之順序、定額或定率；</p>
(c)		<p>Order of or restriction on the voting right(s) (including declaring no voting rights whatsoever) of Members holding Preferred Shares;</p> <p>特別股股東行使表決權之順序或限制（包括無表決權等）；</p>
(d)		<p>Other matters concerning rights and obligations incidental to Preferred Shares; and</p> <p>與特別股權利義務有關的其他事項；</p>
(e)		<p>The method by which the Company is authorized or compelled to redeem the Preferred Shares, or a statement that</p>

		redemption rights shall not apply. 公司被授權或被強制要購回特別股時，其贖回之方法；於不適用贖回權時，其聲明。
8		Issuance of New Shares 發行新股
8.1		The issue of new Shares of the Company shall be approved by a majority of the Directors present at a meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the total number of the Directors. The issue of new Shares shall at all times be subject to the sufficiency of the authorised capital of the Company. 公司發行新股，應經董事會三分之二以上董事之出席及出席董事過半數之同意。新股份之發行應限於公司之授權資本額內為之。
8.2		Unless otherwise resolved by the Members in general meeting by Ordinary Resolution, where the Company increases its capital by issuing new Shares for cash, the Company shall make a public announcement and notify each Member that he/she/it is entitled to exercise a pre-emptive right to purchase his/her/its pro rata portion of any new Shares issued in the capital increase in cash. A waiver of such pre-emptive right may be approved at the same general meeting where the subject issuance of new Shares is approved by the Members. The Company shall state in such announcement and notices to the Members that if any Member fails to purchase his/her/its pro rata portion of the newly-issued Shares within the prescribed period, such Member shall be deemed to forfeit his/her/its pre-emptive right to purchase the newly-issued Shares. Subject to Article 6.3, in the event that Shares held by a Member are insufficient for such Member to exercise the pre-emptive right to purchase one newly-issued Share, Shares held by several Members may be calculated together for joint purchase of newly-issued Shares or for purchase of newly-issued Shares in the name of a single Member pursuant to the Applicable Public Company Rules. If the total number of the new Shares to be issued has not been fully subscribed by the Members within the prescribed period, the Company may offer any un-subscribed new Shares to be issued to the public in Taiwan or to specific person or persons according to the Applicable Public Company Rules. 除股東於股東會另以普通決議為不同決議外，公司現金增資發行新股時，應公告及通知各股東其有優先認購權，得按照原有股份比例儘先分認。於決議發行新股之同一股東會，股東並得決議放棄優先認購權。公司應於前開公告中聲明，如股東未依指定之期限依原有股份比例認購新發行之股份者，則應視為喪失其優先認購權。在不違反第 6.3 條之規定下，如原有股東持有股份按比例不足以行使優先認購權認購一股新股者，數股東得依公開發行公司法令合併共同認購或歸併一人認購；如新發行之股份未經原有股東於指定期限內認購完畢者，公司得依公開發行公司法令將未經認購之新股於中華民國公開發行或洽由特定人認購之。
8.3		Where the Company increases its capital in cash by issuing new Shares in Taiwan, the Company shall allocate

		<p>10% of the total amount of the new Shares to be issued, for offering in Taiwan to the public unless it is not necessary or appropriate, as determined by the Directors according to the Applicable Public Company Rules and/or the instruction of the FSC or TWSE, for the Company to conduct the aforementioned public offering. Provided however, if a percentage higher than the aforementioned 10% is resolved by a general meeting to be offered, the percentage determined by such resolution shall prevail.</p> <p>公司於中華民國境內辦理現金增資發行新股時，除董事會依據公開發行公司法令及/或金管會或證交所之指示而為公司無須或不適宜對外公開發行之決定外，應提撥發行新股總額之百分之十，在中華民國境內對外公開發行，但股東會另有較高提撥比率之決議者，從其決議。</p>
8.4		<p>Members' rights to subscribe for newly-issued Shares may be transferred independently from the Shares from which such rights are derived. The rules and procedures governing the transfer of rights to subscribe for newly-issued Shares shall be in accordance with policies established by the Company from time to time, which policies shall be in accordance with the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>股東之新股認購權得獨立於該股份而轉讓。新股認購權轉讓之規則和程序應依據公司制定的政策，且相關政策應符合公司法、章程大綱、章程和公開發行公司法令。</p>
8.5		<p>The pre-emptive right of Members provided under Article 8.2 shall not apply in the event that new Shares are issued due to the following reasons or for the following purposes: (a) in connection with a Merger with another company, or the Spin-off of the Company, or pursuant to any reorganization of the Company; (b) in connection with meeting the Company's obligations under Share subscription warrants and/or options, including those referenced in Article 11; (c) in connection with meeting the Company's obligations under convertible bonds or corporate bonds vested with rights to acquire Shares; (d) in connection with meeting the Company's obligations under Preferred Shares vested with rights to acquire Shares; (e) in connection with a Private Placement; or (f) in connection with the issue of Restricted Shares in accordance with Article 8.7.</p> <p>第 8.2 條規定的股東優先認購權，在因下列原因或目的而發行新股時不適用：(a)與他公司合併，公司分割或公司重整有關；(b)與公司履行其認股權憑證及/或認股權契約之義務有關(包括第 11 條所提及者)；(c)與公司履行可轉換公司債或附認股權公司債之義務有關；(d)與公司履行附認股權特別股之義務有關，(e)與私募有關，或(f)依據第 8.7 條所發行之限制性股份。</p>
8.6		<p>The periods of notice and other rules and procedures for notifying Members and implementing the exercise of the Members' pre-emptive rights shall be in accordance with policies established by the Directors from time to time, which policies shall be in accordance with the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>通知股東行使優先認購權的期間及其他規則和程序、實行方式，應依董事會所訂之政策制定，該相關政</p>

		策應符合公司法、章程大綱、章程和公開發行公司法令。
8.7		<p>The Company may, with the approval of a Supermajority Resolution, issue new Shares with restricted rights to the employees of the Company ("Restricted Shares") and the provision of Article 8.2 shall not apply to any such issue of Restricted Shares. The terms of issue of Restricted Shares, including, but not limited to the number, issue price and issue conditions shall comply with the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>公司得以特別（重度）決議發行予員工限制權利之新股（下稱「限制性股份」），第 8.2 條規定於發行限制性股份時不適用之。限制性股份之發行條款，包括其發行數量、發行價格及發行條件等應遵循公開發行公司法令之規定。</p>
8.8		<p>Subject to the provisions of the Statute and the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Company may, by resolutions of the Members passed at a general meeting attended by Members who represent a majority of the outstanding Shares and approved by the Members who represent two-thirds or more of the Shares present and entitled to vote on such resolution, conduct Private Placements, and shall comply with the Applicable Public Company Rules to determine, <i>inter alia</i>, the purchaser(s), the types of securities, the determination of the offer price, and the restrictions on transfer of securities of such Private Placement.</p> <p>在不違反法令及公開發行公司法令規定下，公司應經最近一次股東會有代表已發行股份總數過半數股東之出席，出席股東表決權三分之二以上之決議辦理私募，其對象、有價證券種類、價格訂定及有價證券之轉讓限制等事項，應符合公開發行公司法令之規定。</p>
8.9		<p>Subject to the provisions of the Applicable Public Company Rules, when the total number of new Shares in issue has been subscribed to in full, the Company shall immediately send a call notice to the subscribers for unpaid Shares. Where Shares are issued at a price higher than par value, the premium and the par value shall be collected at the same time. Where the subscriber delays payment for subscribing to the Shares, the Company shall designate a cure period of not less than one month by serving a notice on him/her/it requiring such payment. The Company shall also declare in the notice that in case of default of payment within the said cure period, the subscriber's right to subscribe to new Shares shall be forfeited. After the Company has made such request, the subscribers who fail to settle the outstanding payment accordingly shall forfeit their rights to subscribe to the Shares and the Shares subscribed by them in the first place shall be otherwise offered by the Company.</p> <p>除公開發行公司法令另有規定，公司發行新股之股份總數募足時，公司應即向各認股人催繳股款，以超過票面金額發行股票時，其溢額應與股款同時繳納。若認股人延欠應繳之股款時，公司應定一個月以上之期限催告該認股人照繳，並聲明逾期不繳失其權利。公司已為前開之催告，認股人不照繳者，即失其權利，所認股份另行募集。</p>
9		Transfer of Shares

		股份轉讓
9.1		Subject to the Statute and the Applicable Public Company Rules, Shares issued by the Company shall be freely transferable. 於不違反公司法和公開發行公司法令之規定下，公司發行的股份應得自由轉讓。
9.2		Subject to these Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules, any Member may transfer all or any of his Shares by an instrument of transfer. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of a Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members. 於不違反章程和公開發行公司法令之規定下，股東得以簽署轉讓文件之方式轉讓股份。於受讓人的名稱登記於公司股東名冊之前，讓與人應被視為是股份持有者。
9.3		Subject to the requirements of the applicable laws of the Cayman Islands, transfers of uncertificated Shares which are traded on the TWSE may be effected by any method of transferring or dealing in securities introduced by TWSE or operated in accordance with the Applicable Public Companies Rules as appropriate and which have been approved by the Board for such purpose. 於不違反開曼法律之情形下，於證交所交易之無實體發行股份之轉讓，得以證交所採用的有價證券轉讓方式為之，或以依據公開發行公司法令認為適當、且經董事會決議通過之方式為之。
9.4		Notwithstanding Article 9.2 above, transfers of Shares which are listed on the TWSE may be effected by any method of transferring or dealing in securities permitted by the TWSE which is in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules and which has been approved by the Board for such purpose. 無論第 9.2 條之規定，於證交所交易股份之轉讓，在不違反公開發行公司法令的情況，董事會得以決議通過依證交所採用的有價證券轉讓方式為之。
10		Repurchase of Shares 股份買回
10.1		Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Memorandum and these Articles, the Company may repurchase its own Shares listed on the TWSE on such terms as are approved by resolutions of the Directors passed at a meeting of the board of Directors attended by more than two-thirds of members of the board and approved by a majority of the Directors present at such meeting, provided that any such repurchase shall be in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules. In the event that the Company proposes to purchase any Shares listed on the TWSE pursuant to this Article, the approval of the board of Directors and the implementation thereof shall be reported to the Members at the next general meeting in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules. Such reporting obligation shall apply even if the Company does not implement the repurchase proposal for any reason.

		在不違反公司法、章程大綱、章程和公開發行公司法令之規定之前提下，公司得經董事會三分之二以上董事之出席及出席董事過半數決議之條件自證交所買回股份。公司如決議依據章程自證交所買回任何股份，該董事會決議及其執行情形，應依據公開發行公司法令於最近一次之股東會向股東報告，該報告義務於公司因故未執行買回計畫時，亦同。
10.2		The Company may make a payment in respect of the repurchase of its own Shares in any manner permitted by the Statute and the Applicable Public Company Rules. 公司得以依公司法和公開發行公司法令允許之任何方式，支付其買回其股份之股款。
10.3		The board of Directors may, prior to the purchase or redemption of any Share under Article 10.1, determine that such Share shall be held as Treasury Share. 董事會得於買回或贖回任何股份前決定該股份應作為庫藏股持有之。
10.4		Subject to the provisions of the Statute, these Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Directors may determine to cancel a Treasury Share or transfer a treasury Share to the employees on such terms as they think proper (including, without limitation, for nil consideration). 在不違反法令、章程或公開發行公司法令之情形下，董事得決定註銷庫藏股或按其認為合理條件下轉讓庫藏股（包括但不限於無償）予員工。
10.5		Notwithstanding Article 10.4, if the Company repurchases any Shares traded on the TWSE and hold such Shares as Treasury Shares (the “Repurchased Treasury Shares”), any proposal to transfer the Repurchased Treasury Shares to any employees of the Company by the Company at the price below the average repurchase price paid by the Company for Repurchased Treasury Shares (the “Average Purchase Price”) shall require the approval of a resolution passed by two-thirds or more of the Members present at the next general meeting who hold a majority of the total number of the Company's outstanding shares as at the date of such general meeting, and shall not be brought up as an ad hoc motion. 縱有第 10.4 條之規定，如公司買回任何於證交所交易之股份，並作為庫藏股持有之（下稱「買回庫藏股」），任何將買回庫藏股以低於實際買回股份之平均價格（下稱「平均買回價格」）轉讓予員工之提議，應經最近一次股東會有代表已發行股份總數過半數股東之出席，出席股東表決權三分之二以上之同意，並應於該次股東會召集事由中列舉並說明下列事項，且不得以臨時動議提出。
10.6		The aggregate number of Treasury Shares to be transferred to employees pursuant to Article 10.5 shall not exceed 5 percent of the Company's total issued and outstanding shares as at the date of transfer of any Treasury Shares and the aggregate number of Treasury Shares transferred to any individual employee shall not exceed 0.5 percent of the Company's total issued and outstanding shares as at the date of transfer of any Treasury Shares to such employee. The Company may impose restrictions on the transfer of such Shares by the employee for a period of

		<p>no more than two years.</p> <p>依據第 10.5 條買回而轉讓予員工之庫藏股總數，於轉讓任何庫藏股之日累計不得超過公司已發行股份總數之百分之五，且累計轉讓予單一員工之庫藏股總數於轉讓予該員工任何庫藏股之日，累計不得超過公司已發行股份總數之千分之五。公司並得限制員工在不得超過二年之期間內不得轉讓該股份。</p>
10.7		<p>Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Article 10.1 to 10.6, and subject to the Statute and the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Company may, with the approval of an Ordinary Resolution, compulsorily redeem or repurchase Shares by the Company for cancellation, provided that (a) the relevant Shares will be cancelled upon such redemption or repurchase and will not be held by the Company as Treasury Shares, and (b) such redemption or repurchase will be effected pro rata based on the percentage of shareholdings of the Members, unless otherwise provided for in the Statute or the Applicable Public Company Rules. Payments in respect of any such redemption or repurchase, if any, may be made either in cash or by distribution of specific assets of the Company, as specified in the Ordinary Resolution approving the redemption or repurchase, provided that where assets other than cash are distributed to the Members, the type of assets, the value of the assets and the corresponding amount of such substitutive distribution shall be (i) assessed by an ROC certified public account before being submitted to the Members for approval and (ii) agreed to by the Member who will receive such assets.</p> <p>縱有第 10.1 條至 10.5 條之規定，在不違反法令及公開發行公司法令之情形下，公司得經股東會普通決議強制贖回或買回公司股份並註銷，惟該贖回或買回除法令或公開發行公司法令另有規定外，應依股東所持股份比例為之。就該贖回或買回之給付（如有）應經通過該贖回或買回之普通決議，以現金或公司特定財產之分配為之，惟(a)相關股份於贖回或買回時將被註銷且不會作為公司之庫藏股，且(b)於以現金以外之財產分配予股東時，其類型、價值及抵充數額應(i)於股東會決議前經中華民國會計師查核簽證，及(ii)經該收受財產股東之同意。</p>
11		<p>Employee Incentive Programme 員工激勵計畫</p>
11.1		<p>The Company may, upon approval by a majority of the Directors at a meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the total number of the Directors, adopt one or more incentive programmes and may issue Shares or options, warrants or other similar instruments, to employees of the Company and its Subsidiaries. The rules and procedures governing such incentive programme(s) shall be in accordance with policies established by the Directors from time to time in accordance with the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>公司得經董事會以三分之二以上董事之出席及出席董事過半數同意之決議，通過一個以上之激勵措施並</p>

		得發行股份或選擇權、認股權憑證或其他類似之工具給公司及從屬公司之員工。規範此等激勵計畫之規則及程序應與董事會所制訂之政策一致，並應符合公司法、章程大綱、章程和公開發行公司法令。
11.2		Options, warrants or other similar instruments issued in accordance with Article 11.1 above are not transferable save by inheritance. 依前述第 11.1 條發行之選擇權、認股權憑證或其他類似之工具不得轉讓，但因繼承者不在此限。
11.3		The Company may enter into share option agreements with employees of the Company and the employees of its Subsidiaries in relation to the incentive programme approved pursuant to Article 11.1 above, whereby employees may subscribe, within a specific period of time, a specific number of the Shares. The terms and conditions of such agreements shall be no less restrictive on the relevant employee than the terms specified in the applicable incentive programme. 公司得依上開第 11.1 條所定之激勵計畫，與其員工及從屬公司之員工簽訂認股權契約，約定於一定期間內，員工得認購特定數量的公司股份。此等契約之條款對相關員工之限制不得低於其所適用之激勵措施所載條件。
11.4		Directors of the Company and its Subsidiaries shall not be eligible for the employee incentive programmes under this Article 11, provided that directors who are also employees of the Company or its Subsidiaries may participate in an employee incentive programme in their capacity as an employee and not as a director of the Company or its Subsidiaries. 公司及其從屬公司之董事非本章程第 11 條所訂員工激勵計畫之對象，但倘董事亦為公司或其從屬公司之員工，該董事得基於員工身分（而非董事身分）參與員工激勵計畫。
12		Variation of Rights of Shares 股份權利變更
12.1		If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of Shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class) may, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the Shares of that class. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any modification or alteration in the Articles is prejudicial to the preferential rights of any class of Shares, such modification or alteration shall be adopted by a Special Resolution and shall also be adopted by a Special Resolution passed at a separate meeting of Members of that class of Shares. 無論公司是否處於清算程序，在任何時候，如果公司資本被劃分為不同種類的股份，則需經該類股份持有人之股東會特別決議始可變更該類股份之權利，但該類股份發行條件另有規定者不在此限。縱有前述規定，如果章程的任何修改或變更損害了任一種類股份的優先權，那麼該相關修改或變更應經特別決議

		通過，並應經該類股份股東個別之股東會的特別決議通過。
12.2		The provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings shall apply to every class meeting of the holders of the same class of the Shares. 章程中與股東會有關的規定應適用於每一相同種類股份持有者的會議。
12.3		The rights conferred upon the holders of the Shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further Shares ranking <i>pari passu</i> therewith. 股份持有人持有發行時附有優先權或其他權利之股份者，其權利不因創設或發行與其股份順位相同之其他股份而被視同變更，但該類股份發行條件另有明確規定者不在此限。
13		Transmission of Shares 股份移轉
13.1		If a Member dies, the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, or his legal personal representatives where he was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest. The estate of a deceased Member is not thereby released from any liability in respect of any Share which had been jointly held by him. 如果股東死亡，若該股份為共同持有時其他尚生存之共同持有人，或該股份是單獨持有時其法定代理人，為公司所認定唯一有權享有股份權益之人。死亡股東之財產就其所共有之股份所生之義務不因死亡而免除。
13.2		Any person becoming entitled to a Share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution of a Member (or in any way other than by transfer) shall give written notice to the Company and, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Directors, may elect, by a notice in writing sent by him, either to become the holder of such Share or to have some person nominated by him become the holder of such Share. 因股東死亡、破產、清算、解散或者因轉讓之外的任何其他情形而對股份享有權利的人，應以書面通知公司，且在董事會所可能要求的相關證據提供後，得寄發書面通知，選擇成為該相關股份之持有人或指定特定人成為該股份之持有人。
14		Amendments of Memorandum and Articles of Association and Alteration of Capital 章程大綱和章程的修改和資本變更
14.1		Subject to the provisions of the Statute and the provisions of these Articles as regards the matters to be dealt with by Ordinary Resolution, the Company may by Special Resolution: 在不違反公司法和章程就應經股東會普通決議處理事項之規定的情形下，公司應以特別決議為下列事

		項：
(a)		change its name; 變更其名稱；
(b)		alter or add to these Articles; 修改或增加章程；
(c)		alter or add to the Memorandum with respect to any objects, powers or other matters specified therein; 修改或增加章程大綱有關宗旨、權力或其他特別載明的事項；
(d)		reduce its share capital and any capital redemption reserve fund; and 減少其資本和資本贖回準備金；及
(e)		increase its authorised share capital by such sum as the resolution shall prescribe or cancel any Shares that at the date of the passing of the resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, provided that in the event of any change to its authorised share capital, the Company shall also procure the amendment of its Memorandum by the Members to reflect such change. 根據公司於股東會之決定，增加決議所規定的股本或註銷任何在決議通過之日尚未為任何人取得或同意取得的股份。但於變更額定資本額之情形，公司亦應向股東會提出修改章程大綱。
14.2		Subject to the provisions of the Statute and the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Company shall not, without a Supermajority Resolution: 在不違反公司法和公開發行公司法令的情形下，公司非經特別（重度）決議不得為下列事項：
(a)		sell, transfer or lease of whole business of the Company or other matters which has a material effect on the Members' rights and interests; 出售、讓與或出租公司全部營業或對股東權益有重大影響的其他事項；
(b)		discharge or remove any Director; 解任任何董事；
(c)		approve any action by one or more Director(s) who is engaging in business conduct for him/herself or on behalf of another person that is within the scope of the Company's business; 許可一個或多個董事為其自身或他人為屬於公司營業範圍內的其他商業活動的行為；
(d)		effect any capitalization of distributable Dividends and/or bonuses and/or capital reserve under Article 34.11 and/or any other amount prescribed under Article 35 hereof; 使可分配股利及/或紅利及/或第 34.11 條所規定之資本公積及/或其他依第 35 條所規定款項之資本化；
(e)		effect any Merger, Spin-off or Private Placement, provided that any Merger which falls within the definition of

		“merger and/or consolidation” under the Statute shall also be subject to the requirements of the Statute; 合併、分割或私募，但符合開曼公司法定義之合併亦應符合開曼公司法之規定；
(f)		enter into, amend, or terminate any agreement for lease of the Company's whole business, or for entrusted business, or for frequent joint operation with others; 締結、變更或終止關於公司出租全部營業、委託經營或與他人經常共同經營之協議；
(g)		Share Exchange; 股份轉換；
(h)		transfer its business or assets, in whole or in any essential part, provided that, the foregoing does not apply where such transfer is pursuant to the dissolution of the Company; or 讓與其全部或主要部分之營業或財產，但前述規定不適用於因公司解散所進行的轉讓；或
(i)		acquire or assume the whole business or assets of another person, which has material effect on the Company's operation. 取得或受讓他人的全部營業或財產而對公司營運有重大影響者。
14.3		Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the provisions of these Articles, and the quorum requirement under the Applicable Public Company Rules, with regard to the dissolution procedures of the Company, the Company shall pass 在不違反公司法、章程及公開發行公司法令所訂法定出席股份數門檻之規定下，有關公司解散之程序：
(a)		an Ordinary Resolution, if the Company resolves that it be wound up voluntarily because it is unable to pay its debts as they fall due; or 如公司係因無法於其債務到期時清償而決議自願解散者，公司應以股東會普通決議為之；或
(b)		a Special Resolution, if the Company resolves that it be wound up voluntarily for reasons other than the reason stated in Article 14.3(a) above. 如公司係因前述第 14.3 條 (a) 款以外之事由而決議自願解散者，公司應以特別決議為之。
14.4		Subject to the provisions of the Statute and the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Company shall not, without passing a resolution adopted by not less than two-thirds of votes cast by such Members representing the total number of issued Shares at a general meeting: 在不違反法令及公開發行公司法令之情形下，公司應就下列事項於股東會由代表公司已發行股份總數三分之二以上股東同意之決議為之：
(a)		enter into a Merger, in which the Company is not the surviving company and is proposed to be struck-off and thereby dissolved, which results in a delisting of the Shares on the TWSE, and the surviving or newly incorporated company is a Non TWSE-Listed or TPEX-Listed Company;

		公司依公開發行公司法令參與合併，公司為消滅公司致終止上市，且該合併之存續公司或新設公司非於證交所上市或於財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心上櫃之公司者；
(b)		make a general transfer of all the business and assets of the Company, which results in a delisting of the Shares on the TWSE, and the assigned company is a Non TWSE-Listed or TPEX-Listed Company; 公司依公開發行公司法令為概括讓與或讓與營業或財產而致終止上市，且該受讓公司非於證交所上市或於財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心上櫃之公司者；
(c)		be acquired by another company as its wholly-owned subsidiary by means of a Share Exchange, which results in a delisting of the Shares on the TWSE, and the acquirer is a Non TWSE-Listed or TPEX-Listed Company; or 公司依公開發行公司法令進行股份轉換，因股份轉換致終止上市，且該股份轉換之既存或新設公司非於證交所上市或於財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心上櫃之公司者；及
(d)		carry out a Spin-off, which results in a delisting of the Shares on the TWSE, and the surviving or newly incorporated spun-off company is a Non TWSE-Listed or TPEX-Listed Company. 公司依公開發行公司法令進行分割，因分割致終止上市，且該既存或新設之受讓公司非於證交所上市或於財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心上櫃之公司。
15		Registered Office 註冊處所
		Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Company may by resolution of the Directors change the location of its Registered Office. 在不違反公司法規定之情形下，公司得通過董事會決議變更其註冊處所之地點。
16		General Meetings 股東會
16.1		All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings. 除年度股東常會外之所有股東會，應稱為股東臨時會；
16.2		The Company shall hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting within six months following the end of each financial year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. At these meetings, the report of the Directors (if any) shall be presented. 公司應於每一財務年度終了後6個月內召開一次股東會作為年度股東常會，並應在股東會召集通知中詳細說明該性質。在這些會議上董事會應作相關報告（如有）。
16.3		The Company shall hold an annual general meeting every year. 公司應每年舉行一次年度股東常會；

16.4		<p>The general meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint, or by Virtual Meeting or in any manner prescribed by the Applicable Public Company Rules, provided that unless otherwise provided by the Statute or this Article 16.4, the general meetings shall be held in Taiwan. For general meetings to be held outside Taiwan, the Company shall comply with the relevant procedures and approvals prescribed by the relevant authority in Taiwan. Where a general meeting is to be held outside Taiwan, the Company shall engage a professional securities agent in Taiwan to handle the administration of such general meeting (including but not limited to the handling of the voting of proxies submitted by Members). Where a general meeting is held through Virtual Meeting, it shall be convened in accordance with the regulations of the Applicable Public Company Rules, and the Members participating in such meeting by video shall be deemed to have attended such meeting by himself/herself/itself.</p> <p>股東會應於董事會指定之時間及地點召開，或以視訊會議或依公開發行公司法令所規定之方式為之。惟除公司法或本條(第 16.4 條)另有規定外，股東會應於中華民國境內召開。如在中華民國境外召開股東會，相關程序及核准應依中華民國相關主管機關之規定辦理。於中華民國境外召開股東會時，公司應委任中華民國之專業股務代理機構，受理該等股東會行政事務（包括但不限於受理股東委託投票事宜）。股東會如以視訊會議為之者，應符合公開發行公司法令之規定，且其股東以視訊參與會議者，視為親自出席。</p>
16.5		<p>The Directors may call general meetings, and they shall on a Members requisition forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.</p> <p>董事會得召集股東會，且於經股東請求時，應立即進行公司股東臨時會之召集。</p>
16.6		<p>A Members requisition is a requisition of Member(s) of the Company holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than 3% of the total number of the outstanding Shares at the time of requisition and whose Shares shall have been held by such Member(s) for at least one year.</p> <p>前條股東請求是指在股東提出請求日該股東持有不低於當時已發行股份總數 3% 的股份，並且持有該股份至少一年之股東所作出的請求。</p>
16.7		<p>The requisition must state in writing the matters to be discussed at the extraordinary general meeting and the reason therefor and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the Registered Office, and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.</p> <p>前條股東之請求，必須以書面記明提議事項及理由，並由提出請求者簽名，交存於註冊處所，且得由格式相似的數份文件構成，每一份由一個或多個請求者簽名。</p>
16.8		<p>If the Directors do not within fifteen days from the date of the deposit of the requisition dispatch the notice of an extraordinary general meeting, the requisitionists may themselves convene an extraordinary general meeting in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p>

		如董事會於股東提出請求日起 15 天內未為股東臨時會召集之通知，則提出請求之股東得依據公開發行公司法令自行召集股東臨時會。
16.9		Member(s) holding more than 50% of the total issued and outstanding Shares for at least three consecutive months may themselves convene an extraordinary general meeting. The calculation of the holding period of Shares and the number of Shares held by a Member shall be determined based on the shareholding on the starting date of the book closed period. 繼續三個月以上持有已發行股份總數過半數股份之股東，得自行召集股東臨時會。股東持股期間及持股數之計算，以停止股票過戶時之持股為準。
17		Notice of General Meetings 股東會通知
17.1		At least thirty days' notice to each Member shall be given of any annual general meeting, and at least fifteen days' notice to each Member shall be given of any extraordinary general meeting. Every notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is given or deemed to be given and of the day for which it is given and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting, the manner in which the meeting shall be held, the general nature of the business and other relevant matters, and shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned, or be given via electronic means if agreed thereon by the Members, or be given in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company, provided that a general meeting of the Company shall, whether or not the notice specified in this regulation has been given and whether or not the provisions of the Articles regarding general meetings have been complied with, be deemed to have been duly convened if it is so agreed by all the Members (or their proxies) entitled to attend such general meeting. 任何年度股東常會之召集，應至少於 30 天前通知各股東，任何股東臨時會之召集，應至少於 15 天前通知各股東。每一通知之發出日或視為發出日及送達日應不予計入。股東會通知應載明會議地點、日期、時間、開會方式、召集事由及相關事項，並應以下述方式發出，或經股東同意者，以電子方式發出，或以公司規定的其他方式發出。但如果經所有有權參加該股東會之股東（或其代理人）同意，則無論本章程所規定的通知是否已發出，也無論是否遵守章程有關股東會的規定，該公司股東會均應被視為已合法召集。
17.2		The accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting to, or the non-receipt of a notice of a general meeting by, any Member entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings of that general meeting. 倘公司非因故意而漏向有權獲得通知之任一股東發出股東會通知，或其未收到股東會會議通知，該股東會會議之程序不因此而無效。
17.3		The Company shall, thirty days prior to any annual general meeting, and fifteen days prior to any extraordinary

	<p>general meeting, transform the notice of such general meeting, instrument of proxy, the businesses and their explanatory materials of any sanction, discussion, election or removal of Directors into electronic format and transmitted such to the Market Observation Post System. If the voting power in any general meeting will be exercised by way of a written ballot, the written ballot and the aforementioned information of such general meeting shall together be delivered to each Member.</p> <p>公司應於股東常會開會 30 日前或股東臨時會開會 15 日前，將股東會開會通知書、委託書用紙、有關承認案、討論案、選任或解任董事事項等各項議案之案由及說明資料製作成電子檔案傳送至公開資訊觀測站。公司股東會採行書面行使表決權者，並應將前開資料及書面行使表決權用紙，併同寄送給股東。</p>
17.4	<p>The Directors shall prepare a meeting handbook of the relevant general meeting and supplemental materials for Members' inspection, which will be placed at the Company and the securities agent of the Company, distributed at the meeting venue, and shall be transmitted to the Market Observation Post System in accordance with, and within the period required by, the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>董事會並應依公開發行公司法令準備股東會議事手冊和補充資料供股東索閱，並陳列於公司及其股務代理機構，且應於股東會現場發放，並應依公開發行公司法令所規定之期限傳送至公開資訊觀測站。</p>
17.5	<p>Matters pertaining to (a) election or discharge of Directors, (b) alteration of the Articles, (c) reduction of capital, (d) application to cease public offering, and (e) (i) dissolution, Merger(other than a Short-form Merger), Share Exchange (other than a Short-form Share Exchange), or Spin-off (other than a Short-form Spin-off), (ii) entering into, amending, or terminating any contract for lease of the Company's business in whole, or the delegation of management of the Company's business to others or the regular joint operation of the Company with others, (iii) transfer of the whole or any material part of the business or assets of the Company, (iv) acceptance of the transfer of the whole business or assets of another person, which has a material effect on the business operation of the Company, and (f) ratification of an action by Director(s) who engage(s) in business for him/herself or on behalf of another person that is within the scope of the Company's business, (g) distribution of the whole or a part of the surplus profit of the Company in the form of new Shares, (h) distribution of the legal reserve and the capital reserve derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or from endowments received by the Company to shareholders in the form of new Shares or cash, and (i) the Private Placement of any equity-type securities issued by the Company, shall be indicated in the notice of general meeting, with a summary of the material content to be discussed, and shall not be brought up as an ad hoc motion, and the material content may be placed on the website specified by the R.O.C. competent authorities of securities or by the Company, and the website address link shall be indicated in the notice.</p> <p>與(a)選舉或解任董事，(b)修改章程，(c)減資，(d)申請停止公開發行，(e)(i)解散，合併（不包括簡易合併）、股份轉換（不包括簡易股份轉換）或分割（不包括簡易分割），(ii)訂立、修改或終止關於出租公司</p>

		<p>全部營業，或委託經營，或與他人經常共同經營之契約，(iii)讓與公司全部或主要部分營業或財產，(iv)受讓他人全部營業或財產而對公司營運有重大影響者，(f)許可董事為其自己或他人從事公司營業範圍內事務的行為，(g)以發行新股方式分配公司全部或部分盈餘，(h)將法定盈餘公積及因發行股票溢價或受領贈與所得之資本公積，以發行新股或現金方式分配與原股東，及(i)公司私募發行具股權性質之有價證券等有關的事項，應載明於股東會通知並說明其主要內容，且不得以臨時動議提出；其主要內容得置於中華民國證券主管機關或公司指定之網站，並應將其網址載明於通知中。</p>
17.6		<p>The board of Directors shall keep the Articles, minutes of general meetings, financial statements, the Register of Members, and the counterfoil of any corporate bonds issued by the Company at the office of the Company's registrar (if applicable) and the Company's securities agent located in Taiwan. The Members may request, from time to time, by submitting document(s) evidencing his/her interests involved and indicating the designated scope of the inspection, access to inspect, review or make handwritten or mechanical copies of the foregoing documents, and the Company shall request its securities agent to provide the foregoing documents. If a general meeting is called by the board of Directors or any authorized person(s) other than the board of Directors, the person(s) who has called the meeting may request the Company or the securities agent to provide the Register of Members.</p> <p>董事會應在公司之登記機構（如有適用）及公司位於中華民國境內之股務代理機構之辦公室備置公司章程，股東會議事錄，財務報表，股東名冊以及公司發行的公司債存根簿。股東得檢具利害關係證明文件，指定查閱範圍，隨時請求檢查、查閱、抄錄或複製；公司並應令股務代理機構提供。董事會或其他召集權人召集股東會者，得請求公司或股務代理機構提供股東名簿。</p>
17.7		<p>The Company shall make all statements and records prepared by the board of Directors and the report prepared by the audit committee, if any, available at the office of its registrar (if applicable) and its securities agent located in Taiwan in accordance with Applicable Public Company Rules and the Statute. Members may inspect and review the foregoing documents from time to time and may be accompanied by their lawyers or certified public accountants for the purpose of such an inspection and review.</p> <p>公司應依公開發行公司法及公司法之規定，將董事會準備的所有表冊，以及審計委員會準備之報告書（如有），備置於其登記機構（如有適用）及其位於中華民國境內之股務代理機構之辦公室。股東可隨時檢查和查閱前述文件，並可偕同其律師或會計師進行檢查和查閱。</p>
18		<p>Proceedings at General Meetings 股東會事項</p>
18.1		<p>No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present. Unless otherwise provided in the Articles, Members present in person or by proxy, representing more than one-half of the total outstanding Shares, shall constitute a quorum for any general meeting.</p>

		除非出席股東代表股份數達到法定出席股份數，股東會不得為任何決議。除章程另有規定外，代表已發行股份總數過半數之股東親自或委託代理人出席，應構成股東會之法定出席股份數。
18.2		<p>The board of Directors shall submit business reports, financial statements and proposals for distribution of profits or covering of losses prepared by it for the purposes of annual general meetings of the Company for ratification or approval by the Members as required by the Applicable Public Company Rules. After ratification or approval by the general meeting, the board of Directors shall distribute or make publicly available at the Market Observation Post System the copies of the ratified financial statements and the Company's resolutions on the allocation and distribution of profits or covering of loss, to each Member in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>董事會應根據公開發行公司法令之要求，提交其為年度股東常會所準備的營業報告書、財務報表、及盈餘分派或虧損之議案供股東承認或同意，經股東會承認或同意後，董事會應根據公開發行公司法令，將經承認的財務報表及其副本、公司盈餘分派或虧損決議分發給每一股東或於公開資訊觀測站以公告為之。</p>
18.3		<p>Unless otherwise expressly provided herein and subject to the Applicable Public Company Rules, if a quorum is not present at the time appointed for the general meeting or if during such a general meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman may postpone the general meeting to a later time, provided, however, that the maximum number of times a general meeting may be postponed shall be two and the total time postponed shall not exceed one hour. If the general meeting has been postponed for two times, but at the postponed general meeting a quorum is still not present, the chairman shall declare the general meeting is dissolved, and if it is still necessary to convene a general meeting, it shall be reconvened as a new general meeting in accordance with the Articles.</p> <p>除本章程另有明文規定及不違反公開發行公司法令之規定外，如果在指定為股東會會議之時間開始時出席股東代表股份數未達法定出席股份數，或者在股東會會議進行中出席股東代表股份數未達法定出席股份數者，主席得宣布延後開會，但其延後次數以二次為上限，且延後時間合計不得超過一小時。如股東會經延後二次開會但出席股東代表股份數仍不足法定出席股份數時，主席應宣布該股東會流會。如仍有召集股東會之必要者，則應依章程規定重行召集一次新的股東會。</p>
18.4		<p>If a general meeting is called by the Directors, the chairman of the Directors shall preside as the chair of such general meeting. In the event that the chairman is on a leave of absence, or is unable to exercise his powers and authorities, the vice chairman of the Directors shall act in lieu of the chairman. If there is no vice chairman of the Directors, or if the vice chairman of the Directors is also on leave of absence, or cannot exercise his powers and authorities, the chairman shall designate a Director to chair such general meeting. If the chairman does not designate a proxy or if such chairman's proxy cannot exercise his powers and authorities, the Directors who are</p>

		<p>present at the general meeting shall elect one from among themselves to act as the chair at such general meeting in lieu of the chairman. If a general meeting is called by any person(s) other than the Directors, the person(s) who has called the meeting shall preside as the chair of such general meeting; and if there is more than one person who has called a general meeting, such persons shall elect one from among themselves to act as the chair of such general meeting.</p> <p>股東會如由董事會召集者，其主席應由董事長擔任之，董事長請假或因故不能行使職權時，由副董事長代理之，無副董事長或副董事長亦請假或因故不能行使職權時，由董事長指定董事一人代理之，董事長未指定代理人或所指定之代理人因故不能行使代理職權時，應由其他出席之董事互推一人代理之。股東會如由董事會以外之其他召集權人召集者，主席由該召集權人擔任之，召集權人有二人以上時，應互推一人擔任之。</p>
18.5		<p>A resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a poll. In computing the required majority when a poll is demanded regard should be had to the number of votes to which each Member is entitled by the Articles. No resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by a show of hands.</p> <p>在會議上進行投票的決議應通過投票方式決定。在需要投票並計算多數決時，需注意章程授予每一股東的投票數。在會議上進行投票的決議不得以舉手表決之方式決定之。</p>
18.6		<p>In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall not be entitled to a second or casting vote.</p> <p>在票數相同的情況下，主席均無權投下第二票或決定票。</p>
18.7		<p>Nothing in the Articles shall prevent any Member from issuing proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction for an appropriate remedy in connection with the improper convening of any general meeting or the improper passage of any resolution. The Taipei District Court, R.O.C., shall be the court of the first instance for adjudicating any disputes arising out of the foregoing.</p> <p>章程任何內容不得妨礙任何股東向有管轄權之法院提起訴訟，以尋求與股東會召集程序之不當或不當通過決議有關的適當救濟，因前述事項所生之爭議應以臺灣臺北地方法院為第一審管轄法院。</p>
18.8		<p>Unless otherwise expressly required by the Statute, the Memorandum or the Articles, any matter which has been presented for resolution, approval, confirmation or adoption by the Members at any general meeting may be passed by an Ordinary Resolution.</p> <p>除公司法、章程大綱或章程另有明文規定外，任何於股東會上提出交由股東決議、同意、採行、確認者，應以普通決議為之。</p>
18.9		<p>Subject to the Applicable Public Company Rules, Member(s) holding 1% or more of the total number of issued, allotted, outstanding Shares immediately prior to the relevant book closed period may propose to the Company proposal(s) for discussion at a general meeting in writing or by means of electronic transmission to the extent and</p>

		<p>in accordance with the rules and procedures of general meetings proposed by the Directors and approved by an Ordinary Resolution. Other than any of the following situation occurs, proposals proposed by Member(s) shall be included in the agenda by the board of Directors where (a) the proposing Member(s) holds less than 1% of the total number of outstanding Shares, (b) where the matter of such proposal may not be resolved by a general meeting, (c) the proposing Member has proposed more than one proposal, (d) such proposal contains more than 300 words, or (e) such proposal is submitted on a day beyond the deadline announced by the Company for accepting the Member's proposals. If the proposal(s) proposed by Member(s) is intended to improve the public interest or fulfil its social responsibilities of the Company, the board of Director may include such proposal(s) in the agenda</p> <p>依公開發行公司法令之規定，於相關之股東名冊停止過戶期間前持有已發行且分派股份總數百分之一以上股份之股東，得於由董事會制訂並經股東會普通決議同意之股東會議事規則所規定之範圍內，依該規則以書面或電子受理方式向公司提出股東常會議案。除有下列情形之一者外，董事會應將股東之提案列為議案：(a)提案股東持股未達已發行股份總數百分之一者，(b)該提案事項非股東會所得決議者，(c)該提案股東提案超過一項者，(d)議案超過三百字者，或(e)該提案於公告受理期間外提出者。依公開發行公司法令之規定，股東提案係為敦促本公司增進公共利益或善盡社會責任之建議者，董事會得列入議案。</p>
19		<p>Votes of Members 股東投票</p>
19.1		<p>Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any Shares, every Member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the holder.</p> <p>在不影響其股份之任何權利或限制下，每一親自出席或委託代理人出席之股東於進行表決時，就其所持有的每一股份均有一表決權。</p>
19.2		<p>No person shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of a class of Shares unless he is registered as a Member on the record date for such meeting nor unless all calls or other monies then payable by him in respect of Shares have been paid.</p> <p>除已在認定基準日被登記為股東，或者已繳納相關催繳股款或其他款項者外，任何人均無權在任何股東會或個別種類股份持有者的個別會議上行使表決權。</p>
19.3		<p>Any objection raised to the qualification of any voter by a Member having voting rights shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.</p> <p>有表決權之股東對行使表決權者資格提出異議者，應提交主席處理，主席的決定具有終局決定性。</p>
19.4		<p>Votes may be cast either personally or by proxy. A Member may appoint only one proxy under one instrument to attend and vote at a meeting.</p>

		表決得親自進行或透過代理人進行。一股東僅得以一份委託書指定一個代理人出席會議並行使表決權。
19.5		A Member holding more than one Share is required to cast the votes in respect of his Shares in the same way on any resolution. 持有超過一股以上的股東就任何決議應以相同方式行使其持有股份之表決權。
19.6		<p>If a general meeting is to be held in Taiwan, the Directors shall permit the Members to exercise their voting power by way of an electronic transmission as one of the methods of exercising voting power. Where these methods of exercising voting power are to be available at a general meeting, they shall be described in the general meeting notice given to the Members in respect of the relevant general meeting, and the Member voting by written ballot or electronic transmission shall submit such vote to the Company two days prior to the date of the relevant meeting. In case that there are duplicate submissions, the first received by the Company shall prevail. A Member exercising voting power by way of a written ballot or by way of an electronic transmission shall be deemed to have appointed the chairman of the general meeting as his proxy to exercise his or her voting right at such general meeting in accordance with the instructions stipulated in the written or electronic document; provided, however, that such appointment shall be deemed not to constitute the appointment of a proxy for the purposes of the Applicable Public Company Rules. The chairman, acting as proxy of a Member, shall not exercise the voting right of such Member in any way not stipulated in the written or electronic document, nor exercise any voting right in respect of any resolution revised at the meeting or any impromptu proposal at the meeting. A Member voting in such manner shall be deemed to have waived notice of, and the right to vote in regard to, any ad hoc resolution or amendment to the original agenda items to be resolved at the said general meeting. Should the chairman not observe the instructions of a Member in exercising such Member's voting right in respect of any resolution, the Shares held by such Member shall not be included in the calculation of votes in respect of such resolution but shall nevertheless be included in the calculation of quorum for the meeting.</p> <p>如股東會於中華民國召開者，董事會應將電子方式列為股東於股東會之表決權行使管道之一。如表決權得以書面投票或電子方式行使時，行使表決權之方式應載明於寄發予股東之股東會通知，其以書面投票或電子方式行使表決權意思表示應於股東會開會二日前送達公司，意思表示有重複時，以最先送達者為準。以前述方式行使表決權的股東應被視為已指派股東會主席為其代理人，以書面文件或電子文件中指示方式在股東會中行使其股份之表決權。惟此種指派不應視為依公開發行公司法令之委託代理人。擔任代理人之主席無權就書面或電子文件中未提及或載明之任何事項而行使該等股東之表決權，亦不應就股東會中提案之任何原議案之修訂或任何臨時動議行使表決權。以此種方式行使表決權之股東應視為已拋棄其就該次股東會之臨時動議或原議案之修正之通知及表決權之權利。如股東會主席未依該等股東之指示代為行使表決權，則該股份數不得算入已出席股東之表決權數，惟應算入計算股東會最低出席人數時</p>

		之股數。
19.7		<p>A Member who has submitted a vote by written ballot or electronic transmission pursuant to Article 19.6 may, at least two days prior to the date of the relevant general meeting, revoke such vote by written ballot or electronic transmission and such revocation shall constitute a revocation of the proxy deemed to be given to the chairman of the general meeting pursuant to Article 19.6. If a Member who has submitted a written ballot or electronic transmission pursuant to Article 19.6 does not submit such a revocation before the prescribed time, the proxy deemed to be given to the chairman of the general meeting pursuant to Article 19.6 shall not be revoked and the chairman of the general meeting shall exercise the voting right of such Member in accordance with that proxy.</p> <p>倘股東依第 19.6 條之規定向公司送達其以書面或電子方式行使表決權之意思表示後，至遲得於股東會開會前二日前，以與行使表決權相同之方式，另向公司送達其欲撤銷其之前行使表決權之意思表示，且該等撤銷構成依據 19.6 條指派股東會主席為其代理人之意思表示之撤銷。倘股東依據 19.6 條以書面或電子方式行使表決權之意思表示後，超過前述撤銷其意思表示之期限者，依據 19.6 條視為指派股東會主席為其代理人之意思表示將無法撤銷，並應由主席在股東會中代為行使其股份之表決權。</p>
19.8		<p>If, subsequent to submitting a written ballot or electronic transmission pursuant to Article 19.6, a Member submits a proxy appointing a person of the general meeting as his proxy to attend the relevant general meeting on his behalf, then the subsequent appointment of that person as his proxy shall be deemed to be a revocation of such Member's deemed appointment of the chairman of the general meeting as his proxy pursuant to Article 19.6.</p> <p>倘股東已按第 19.6 條之規定指派主席為代理人透過書面投票或電子方式行使表決權者，仍以委託書委託其他代理人出席股東會者，則其後之委託其他代理人應視為已撤銷按第 19.6 條規定對於主席為代理人之指派。</p>
20		Proxies 代理
20.1		<p>An instrument of proxy shall be in writing, be executed under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a corporation under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised for that purpose. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.</p> <p>委託代理人之委託書應以書面為之，由委託人或其正式授權的被授權人簽署書面。如委託人為公司時，則由其正式授權的高級職員或被授權人進行簽署。代理人不需要是公司股東。</p>
20.2		<p>Obtaining an instrument of proxy for attendance of general meetings shall be subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>出席股東會委託書之取得，應受下列限制：</p>
(a)		the instrument of proxy shall not be obtained in exchange for money or any other interest, provided that this provision shall not apply to souvenirs for a general meeting distributed on behalf of the Company or reasonable

		fees paid by the Solicitor to any person mandated to handle proxy solicitation matters; 委託書之取得不得以金錢或其他利益為交換條件。但代公司發放股東會紀念品或徵求人支付予代為處理徵求事務者之合理費用，不在此限。
(b)		the instrument of proxy shall not be obtained in the name of others; and 委託書之取得不得以他人名義為之。
(c)		an instrument of proxy obtained through solicitation shall not be used as a non-solicited instrument of proxy for attendance of a general meeting. 徵求取得之委託書不得作為非屬徵求之委託書以出席股東會。
20.3		Except for the securities agent, a person shall not act as the proxy for more than thirty Members. Any person acting as proxy for three or more Members shall submit to the Company or its securities agent (a) a statement of declaration declaring that the instruments of proxy are not obtained for the purpose of soliciting on behalf of himself/herself or others; (b) a schedule showing details of such instruments of proxy; and (c) the signed or sealed instruments of proxy, in each case, five days prior to the date of the general meeting. 除股務代理機構外，受託代理人所受委託之人數不得超過三十人。受託代理人受三人以上股東委託者，應於股東會開會5日前，依其適用之情形檢附下列文件送達公司或其股務代理機構：(a)聲明書聲明委託書非為自己或他人徵求而取得；(b)委託書明細表乙份，及(c)經簽名或蓋章之委託書。
20.4		The Company may mandate a securities agent to act as the proxy for the Members for any general meeting provided that no resolution in respect of the election of Directors is proposed to be voted upon at such meeting. Matters authorized under the mandate shall be stated in the instructions of the instruments of proxy for the general meeting concerned. A securities agent acting as the proxy shall not accept general authorisation from any Member, and shall, within five days after each general meeting of the Company, prepare a compilation report of general meeting attendance by proxy comprising the details of proxy attendance at the general meeting, the status of exercise of voting rights under the instrument of proxy, a copy of the contract, and other matters as required by the R.O.C. securities competent authorities, and maintain the compilation report available at the offices of the securities agent. 股東會無選舉董事之議案時，公司得委任股務代理機構擔任股東之受託代理人。相關委任事項應於該次股東會委託書使用須知載明。股務代理機構受委任擔任受託代理人者，不得接受任何股東之全權委託，並應於公司股東會開會完畢5日內，將委託出席股東會之委託明細、代為行使表決權之情形，契約書副本及中華民國證券主管機關所規定之事項，製作受託代理出席股東會彙整報告，並備置於股務代理機構處。
20.5		Except for a Member appointing the chairman of a general meeting as his proxy through written ballot or

	<p>electronic transmission pursuant to Article 19.6 or for trust enterprises organized under the laws of the R.O.C. or a securities agent approved pursuant to Applicable Public Company Rules, in the event a person acts as the proxy for two or more Members, the sum of Shares entitled to be voted as represented by such proxy shall be no more than 3% of the total outstanding voting Shares immediately prior to the relevant book closed period; any vote in respect of the portion in excess of such 3% threshold shall not be counted. For the avoidance of doubt, the number of the Shares to be represented by a securities agent mandated by the Company in accordance with Article 20.4 shall not be subject to the limit of 3% of the total number of the outstanding voting Shares set forth herein.</p> <p>除股東依照第 19.6 條規定指派股東會主席為代理人透過書面投票或電子方式行使表決權，或根據中華民國法律組織的信託事業，或依公開發行公司法令核准的股務代理機構外，一人同時受兩人以上股東委託時，其代理的有權表決權數不得超過股票停止過戶前已發行股份總數表決權的百分之三；超過時其超過的表決權，不予計算。為免疑義，依第 20.4 條經公司委任之股務代理機構所代理之股數，不受前述已發行股份總數表決權百分之三之限制。</p>
20.6	<p>The Shares represented by a person acting as the proxy for three or more Members shall not be more than four times of the number of Shares held by such person and shall not exceed 3% of the total number of the outstanding Shares.</p> <p>受三人以上股東委託之受託代理人，其代理之股數不得超過其本身持有股數之四倍，且不得超過已發行股份總數之百分之三。</p>
20.7	<p>In the event that a Member exercises his/her/its voting power by means of a written ballot or by means of electronic transmission and has also authorized a proxy to attend a general meeting, then the voting power exercised by the proxy at the general meeting shall prevail. In the event that any member who has authorised a proxy to attend a general meeting later intends to attend the general meeting in person or to exercise his voting power by way of a written ballot or electronic transmission, he shall, at least two days prior to such general meeting, serve the Company with a separate notice revoking his previous appointment of proxy. Votes by way of proxy shall remain valid if the relevant Member fails to revoke his appointment of such proxy before the prescribed time.</p> <p>倘股東以書面投票或電子方式行使表決權，並委託受託代理人出席股東會，以受託代理人出席行使之表決權為準。如任何股東於委託代理人出席股東會後欲親自出席股東會或欲以書面或電子方式行使表決權者，應於股東會開會二日前，以書面向公司為撤銷委託之通知。逾期撤銷者，以委託代理人出席行使之表決權為準。</p>
20.8	<p>Each Member is only entitled to execute one instrument of proxy to appoint one proxy. The instrument of proxy shall be deposited at the Registered Office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice</p>

		<p>convening the meeting. In case that there are duplicate instruments of proxy received by the Company, the first to be received by the Company shall prevail unless an explicit written statement is made by the relevant Member to revoke the previous instrument of proxy in the later received instrument of proxy.</p> <p>一股東以出具一委託書，並以委託一人為限。委託書應於股東會開會五日前送達公司註冊處所，或送達在股東會召集通知或公司寄出之委託書上所指定之處所。公司收受之委託書有重複時，除該股東於後送達之委託書中以書面明確撤銷先送達之委託書外，以最先送達於公司者為準。</p>
20.9		<p>The instrument of proxy shall be in the form approved by the Company and be expressed to be for a particular meeting only. The form of proxy shall include at least the following information: (a) instructions on how to complete such proxy, (b) the matters to be voted upon pursuant to such proxy, and (c) basic identification information relating to the relevant Member, proxy and the Solicitor (if any). The form of proxy shall be provided to the Members together with the relevant notice for the relevant general meeting, and such notice and proxy materials shall be distributed to all Members on the same day.</p> <p>委託書應以公司核准之格式為之，並載明僅為特定股東會所為。委託書格式內容應至少包括(a)填表須知、(b)股東委託行使事項及(c)股東、受託代理人及徵求人(如有)基本資料等項目，並與股東會召集通知同時提供予股東。此等通知及委託書用紙應於同日分發予所有股東。</p>
20.10		<p>In the event that a resolution in respect of the election of Directors is proposed to be voted upon at a general meeting, each instrument of proxy for such meeting shall be tallied and verified by the Company's securities agent or any other mandated securities agent prior to the time for holding the general meeting. The following matters should be verified:</p> <p>股東會有選舉董事之議案者，委託書於股東會開會前應經公司之股務代理機構或其他股務代理機構予以統計驗證。其驗證內容如下：</p>
(a)		<p>whether the instrument of proxy is printed under the authority of the Company;</p> <p>委託書是否為基於公司權限所印製；</p>
(b)		<p>whether the instrument of proxy is signed or sealed by the appointing Member; and</p> <p>委託人是否簽名或蓋章於委託書上；</p>
(c)		<p>whether the Solicitor or proxy (as the case may be) is named in the instrument of proxy and whether the name is correct.</p> <p>委託書上是否填具徵求人或受託代理人(依其適用之情形)之姓名，且其姓名是否正確。</p>
20.11		<p>The material contents required to be stated in the instruments of proxy, the meeting handbook or other supplemental materials of such general meeting printed and published under the authority of the Company, the written documents and advertisement of the Solicitor for proxy solicitation, the schedule of the instruments of</p>

		<p>proxy, the proxy form and other documents shall not contain any false statement or omission.</p> <p>基於公司權限印發之委託書、議事手冊或其他會議補充資料、及徵求人徵求委託書之書面及廣告、委託書明細表、委託書用紙及其他文件資料之應記載主要內容，不得有虛偽或欠缺之情事。</p>
20.12		<p>Votes given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid unless notice in writing was received by the Company at the Registered Office before the commencement of the general meeting, or adjourned meeting at which it is sought to use the proxy. The notice must set out expressly the reason for the revocation of the proxy, whether due to the incapacity or the lack in authority of the principal at the time issuing the proxy or otherwise.</p> <p>根據委託書條款所為之表決，除公司在委託書所適用之該股東會或股東會延會開始前，於註冊處所收到書面通知外，其所代理之表決均屬有效。前揭通知應敘明撤銷委託之原因係因被代理人於出具委託書時不具行為能力或不具委託權力者或其他事由。</p>
20.13		<p>A Member who has appointed a proxy shall be entitled to make a request to the Company or its securities agent for examining the way in which his instrument of proxy has been used, within seven days after the relevant general meeting.</p> <p>委託受託代理人之股東得於股東會後7日內應有權向公司或其股務代理機構請求查閱該委託書之使用情形。</p>
20.14		<p>If a general meeting is to be held outside of the R.O.C., the Company shall engage a professional securities agent within the R.O.C. to handle the voting by the Members.</p> <p>公司於中華民國境外召開股東會時，應於中華民國境內委託專業股務代理機構，受理股東投票事宜。</p>
21		<p>Proxy Solicitation</p> <p>委託書徵求</p>
		<p>Subject to the provisions of the Statute and these Articles, matters regarding the solicitation of proxies shall be handled in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies of the R.O.C.</p> <p>除公司法及章程另有規定外，委託書徵求之相關事宜，悉依照中華民國公開發行公司出席股東會使用委託書規則之規定辦理。</p>
22		<p>Dissenting Member's Appraisal Right</p> <p>異議股東股份收買請求權</p>
22.1		<p>In the event any of the following resolutions is adopted at general meetings, any Member who has expressed his/her/its objection therefor in writing or verbally with a record before or during the general meeting, and has forfeited his/her/its voting right, may request the Company to buy back all of his/her Shares at the then prevailing</p>

		<p>fair price:</p> <p>在下列決議為股東會通過的情況下，就該議案在決議之股東會集會前或集會中以書面表示異議，或以口頭表示異議經記錄，放棄表決權之股東，可請求公司以當時公平價格收買其所有之股份：</p>
(a)		<p>The Company enters into, amends, or terminates any agreement or any contract for lease of the Company's business in whole, or the delegation of management of the Company's business to other or the regular joint operation of the Company with others;</p> <p>公司締結，修改或終止有關出租公司全部營業，委託經營或與他人經常共同經營的協議或契約；</p>
(b)		<p>The Company transfers the whole or a material part of its business or assets, provided that, the foregoing does not apply where such transfer is pursuant to the dissolution of the Company;</p> <p>公司轉讓其全部或主要部分的營業或財產，但公司因解散所為的轉讓不在此限；</p>
(c)		<p>The Company accepts the transfer of the whole business or assets of another person, which has a material effect on the Company's business operations;</p> <p>公司受讓他人全部營業或財產，對公司營運產生重大影響者；</p>
(d)		<p>Spin-Off (other than a Short-form Spin-off);</p> <p>分割（不包括簡易分割）；</p>
(e)		<p>Merger (other than a Short-form Merger);</p> <p>合併（不包括簡易合併）；</p>
(f)		<p>Acquisition; or</p> <p>收購；或</p>
(g)		<p>Share Exchange (other than a Short-form Share Exchange).</p> <p>股份轉換（不包括簡易股份轉換）。</p>
22.2		<p>Unless otherwise provided by the Applicable Public Company Rules and the Statute, in the event of a Short-form Merger or a Short-form Spin-off where at least 90% of the voting power of the outstanding shares of the Company are held by the other company, participating in the such Short-form Merger or Short-form Spin-off, the Company shall deliver a notice to each Member immediately after the resolution of board of directors approving such Short-form Merger or Short-form Spin-off and such notice shall state that any Member who expressed his/her/its objection against the Short-form Merger or Short-form Spin-off within the specified period may submit a written objection requesting the Company to buy back all of his/her/its Shares at the then prevailing fair value of such Shares.</p> <p>除公開發行公司法令及法令另有規定外，在簡易合併或簡易分割之情況，如公司百分之九十以上已發行有表決權之股份被其他參與簡易合併或簡易分割公司持有者，公司應於董事會決議簡易合併或簡易分割</p>

		後，立即通知每位股東，並聲明股東得於一定期限內提出書面異議，要求公司以當時公平價格收買其所有之股份。
22.3		<p>Subject to the Statute, the request prescribed in the preceding two Articles shall be delivered to the Company in writing, stating therein the types, numbers and the purchase price of Shares to be repurchased, within twenty days after the date of such resolution. In the event the Company has reached an agreement in regard to the purchase price with the requested Member in regard to the Shares of such Member (the "Appraisal Price"), the Company shall pay such price within ninety days after the date on which the resolution was adopted. In the event that no agreement is reached with the dissenting Member, the Company shall pay the fair price it has recognized to such dissenting Member within ninety days since the resolution was made. If the Company fails to pay, the Company shall be considered to be agreeable to the price requested by the dissenting Member. In the event the Company fails to reach such agreement with the Member within sixty days after the resolution date, the Company shall apply to any competent R.O.C. court against all the dissenting Members as the opposing party within thirty days after the expiry of the sixty-day period for a ruling on the price of the repurchased Shares, and the Taipei District Court, R.O.C., may be the court of the first instance. Such ruling by such R.O.C. court shall be binding and conclusive as between the Company and the dissenting Members solely with respect to the Appraisal Price.</p> <p>在不違反法令之情形下，前兩條所規定的請求應在決議日起 20 日內，提出記載請求買回之股份種類、數額及收買價格的書面請求於公司。在公司與提出請求的股東就該股東所持股份之收買價格（以下稱「股份收買價格」）達成協定的情況下，公司應在決議日起 90 日內支付價款。未達成協議者，公司應自決議日起九十日內，依其所認為之公平價格支付價款予未達成協議之股東；公司未支付者，視為同意股東請求收買之價格。在公司未能在決議日起 60 日內與股東達成協定的情況下，公司應在該 60 日期限之後的 30 日內，以全體未達成協議之股東為相對人，聲請中華民國有管轄權的法院為股份收買價格之裁定，並得以臺灣臺北地方法院為第一審管轄法院。該法院所作出的裁定對於公司和提出請求的股東之間僅就有關股份收買價格之事項具有拘束力和終局性。</p>
22.4		<p>The payment of appraisal price shall be made at the same time as the delivery of Share Certificates, and transfer of such Shares shall be effective at the time when the transferee's name is entered on the Register of Members.</p> <p>前述股份收買價款的支付應與股票的交付同時為之，且股份的移轉應於受讓人之姓名登錄於股東名冊時生效。</p>
23		<p>Corporate Members 法人股東</p>
		Any corporation or entity which is a Member may in accordance with its constitutional documents, or in the absence of such provision by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks

		<p>fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of Members, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the such corporate Member which he represents as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member.</p> <p>任何公司組織或其他非自然人為股東時，其得根據其組織文件，或如組織文件沒有相關規範時以董事會或其他有權機關之決議，授權其認為適當之人作為其在公司會議或任何類別股東會的代表，該被授權之人有權代表該法人股東行使與作為個人股東所得行使之權利相同的權利。</p>
24		<p>Shares that May Not be Voted</p> <p>無表決權股份</p>
24.1		<p>Shares in the Company that are beneficially owned by the Company (including Subsidiaries) shall not be voted, directly or indirectly, at any general meeting and shall not be counted in determining the total number of outstanding Shares at any given time.</p> <p>公司持有自己之股份者（包括透過從屬公司持有者）不得在任何股東會上直接或間接行使表決權，亦在任何時候不算入已發行股份之總數。</p>
24.2		<p>A Member who has a personal interest in any motion discussed at a general meeting, which interest may be in conflict with those of the Company, shall abstain from voting such Member's Shares in regard to such motion and such Shares may not be counted in determining the number of Shares of the Members present at the such general meeting for the purposes of determining the quorum. The aforementioned Member shall also not vote on behalf of any other Member.</p> <p>對於股東會討論之事項，有自身利害關係且其利益可能與公司之利益衝突的股東，就其所持有的股份，不得在股東會上就此議案加入表決，且為計算法定出席股份數門檻之目的，此等股份仍不應計入出席該股東會股東所代表之股份數。前述股東亦不得代理其他股東行使表決權。</p>
24.3		<p>If any Director creates or has created security over any Shares held by him, then he shall notify the Company of such security. If at any time the security created by a Director is in respect of more than half of the Shares held by him at the time of his appointment, then the voting rights attached to the Shares held by such Director at such time shall be reduced, such that the Shares over which security has been created which are in excess of half of the Shares held by the Director at the date of his appointment shall not carry voting rights and shall not be counted in the number of votes casted by the Member at a general meeting.</p> <p>董事以其所持股份設定質權者，應將設定情事通知公司。董事以股份設定質權超過選任當時所持有之公司股份數額二分之一時，其超過之股份不得行使表決權，不算入已出席股東之表決權數。</p>
25		<p>Directors</p> <p>董事</p>

25.1		<p>There shall be a board of Directors consisting of no less than five persons and no more than seven persons, including Independent Directors, each of whom shall be appointed to a term of office of three (3) years. Directors may be eligible for re-election. The Company may from time to time by resolution of the Directors increase or reduce the number of Directors subject to the above number limitation provided that the requirements by relevant laws and regulations (including but not limited to any listing requirements) are met.</p> <p>公司董事會，設置董事（包括獨立董事）人數不得少於五（5）人，且不多於七（7）人，每一董事任期3年，得連選連任。於符合相關法令要求（包括但不限於對上市公司之要求）之前提下，公司得於前述董事人數範圍內隨時以董事會決議增加或減少董事的人數。</p>
25.2		<p>Unless otherwise approved by TWSE, not more than half of the total number of Directors can have a spousal relationship or familial relationship within the second degree of kinship with any other Directors.</p> <p>除經證交所核准者外，董事間應有超過半數之席次，不得具有配偶關係或二親等以內之親屬關係。</p>
25.3		<p>In the event that the Company convenes a general meeting for the election of Directors and any of the Directors elected does not meet the requirements provided in Article 25.2 hereof, the non-qualifying Director(s) who was elected with the fewest number of votes shall be deemed not to have been elected, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements provided in Article 25.2 hereof. Any person who has already served as Director but is in violation of the aforementioned requirements shall vacate the position of Director automatically.</p> <p>公司召開股東會選任董事，當選人不符第25.2條之規定時，不符規定之董事中所得選票代表選舉權較低者，其當選應視同失效。已充任董事違反前述規定者，當然解任。</p>
25.4		<p>Unless otherwise permitted under the Applicable Public Company Rules, there shall be at least three (3) Independent Directors. To the extent required by the Applicable Public Company Rules, at least two (2) of the Independent Directors shall be domiciled in the R.O.C. and at least one of the same shall have accounting or financial expertise.</p> <p>除公開發行公司法另有規定者外，應設置獨立董事人數不得少於三（3）人。就公開發行公司法要求之範圍內，獨立董事其中至少兩人應在中華民國境內設有戶籍，且至少一名獨立董事應具有會計或財務專業知識。</p>
25.5		<p>Independent Directors shall have professional knowledge and shall maintain independence within the scope of their directorial duties, and shall not have any direct or indirect interests in the Company. The professional qualifications, restrictions on shareholdings and concurrent positions, and assessment of independence with respect to Independent Directors shall be governed by the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>獨立董事應具備專業知識，且於執行董事業務範圍內應保持獨立性，不得與公司有直接或間接之利害關係。獨立董事之專業資格、持股與兼職限制、獨立性之認定，應依公開發行公司法之規定。</p>

25.6		<p>Any Member(s) holding 1% or more of the Company's issued capital for at least six consecutive months may in writing request the Independent Directors of the Audit Committee to bring action against the Directors in a court of competent jurisdiction. If the Independent Directors failed to bring such action within thirty days after the request by the Member, such Member may bring the action in a court of competent jurisdiction as the court of first instance in the name of the Company.</p> <p>繼續六個月以上持有公司已發行股份總數百分之一以上之股東，得以書面請求審計委員會之任一獨立董事成員為公司對董事提起訴訟，並得以有管轄權之法院為第一審管轄法院。獨立董事於前述之股東提出請求後三十日內，不提起訴訟時，前述之股東得代表公司提起訴訟，並得以有管轄權之法院為第一審管轄法院。</p>
25.7		<p>The Directors shall faithfully carry out their duties with care, and may be held liable for the damages suffered by the Company for any violation of such duty. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution of any general meeting demand the Directors to disgorge any profit realised from such violation and regard the profits realised as the profits of the Company as if such violation was made for the benefit of the Company. The Directors shall indemnify the Company for any losses or damages incurred by the Company if such loss or damage is incurred as a result of a Director's breach of laws or regulations in the course of performing his duties. The Directors and the Company shall jointly and severally indemnify the third party for any losses or damages incurred by such third party if such loss or damage is incurred as a result of a Director's breach of laws or regulations in the course of performing his duties. The duties of the Directors shall also apply to the managers of the Company.</p> <p>董事應忠實執行業務並盡善良管理人之注意義務，如有違反致公司受有損害者，負損害賠償責任。公司得以股東會普通決議，將該違反義務行為之所得，當作該違反義務行為係為公司利益所為而視其為公司之所得。如董事對於公司業務之執行，因違反法令致公司受有損害時，該董事應對公司負賠償之責。公司之董事對於公司業務之執行，如有違反法令致他人受有損害時，對他人應與公司負連帶賠償之責。以上義務，於經理人亦有適用。</p>
26		<p>Powers of Directors 董事會權力</p>
26.1		<p>Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Memorandum and the Articles and to any directions given by Ordinary Resolution, Special Resolution or Supermajority Resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the Memorandum or Articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. A duly convened meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the Directors.</p>

		於符合公司法，章程大綱和章程以及依股東會普通決議、特別決議以及特別（重度）決議所作指示之情形下，公司業務應由董事會管理之，其可行使公司全部權力。如果在對章程大綱或章程進行變更或股東會作出前述任何指示前，董事會所為的行為是有效的，則對章程大綱或章程所為的變更及前述相關指示的作出，不得使董事會的該等先前行為無效。合法召集之董事會於符合法定出席人數時，得行使所有董事會得行使之權力。
26.2		All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments and all receipts for monies paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed as the case may be in such manner as the Directors shall determine by resolution. 所有支票、本票、匯票和其他可流通票據以及向公司支付款項的所有收據，應以董事會決議所決定之方式為簽名、簽發、承兌、背書或以董事會決議之其他方式簽署。
26.3		The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof and to issue debentures, debenture stock, mortgages, bonds and other such securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party. 董事會得行使公司全部權力，而為公司進行借款、對公司之保證、財產和未催繳之股本設定抵押或負擔，或以直接發行或是作為公司或任何第三人債務、責任或義務的擔保之用而發行債券、信用債券、抵押、公司債券或其他相關證券。
27		Appointment and Removal of Directors 董事任命和免職
27.1		The Company may by a majority or, if less than a majority, the most number of votes, at any general meeting elect any person to be a Director, which vote shall be calculated in accordance with Article 27.2 below. The Company may by Supermajority Resolution remove any Director. Members present in person or by proxy, representing more than one-half of the total outstanding Shares shall constitute a quorum for any general meeting to elect one or more Directors. 公司得於任何股東會以多數決，或低於多數時以最多票決，選任任何人為董事，此等投票應依下述第27.2條計票。公司得以特別（重度）決議解任任一董事。有代表公司已發行股份總數過半數之股東出席（親自出席或委託出席）者，應構成選舉一席以上董事之股東會之法定出席股份數。
27.2		Directors shall be elected pursuant to a cumulative voting mechanism pursuant to a poll vote, the procedures for which has been approved and adopted by the Directors and also by an Ordinary Resolution, where the number of votes exercisable by any Member shall be the same as the product of the number of Shares held by such Member and the number of Directors to be elected (“Special Ballot Votes”), and the total number of Special Ballot Votes

	<p>cast by any Member may be consolidated for election of one Director candidate or may be split for election amongst multiple Director candidates, as specified by the Member pursuant to the poll vote ballot. There shall not be votes which are limited to class, party or sector, and any Member shall have the freedom to specify whether to concentrate all of its votes on one or any number of candidate(s) without restriction. A candidate to whom the ballots cast represent a prevailing number of votes shall be deemed a Director elect, and where more than one Director is being elected, the top candidates to whom the votes cast represent a prevailing number of votes relative to the other candidates shall be deemed directors elect. The rule and procedures for such cumulative voting mechanism shall be in accordance with policies proposed by the Directors and approved by an Ordinary Resolution from time to time, which policies shall be in accordance with the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>董事之選舉應依票選制度採行累積投票制，其程序由董事會通過且經股東會普通決議採行之，每一股東得行使之投票權數與其所持之股份乘上應選出董事人數之數目相同（以下稱「特別投票權」），任一股東行使之特別投票權總數得由該股東依其選票所指明集中選舉一名董事候選人，或分配選舉數董事候選人。無任一投票權應被限於特定種類、派別或部別，且任一股東均應得自由指定是否將其所有投票權集中於一名或任何數目之候選人而不受限制。由所得選票代表投票權較多之候選人，當選為董事。如選任超過一名以上之董事時，由所得選票代表投票權較其他候選人為多者，當選為董事。該累積投票制度的規則和程序，應隨時符合董事會所擬訂並經股東會普通決議通過的政策，該政策應符合章程大綱，章程和公開發行公司法令的規定。</p>
27.3	<p>A candidate nomination mechanism which is in compliance with Applicable Public Company Rules shall be adopted for the election of Directors (including election of Independent Directors). The rules and procedures for such candidate nomination shall be in accordance with policies proposed by the Directors and approved by an Ordinary Resolution (if necessary under Applicable Public Company Rules) from time to time, which policies shall be in accordance with the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>董事之選任（包含獨立董事）應採用符合公開發行公司法令之候選人提名制度。該候選人提名的規則和程序應符合董事會所擬訂並經股東會普通決議（如於公開發行公司法令下有必要時）通過後所隨時制定的政策，該政策應符合公司法，章程大綱，章程和公開發行公司法令的規定。</p>
27.4	<p>If a Member is a corporation, the authorised representative of such Member may be elected as Director. If such Member has more than one authorised representative, each of the authorised representative of such Member may be nominated for election at a general meeting.</p> <p>法人為股東時，得由其代表人當選為董事。代表人有數人時，並得分別當選。</p>
28	Vacation of Office of Director

		董事職位之解任
28.1		<p>Notwithstanding anything in the Articles to the contrary, the Company may from time to time remove all Directors from office before the expiration of his term of office notwithstanding anything in the Articles to the contrary and may elect new Directors to fill such vacancies in accordance with Article 27.1, and unless a resolution of a shareholders' meeting provides otherwise, all the Directors shall be deemed to have been removed upon such election of new Directors prior to the expiration of such Director's applicable term of office</p> <p>本章程縱有相反之規定，公司得於董事任期未屆滿前改選全體董事，並按第 27.1 條規定選舉新任董事。全體現任董事除股東會另有決議外，應視為於股東會改選全體董事時（在任期屆滿前）解任。</p>
28.2		<p>In the event of any of the following events having occurred in relation to any Director, such Director shall be vacated automatically:</p> <p>任一董事如果發生下列情事之一者，該董事應當然解任：</p>
(a)		<p>he gives notice in writing to the Company that he resigns the office of Director;</p> <p>其以書面通知公司辭任董事職位；</p>
(b)		<p>he dies, becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;</p> <p>其死亡，破產或廣泛地與其債權人為協議或和解；</p>
(c)		<p>an order is made by any competent court or official on the grounds that he is or will be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, or his/her legal capacity is restricted according to the applicable laws;</p> <p>其被有管轄權法院或官員以其為或將為心智缺陷，或因其他原因而無法處理自己事務為由而作出裁決，或依其所適用之法令其行為能力受限制；</p>
(d)		<p>he/she commits an offence as specified in the Statute for Prevention of Organizational Crimes of the R.O.C. and is subsequently adjudicated guilty by a final judgment, and the sentence has not been executed, the execution of the sentence has not been completed, or the time elapsed since he/she/it has served the full term of the sentence, the expiration of probation period, or the pardon of such punishment is less than five years;</p> <p>曾犯組織犯罪防制條例規定之罪，經有罪判決確定，尚未執行、尚未執行完畢，或執行完畢、緩刑期滿或赦免後未逾五年；</p>
(e)		<p>he commits any criminal offence of fraud, breach of trust or misappropriation and is subsequently punished with imprisonment for a term of more than one year, and the sentence has not been executed, the execution of the sentence has not been completed, or the time elapsed since he/she has served the full term of such sentence, the expiration of probation period, or the pardon of such punishment is less than two years</p> <p>其因刑事詐欺、背信或侵占等罪，經宣告一年以上有期徒刑確定，尚未執行、尚未執行完畢，或執行完</p>

		畢、緩刑期滿或赦免後未逾二年；
(f)		he/she commits a offence as specified in the Anti-Corruption Act of the R.O.C. and is subsequently adjudicated guilty by a final judgment, and the sentence has not been executed, the execution of the sentence has not been completed, or the time elapsed since he/she has served the full term of such sentence, the expiration of probation period, or the pardon of such punishment is less than two years; 曾犯貪污治罪條例所定之罪，經判決有罪確定，尚未執行、尚未執行完畢，或執行完畢、緩刑期滿或赦免後未逾二年；
(g)		he is dishonoured for unlawful use of credit instruments, and the term of such sanction has not expired yet; 其使用票據經拒絕往來尚未期滿；
(h)		he/she/it is declared bankrupt or is subject to liquidation procedure adjudicated by a court, and his/her/its rights have not been resumed yet; 受破產之宣告或經法院裁定開始清算程序，尚未復權；
(i)		he/she has limited legal capacity or is legally incompetent; 無行為能力或限制行為能力；
(j)		he/she is subject to the commencement of assistance by a court and the court orders have not yet been revoked; 受輔助宣告尚未撤銷；
(k)		he, during his term of office of three (3) years as a Director, has transferred to any person more than one half of the total number of Shares that he held on the date of commencement of his term of office as a Director, provided that, however, this paragraph (h) shall not apply to Independent Directors; 在任期中轉讓股份超過選任當時所持有公司股份數額二分之一時，但獨立董事不適用此規定；
(l)		the Members resolve by a Supermajority Resolution that he should be removed as a Director; or 經股東會特別（重度）決議解任其董事職務；或
(m)		subject to the provisions of the Statute, and the Articles or the Applicable Public Company Rules, in the event that he has, in the course of performing his duties, committed any act resulting in material damage to the Company or in serious violation of applicable laws and/or regulations or the Memorandum and the Articles, but has not been removed by the Company pursuant to a Supermajority Resolution vote, then any Member(s) holding 3% or more of the total number of outstanding Shares shall have the right, within thirty days after that general meeting, to petition any competent court for the removal of such Director, at the Company's expense and such Director shall be removed upon the final judgment by such court. For clarification, if a relevant court has competent jurisdiction to adjudicate all of the foregoing matters in a single or a series of proceedings, then, for the purpose of this paragraph (j), final judgment shall be given by such competent court.

		<p>除法令、章程或公開發行公司法另有規定，董事若在其執行職務期間所從事之行為對公司造成重大損害，或嚴重違反相關適用之法律及/或規章或章程大綱和章程，但未經公司依特別（重度）決議將其解任者，則持有已發行股份總數百分之三以上股份之股東有權自股東會決議之日起 30 日內，以公司之費用，訴請有管轄權之法院解任該董事，而該董事應於該有管轄權法院為解任董事之終局判決時被解任之。為免疑義，倘一相關法院有管轄權而得於單一或一連串之訴訟程序中判決前開所有事由者，則為本條款之目的，終局判決應係指該有管轄權法院所為之終局判決。</p>
		<p>In the event that the foregoing events described in any of clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j) has occurred in relation to a Director elect, such Director elect shall be disqualified from being elected as a Director. If prior to the date of commencement of term of office of a Director, any person elected as a Director at a general meeting (the "relevant general meeting") transfers more than one half of the total number of Shares that he held either at the time of the relevant general meeting or during the book closed period of the relevant general meeting, his appointment as a Director shall become null and void, provided that, however, this clause shall not apply to Independent Directors.</p> <p>如董事當選人有前項第(b)、(c)、(d)、(e)、(f)、(g)、(h)、(i)或(j)款情事之一者，該董事當選人應被取消董事當選人之資格。董事當選人於就任前轉讓超過選任當時所持有之公司股份數額二分之一時，或於股東會召開前之停止股票過戶期間內，轉讓持股超過二分之一時，其當選失其效力，但獨立董事不適用此規定。</p>
29		<p>Proceedings of Directors 董事會事項</p>
29.1		<p>The quorum for the transaction of the business of the Directors may be fixed by the Directors and unless so fixed shall be over one half of the total number of Directors elected. If the number of Directors is less than five (5) persons due to the vacation of Director(s) for any reason, the Company shall hold an election of Director(s) at the next following general meeting. When the number of vacancies in the board of Directors of the Company is equal to one third of the total number of Directors elected or more, the board of Directors shall hold, within sixty days, a general meeting of Members to elect succeeding Directors to fill the vacancies.</p> <p>董事會得訂定董事會進行會議所需之最低法定出席人數，除董事會另有訂定外，法定出席人數應為超過經選任之董事總席次的一半。董事因故解任，致不足五（5）人者，公司應於最近一次股東會補選之。如公司董事會缺額席次達經選任之董事總席次三分之一或超過三分之一時，董事會應於 60 日內召開股東會補選董事以填補缺額。</p>
29.2		<p>Unless otherwise permitted by the Applicable Public Company Rules, if the number of Independent Directors is</p>

		<p>less than three (3) persons due to the vacation of Independent Directors for any reason, the Company shall hold an election of Independent Directors at the next following general meeting. Unless otherwise permitted by the Applicable Public Company Rules, if all of the Independent Directors are vacated, the board of Directors shall hold, within sixty days, a general meeting to elect succeeding Independent Directors to fill the vacancies.</p> <p>除公開發行公司法令另有規定外，若獨立董事因故解任，致人數不足三（3）人時，公司應於最近一次股東會補選之。除公開發行公司法令另有規定外，若所有獨立董事均解任時，董事會應於 60 日內，召開股東會補選獨立董事以填補缺額。</p>
29.3		<p>Subject to the provisions of the Articles, the Directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. Any motions shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall not have a second or casting vote.</p> <p>於符合章程規定之情形下，董事會得以其認為適當的方式規範其程序。任何提議應經由多數決決定。在得票數相等的情況下，主席不得投下第二票或決定票。</p>
29.4		<p>A person may participate in a meeting of the Directors or committee of Directors by video conference. Participation by a person in a meeting in this manner is treated as presence in person at that meeting. The time and place for a meeting of the Directors or committee of Directors shall be at the office of the Company and during business hours or at a place and time convenient to the Directors and suitable for holding such meeting.</p> <p>出席董事會人員得透過視訊方式出席董事會或董事委員會。以該方式參加會議者，視為親自出席。本公司董事會或董事委員會召開之地點與時間，應於本公司所在地及辦公時間或便於董事出席且適合董事會或董事委員會召開之地點及時間為之。</p>
29.5		<p>A Director may, or other officer of the Company authorized by a Director shall, call a meeting of the Directors by at least seven days' notice in writing (which may be a notice delivered by facsimile transmission or electronic mail) to every Director which notice shall set forth the general nature of the business to be considered. In the event of an urgent situation, a meeting of Directors may be held at any time after notice has been given in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>任一董事或經任一董事授權之本公司高級職員者得召集董事會，並應至少於七天前以書面通知（得以傳真或電子郵件通知）每一董事，該通知並應載明討論事項之概述。但有緊急情事時，得於依據公開發行公司法令發出召集通知後隨時召集之。</p>
29.6		<p>The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the Articles as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing Directors or Director may act for the purpose of summoning a general meeting of the Company, but for no other purpose.</p>

		續任董事得履行董事職務不受部分董事因解任而職位空缺之影響，惟如續任董事之人數低於章程所規定的必要董事人數時，續任董事僅得召集股東會，不得從事其他行為。
29.7		The Directors shall, by a resolution, establish rules governing the procedure of meeting(s) of the Directors and report such rules to a meeting of Members, and such rules shall be in accordance with the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules. 董事會應依其決議訂定董事會之議事規則，並將該議事規則提報於股東會，且該議事規則應符合章程及公開發行公司法令之規定。
29.8		All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the election of any Director, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly elected and qualified to be a Director as the case may be. 對於任何董事會或董事委員會所做成的行為，即便其後發現董事選舉程序有瑕疵，或相關董事或部分董事不具備董事資格，該行為仍與經正當程序選任之董事或董事具備董事資格的情況下所作出的行為具有同等效力。
29.9		A Director may be represented at any meetings of the board of Directors by a proxy appointed in writing by him. The proxy shall count towards the quorum and the vote of the proxy shall for all purposes be deemed to be that of the appointing Director. 董事得以書面委託代理人代理出席董事會。代理人應計入法定出席人數，代理人在任何情況下所進行的投票應視為原委託董事的投票。
30		Directors' Interests 董事利益
30.1		A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Directors may determine. 董事在其任董事期間，可同時擔任本公司任何其他帶薪職位，其期間、條件及報酬等董事會得決定之。

30.2		<p>The Directors may be paid remuneration only in cash. The amount of such remuneration shall be determined by the Directors and take into account the extent and value of the services provided for the management of the Corporation and the standards of the industry within the R.O.C. and overseas. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling, accommodation and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of Directors or committees of Directors, or general meetings of the Company, or separate meetings of the holders of any class of Shares or debentures of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company, or to receive salaries in respect of their service as Directors, or a combination partly of one such method and partly another, but in all cases solely to the extent permitted by the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>董事之報酬僅得以現金給付。該報酬之金額應由董事會決定且應參酌董事對公司經營之服務範圍與價值及中華民國國內及海外之同業給付水準。董事亦應有權被予以支付其出席董事或董事委員會相關之會議，或公司之股東常會、或持有公司任何類別之股份或信用債券之持有人之分別會議，或其他與公司業務有關之會議所適當發生之旅費、住宿費及其他費用，或以其為董事之職位收受薪資，或兩者的組合，但在所有情形下皆不得超過公開發行公司法令所允許之範圍。</p>
30.3		<p>Unless prohibited by the Statute or by the Applicable Public Company Rules, a Director may himself or through his firm act in a professional capacity on behalf of the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to such remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director.</p> <p>除公司法或公開發行公司法令另有禁止外，董事得以個人或其公司的身份在專業範圍內代表本公司，該董事個人或其公司有權就其提供之專業服務收取相當於如其非為董事情況下的同等報酬。</p>
30.4		<p>A Director who engages in conduct either for himself or on behalf of another person within the scope of the Company's business, shall disclose to Members, at a general meeting prior to such conduct, a summary of the major elements of such interest and obtain the ratification of the Members at such general meeting by a Supermajority Resolution vote. In case a Director engages in business conduct for himself or on behalf of another person in violation of this provision, the Members may, by an Ordinary Resolution, require the disgorgement of any and all earnings derived from such act, except when at least one year has lapsed since the realization of such associated earnings.</p> <p>董事如在公司業務範圍內為自己或他人從事行為，應在從事該行為之前，於股東會上向股東揭露該等利益的主要內容，並在股東會上取得特別（重度）決議許可。如果董事違反本條規定，為自己或他人為該行為時，股東得以普通決議，要求董事交出自該行為所獲得的任何和所有收益，但自相關所得發生後逾 1 年者，不在此限。</p>
30.5		<p>Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Article 30, a Director who has a personal interest in the</p>

		<p>matter under discussion at a meeting of the Directors, shall disclose to the meeting his or her interest and the material information of such interest; provided that a Director's spouse or any second degree blood relatives, or company(s) with controlling and subordinating relationship with a Director, who has a personal interest in the matter under discussion at a meeting, the said Director shall be deemed having a personal interest in such matter. If the interest of such director conflicts with or impairs the interest of the Company, such Director shall not vote nor exercise voting rights on behalf of another Director; the voting right of such Director who cannot vote or exercise any voting right as prescribed above shall not be counted in the number of votes of Directors present at the board meeting. Where proposals are under consideration concerning a proposed M&A by the Company, a Director who has a personal interest in the proposed transaction shall disclose at the meeting of the board of Directors and the general meeting, the nature of such director's personal interest and the reason(s) for the approval or objection to the proposed resolution.</p> <p>不管本條（第 30 條）是否有任何相反之規定，對董事會會議討論事項有個人利害關係之董事，應於當次董事會說明其自身利害關係之其重要內容。董事之配偶、二親等內血親，或與董事具有控制從屬關係之公司，就會議之事項有利害關係者，視為董事就該事項有自身利害關係。如董事對於會議之事項有自身利害關係致有害於公司利益之虞者，不得行使表決權或代理其他董事行使表決權，根據上述規定不得行使表決權或代理行使表決權的董事，其表決權不應計入已出席董事會會議董事的表決權數。公司於進行併購時，公司董事就併購交易有自身利害關係時，應向董事會及股東會說明其自身利害關係之重要內容及贊成或反對併購決議之理由。</p>
31		<p>Minutes 議事錄</p>
		<p>The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose of all appointments of officers made by the Directors, all proceedings at meetings of the Company or the holders of any class of Shares and of the Directors, and of committees of Directors including the names of the Directors present at each meeting.</p> <p>董事會應將有關董事會對高級職員的所有任命、公司會議事項、任何種類股份持有股東之股東會、董事會及董事委員會，包括每一會議出席董事的姓名等事項，集結成議事錄並整理成冊。</p>
32		<p>Delegation of Directors' Powers 董事會權力之委託</p>
32.1		<p>Subject to the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more Directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any Director holding any other executive office such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him provided that the appointment of a managing director shall be revoked forthwith if he ceases to be a Director. Any such</p>

	<p>delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee of Directors shall be governed by the Articles regulating the proceedings of Directors, so far as they are capable of applying.</p> <p>董事會得於遵守公開發行公司法令之情形下，將其任何權力委託給由一位或多位董事所組成的委員會行使。如果認為需要常務董事或擔任其他行政職位的董事行使相關權力，亦得委託常務董事或擔任其他行政職位的董事行使之，但倘若受委託之常務董事終止董事一職，對常務董事的委託應撤回。任何此種委託得受董事會所訂定之條件約束，亦得附屬於或獨立於董事會之權力，並得撤回和變更。於章程中規範董事會事項的內容有所調整時，前述董事委員會亦應受章程中規範董事會事項之規範（如得適用時）。</p>
32.2	<p>The Directors may establish any committees or appoint any person to be a manager or agent for managing the affairs of the Company and may appoint any person to be a member of such committees. Any such appointment may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of any such committee shall be governed by the Articles regulating the proceedings of Directors, so far as they are capable of applying.</p> <p>董事會得設立委員會，並得任命任何人為經理或管理公司事務之代理人，並得指定任何人作為委員會的成員。任何此種指定應受董事會所訂定之條件約束，亦得附屬於或獨立於董事會之權力，並得撤回和變更。於章程中規範董事會事項的內容有所調整時，前述相關委員會亦應受其規範（如得適用時）。</p>
32.3	<p>The Directors may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any person to be the agent of the Company on such conditions as the Directors may determine, provided that the delegation is not to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked by the Directors at any time.</p> <p>董事可以根據董事會訂定之條件，以委託書授權或以其他方式指定公司代理人，但該委託不得排除董事自身權力，且該委託得於任何時候由董事撤回。</p>
32.4	<p>The Directors may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any company, firm, person or body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the attorney or authorised signatory of the Company for such purpose and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under the Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such powers of attorney or other appointment may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorneys or authorised signatories as the Directors may think fit and may also authorise any such attorney or authorised signatory to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.</p>

		<p>董事會可經由授權委託書或其他方式指定任何公司，事務所、個人或主體（無論由董事會直接提名或間接提名）作為公司之代理人或有權簽署人，在董事會認為適當的條件與期間下，擁有相關權力、授權及裁量權（惟不得超過根據本章程董事會所擁有或得以行使的權力）。任何授權和其他委託，可包含董事會認為適當的有關保護進行委託或授權簽署事項人員和為其提供方便的規定。董事亦得授權相關代理人或授權簽署人將其所擁有的權力、授權及裁量權再為委託。</p>
32.5		<p>The Directors shall appoint a chairman and may appoint such other officers as they consider necessary on such terms, at such remuneration and to perform such duties, and subject to such provisions as to disqualification and removal as the Directors may think fit. Unless otherwise specified in the terms of his appointment an officer may be removed by resolution of the Directors.</p> <p>董事會應選舉董事長，且得以其認為適當的條件和薪酬指定其認為必要的其他高級職員，履行其認為適當的義務，並受董事會認為適當之資格喪失和解任的相關規定之拘束。除非其任命條件另有規定，否則得透過董事會決議解雇該高級職員。</p>
32.6		<p>Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Article 32, unless otherwise permitted by the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Directors shall establish an audit committee comprised of all of the Independent Directors, one of whom shall be the chairman, and at least one of whom shall have accounting or financial expertise to the extent required by the Applicable Public Company Rules. A resolution of the audit committee shall be passed by one-half or more of all members of such committee. The rules and procedures of the audit committee shall be in accordance with policies proposed by the members of the audit committee and passed by the Directors from time to time, which shall be in accordance with the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules and the instruction of the FSC or TWSE, if any. The Directors shall, by a resolution, adopt a charter for the audit committee in accordance with these Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>不管本條（第 32 條）是否有任何相反之規定，除公開發行公司法另有規定外，董事會應設立由全體獨立董事組成的審計委員會，其中一人為召集人，且在公開發行公司法要求之範圍內，至少有一人需具有會計或財務專長。審計委員會決議應經該委員會半數或超過半數成員同意。審計委員會規則和程序應符合隨時經審計委員會成員提案並經董事會通過的政策，相關政策應符合公司法、章程大綱、章程及公開發行公司法之規定與金管會或證交所之指示或要求（如有）。此外，董事會應依其決議訂定審計委員會組織規程，且該規程應符合章程及公開發行公司法之規定。</p>
32.7		<p>Any of the following matters of the Company shall require the consent of one-half or more of all audit committee members and be submitted to the board of Directors for resolution:</p> <p>任何下列公司事項應經審計委員會半數或超過半數成員同意，並提交董事會進行決議：</p>

(a)	Adoption or amendment of an internal control system of the Company; 訂定或修正公司內部控制制度；
(b)	Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system; 內部控制制度有效性之考核。
(c)	Adoption or amendment of handling procedures for significant financial or operational actions, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, or endorsements or guarantees on behalf of others; 訂定或修正重大財務或業務行為之處理程序，例如取得或處分資產、衍生性商品交易、資金貸與他人，或為他人背書或保證；
(d)	A matter where a Director has a personal interest; 涉及董事自身利害關係之事項；
(e)	A material asset or derivatives transaction; 重大之資產或衍生性商品交易；
(f)	A material monetary loan, endorsement, or provision of guarantee; 重大之資金貸與、背書或提供保證；
(g)	The offering, issuance, or Private Placement of any equity-type securities; 募集、發行或私募具有股權性質之有價證券；
(h)	The hiring or dismissal of an attesting certified public accountant, or the compensation given thereto; 簽證會計師之委任、解任或報酬；
(i)	The appointment or removal of a financial, accounting, or internal auditing officer; 財務、會計或內部稽核主管之任免；
(j)	Annual and semi-annual financial reports; 年度及半年度財務報告；
(k)	Any other matter so determined by the Company from time to time or required by any competent authority overseeing the Company. 公司隨時認定或監督公司之任一主管機關所要求的任何其他事項。
	Except for item (j) above, any matter under subparagraphs (a) through (k) of the preceding paragraph that has not been approved with the consent of one-half or more of the audit committee members may be undertaken only upon the approval of two-thirds or more of all Directors, without regard to the restrictions of the preceding paragraph, and the resolution of the audit committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the Directors meeting. 前項第(a)款至第(k)款規定的任何事項，除第(j)款以外，如未經審計委員會成員半數或超過半數同意

		者，得僅由全體董事三分之二或以上同意行之，不受前項規定之限制，並應於董事會議事錄載明審計委員會之決議。
32.8		<p>Prior to the commencement of the meeting of Board of Directors to adopt any resolution of M&A, the Company shall have the Audit Committee review the fairness and reasonableness of the plan and transaction of the M&A, and then report the results of the review to the Board of Directors and the general meeting unless the resolution by the general meeting is not required by the Statute. During the review, the Audit Committee shall seek opinions from an independent expert on the justification of the share exchange ratio or distribution of cash or other assets. The results of the review of Audit Committees and opinions of independent experts shall be sent to the Members together with the notice of the general meeting. In the event that the resolution by the general meeting is not required by the Statute, the Board of Directors shall report the foregoing at the next closest general meeting.</p> <p>公司於召開董事會決議併購事項前，應由審計委員會就併購計畫與交易之公平性、合理性進行審議，並將審議結果提報董事會及股東會。惟依法令無須召開股東會決議併購事項者，得不提報股東會。審計委員會進行審議時，應委請獨立專家就換股比例或配發股東之現金或其他財產之合理性提供意見。審議結果及獨立專家意見，應於發送股東會召集通知時，一併發送股東。若依法令併購免經股東會決議者，應於最近一次股東會就併購事項提出報告。</p>
32.9		<p>With respect to the documents that need to be sent to the Members as provided in the preceding Article, in the event that the Company posts the same documents on the website designated by the R.O.C. securities competent authorities, and also prepares and places such documents at the venue of the general meeting for the Members' review, then those documents shall be deemed as having been sent to the Members.</p> <p>前條應發送股東之文件，經公司於中華民國證券主管機關指定之網站公告同一內容，且備置於股東會會場供股東查閱，對於股東視為已發送。</p>
32.10		<p>The Directors shall establish a remuneration committee in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules. The number of members of the remuneration committee, professional qualifications, restrictions on shareholdings and positions that a member of the remuneration committee may concurrently hold, and assessment of independence with respect to the members of the remuneration committee shall be comply with the Applicable Public Company Rules. The remuneration committee shall comprise of no less than three members, one of which shall be appointed as chairman of the remuneration committee. The rules and procedures for convening any meeting of the remuneration committee shall comply with policies proposed by the members of the remuneration committee and approved by the Directors from time to time, provided that the rules and procedures approved by the Directors shall be in accordance with the Statute, the Memorandum, the Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules and any directions of the FSC or TWSE. The Directors shall, by a resolution, adopt a charter for</p>

		<p>the remuneration committee in accordance with these Articles and the Applicable Public Company Rules.</p> <p>董事會應依照公開發行公司法令設立薪資報酬委員會。薪資報酬委員會委員之人數、專業資格、持股與兼職限制、獨立性之認定，應依公開發行公司法令之規定，席次不低於三席，並由其中一人擔任薪資報酬委員會主席。薪資報酬委員會規則和程序應符合經薪資報酬委員會成員提案並經董事會通過的政策，相關政策應符合公司法、章程大綱、章程及公開發行公司法令之規定，及金管會或證交所之指示及要求。董事會應依其決議訂定薪資報酬委員會組織規程，且該規程應符合章程及公開發行公司法令之規定。</p>
32.11		<p>The remuneration referred in the preceding Article shall include the compensation, salary, stock options and other incentive payment to the Directors and managers of the Company. Unless otherwise specified by the Applicable Public Company Rules, the managers of the Company for the purposes of this Article 32.11 shall mean executive officers of the Company with the rank of Vice President or higher and have the powers to make decisions for the Company.</p> <p>前條薪資報酬應包括董事及經理人之報酬、薪資、股票選擇權與其他獎勵性給付。除公開發行公司法令有明文規定外，第 32.11 條所述之經理人係指副總經理級以上具有決策權之主管級經理。</p>
33		<p>Seal 印章</p>
33.1		<p>The Company may, if the Directors so determine, have a Seal. The Seal shall only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors authorised by the Directors. The use of Seal shall be in accordance with the use of Seal policy adopted by the Directors from time to time.</p> <p>如經董事會決定，則公司得有一印章。該印章僅能依董事會或董事會授權之董事委員會之授權使用之。印章之使用應依董事會制訂之印章使用規則（董事會得隨時修改之）為之。</p>
33.2		<p>The Company may have for use in any place or places outside the Cayman Islands a duplicate Seal or Seals, each of which shall be a facsimile of the common Seal of the Company and kept under the custody of a person appointed by the Directors, and if the Directors so determine, with the addition on its face of the name of every place where it is to be used.</p> <p>公司得在開曼群島境外的任何地方持有複製的印章以供使用，每一複製印章均應是公司印章的精確複製品，並由董事會指定之人保管，且若經董事會決定，得在複製印章的表面加上其使用地點的名稱。</p>
33.3		<p>A person authorized by the Directors may affix the Seal over his signature alone to any document of the Company required to be authenticated by him under seal or to be filed with the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere wheresoever.</p> <p>董事會授權之人得在要求其須以印章進行驗證的文件上，或在提交開曼群島或其他地方公司登記機關的</p>

		任何公司文件上，將印章加蓋於其簽名之上。
34		Dividends, Distributions and Reserve 股利，利益分派和公積
34.1.1		<p>The Company shall set aside 1% to 15% of its annual profits as bonus to employees of the Company and set aside no more than 1.5% of its annual profits as bonus to Directors, provided however that the Company shall first offset its losses in previous years that have not been previously offset. The employees under Article 34.1.1 may include employees of any Subsidiary that is owned by the Company. The distribution of bonus to employees may be made by way of cash or Shares. The distribution of bonus to employees and to Directors shall be approved by a majority of the Directors at a meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the total number of the Directors and the decision of the Directors shall be reported to the Members at the general meeting. Any Director who also serves as an executive officer of the Company may receive a bonus in his capacity as a Director and an additional bonus in his capacity as an employee.</p> <p>本公司當年度如有獲利，應提撥 1%~15% 作為員工酬勞，不高於 1.5% 作為董事酬勞；但本公司尚有累積虧損時，應預先保留彌補數額。員工酬勞分派對象得包括本公司持股 100% 之從屬公司之員工；員工酬勞以股票或現金為之；當年度員工酬勞及董事酬勞之分派，應由董事會以董事三分之二以上之出席及出席董事過半數同意之決議行之，並報告股東會。董事兼任本公司執行主管者得同時受領其擔任董事之酬勞及擔任員工之酬勞。</p>
34.1.2		<p>The Company may distribute profits in accordance with a proposal for distribution of profits prepared by the Directors and approved by the Members through an Ordinary Resolution. The Directors shall prepare such a proposal according to the following procedures:</p> <p>本公司得依董事會擬訂並經股東會以普通決議通過之利潤分配計畫分配利潤。 董事會應以下述方式擬訂該利潤分配計畫：</p>
		<p>The Company's Annual Net Income (after tax) of the current financial year shall first be used to offset its losses in previous years which have not been previously offset; then a special capital reserve shall be set aside in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules or as requested by the authorities in charge. The distributable revenues of the current financial year shall be the Company's Annual Net Income (after tax) of the current financial year, minus the aforementioned amounts, plus aggregate undistributed revenues. The Directors may decide dividends (including cash or share dividends) to be distributed to Members after considering financial, business and other managerial factors. However, if the Company's Annual Net Income has not been used to offset its losses in previous years or set aside as special capital reserve, dividends to be distributed in the current financial year shall not be less than 10% of the Company's Annual Net Income (after tax), in which cash dividends</p>

	<p>shall not be less than 10% of the dividends to be distributed.</p> <p>本公司當年度稅後淨利應先彌補累積虧損，並依公開發行公司法令規定或依主管機關要求提撥特別盈餘公積。本公司當年度稅後淨利扣除前述數額，加計累計未分配盈餘，為當年度可分配盈餘；董事會在考量財務、業務及其他經營因素後，得就當年度可分配盈餘之全部或一部，決議通過當年度擬分配予股東之股利(包括現金股利或股票股利)數額；惟當年度擬分配之股利，如無彌補累積虧損或提撥特別盈餘公積，不得低於當年度稅後淨利之 10%，且現金股利不得低於當年度擬分配股利之 10%。</p>
34.2	<p>Subject to the Statute and this Article, the Directors may declare Dividends and distributions on Shares in issue and authorise payment of the Dividends or distributions out of the funds of the Company lawfully available therefor. No Dividend or distribution shall be paid except out of the realised or unrealised profits of the Company, or out of the share premium account or as otherwise permitted by the Statute.</p> <p>在不違反公司法和本條規定的情形下，董事會可公告已發行股份的股利和利益分派，並授權使用公司於法律上可動用的資金支付股利或利益分派。除以公司已實現或未實現利益、股份發行溢價帳戶或經公司法允許的其他款項支付股利或為利益分派外，不得支付股利或為利益分派。</p>
34.3	<p>Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to Shares, all Dividends shall be declared and paid in proportion to the number of Shares that a Member holds. If any Share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for Dividend as from a particular date that Share shall rank for Dividend accordingly.</p> <p>除股份之權利另有規定者外，應根據股東持有股份之比例分派支付所有股利。如果股份發行的條件是從某一特定日期開始計算股利，則該股份之股利應依此計算。</p>
34.4	<p>The Directors may deduct from any Dividend or distribution payable to any Member all sums of money (if any) then payable by him to the Company on any account.</p> <p>股東如有因任何原因應向公司支付任何款項，董事會得從應支付予該股東的股利或利益分派中扣除之。</p>
34.5	<p>The Directors may, after obtaining an Ordinary Resolution, declare that any distribution other than Dividends be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of shares, debentures, or securities of any other company or in any one or more of such ways and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members upon the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all Members and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Directors.</p> <p>董事會於經股東會之普通決議通過後得宣佈全部或部分之分派（除股利以外）以特定資產為之（例如其他公司之股份，債券或證券），或以其中一種或多種方式支付，在此種分配發生困難時，董事會得以其認為便利的方式解決，並確定就特定資產分配之價值或其一部之價值，且得決定於所確定價值的基礎上向</p>

		股東支付現金以調整所有股東的權利，並且如果董事會認為方便，可就特定資產設立信託。
34.6		Any Dividend, distribution, interest or other monies payable in cash in respect of Shares may be paid by wire transfer to the holder or by cheque or warrant sent through the post directed to the registered address of the holder. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent. 任何股利、分派、利息或與股份有關的其他現金支付款項得以匯款轉帳給股份持有者，或以支票或認股權憑證直接郵寄到股份持有者的登記地址。每一支票或認股權憑證應憑收件人的指示支付。
34.7		No Dividend or distribution shall bear interest against the Company. 任何股利或分派不得向公司要求加計利息。
34.8		Any Dividend which cannot be paid to a Member and/or which remains unclaimed after six months from the date of declaration of such Dividend may, in the discretion of the Directors, be paid into a separate account in the Company's name, provided that the Company shall not be constituted as a trustee in respect of that account and the Dividend shall remain as a debt due to the Member. Any Dividend which remains unclaimed after a period of six years from the date of declaration of such Dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company. 不能支付給股東的股利及/或在股利公告日起6個月之後仍無人主張的股利，可根據董事會的決定，支付到以公司名義開立的獨立帳戶，但該公司不得成為該帳戶的受託人，且該股利仍然為應支付給股東的債務。如於股利公告日起6年之後仍無人請求的股利將被認為股東已拋棄其可請求之權利，該股利並轉歸公司所有。
34.9		The Company shall classify any equity deriving from capital transactions as capital reserve pursuant to the Applicable Public Company Rules, such capital reserve to include the sums credited to the Company's share premium account upon the issuance of Shares at a premium over the par value of such Shares pursuant to the Statute. 本公司應依公開發行公司法令將公司因股本交易所產生之權益列為資本公積，資本公積包括本公司依據公司法以超過面額發行股份所得溢價列入股份溢價帳戶之餘額。
34.10		The Company shall not use its capital reserve except for purpose of offsetting its losses or capitalisation of its capital reserve or distribution of cash dividends out of capital reserve in accordance with Articles 34.11 and 35. 本公司除將資本公積填補公司虧損或依第34.11條及第35條將之撥充資本或發放現金股利外，不得使用資本公積。
34.11		In the event that the Company has no losses, it may, within the amount prescribed by the Applicable Public Company Rules, by a Supermajority Resolution, capitalise any sum standing to the credit of the following capital reserve by issuing new shares to its Members in proportion to the number of Shares being held by each of them and/or distribute cash dividends out of the following capital reserve to its Members in proportion to the number of

		<p>Shares being held by each of them: (a) the premiums derived from the issuance of Shares at a premium; or (b) the income from endowments received by the Company. In the event that the Company has losses that have not been offset previously, the Company shall not effect such capitalization or cash dividend distribution prior to offsetting such losses, by applying any sum standing to the credit of its capital reserve.</p> <p>倘本公司無虧損時，本公司得經特別（重度）決議將下列資本公積之餘額於公開發行公司法令規定之數額內，按股東原有股份比例發給新股及/或現金：(a)超過面額發行股份所得之溢額；(b)受領贈與之所得。倘本公司先前之虧損尚未經填補者，則本公司於其以資本公積之餘額填補該虧損前，不得為前述新股或現金之發放。</p>
35		<p>Capitalisation 資本化</p>
		<p>Subject to Articles 14.2(d) and 34.11, the Directors may capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) or any sum standing to the credit of profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution and to appropriate such sum to Members in the proportions in which such sum would have been divisible amongst them had the same been a distribution of profits by way of Dividend and to apply such sum on their behalf in paying up in full unissued Shares for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid-up to and amongst them in the proportion aforesaid. In such event the Directors shall do all acts and things required to give effect to such capitalisation, with full power to the Directors to make such provisions as they think fit such that Shares shall not become distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrue to the Company rather than to the Members concerned). The Directors may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all of the Members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.</p> <p>在不違反第 14.2(d)條及第 34.11 條規定的情形下，董事會可將列入公司準備金帳戶（包括股份溢價帳戶和資本贖回準備金）的任何餘額，或列入損益帳戶的任何餘額，或其他可供分配的款項予以資本化，並依據如以股利分配盈餘時之比例分配此等金額予股東。並代表股東將此等金額用以繳足供分配之未發行股份股款，記為付清股款之股份並依前述比例分配予股東。在這種情況下，董事會應為使該資本化生效所需之全部行為及事項，董事會並有全權制訂其認為適當的規範，使股份將不會以小於最小單位的方式分配（包括規定該等股份應分配之權利應歸公司所有而非該股東所有）。董事會可授權任何人代表所有就此具利益關係之股東與公司訂立契約，規定此等資本化事項以及其相關事項。任何於此授權下所簽訂之契約均為有效且對所有相關之人具有拘束力。</p>
36		<p>Tender Offer</p>

		公開收購
		<p>Within seven days after the receipt of the copy of a tender offer application form and relevant documents by the Company or its litigation or non-litigation agent appointed pursuant to the Applicable Public Company Rules, the board of the Directors shall resolve to recommend to the Members whether to accept or object to the tender offer and make a public announcement of the following:</p> <p>董事會於公司或公司依公開發行公司法令指派之訴訟及非訟代理人接獲公開收購申報書副本及相關書件後 7 日內，應對建議股東接受或反對本次公開收購做成決議，並公告下列事項：</p>
1.		<p>The types and amount of the Shares held by the Directors and the Members holding more than 10% of the outstanding Shares in its own name or in the name of other persons.</p> <p>董事及持有公司已發行股份超過百分之十之股東自己及以他人名義目前持有之股份種類、數量。</p>
2		<p>Recommendations to the Members on the tender offer, which shall set forth the names of the Directors who abstain or object to the tender offer and the reason(s) therefor.</p> <p>就本次公開收購對股東之建議，並應載明對本次公開收購棄權投票或持反對意見之董事姓名及其所持理由。</p>
3		<p>Whether there is any material change in the financial condition of the Company after the submission of the latest financial report and an explanation of the change, if any.</p> <p>公司財務狀況於最近期財務報告提出後有無重大變化及其變化說明（如有）。</p>
4		<p>The types, numbers and amount of the Shares of the tender offeror or its affiliates held by the Directors and the Members holding more than 10% of the outstanding Shares held in its own name or in the name of other persons.</p> <p>董事及持有公司已發行股份超過百分之十之股東自己及以他人名義持有公開收購人或其關係企業之股份種類、數量及其金額。</p>
37		<p>Books of Account</p> <p>會計帳簿</p>
37.1		<p>The Directors shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to all sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matters in respect of which the receipt or expenditure takes place, all sales and purchases of goods by the Company and the assets and liabilities of the Company. Proper books shall not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.</p> <p>董事會應在適當會計帳簿上記錄與公司所有收受和支出相關的款項、收受或支出款項發生的相關事宜、公司所有的物品銷售和購買，以及公司的資產和責任。如會計帳簿不能反映公司事務的真實和公正情況並解釋其交易，則不能視為公司擁有適當的帳簿。</p>

37.2		<p>The Directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of Members not being Directors and no Member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by Statute or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.</p> <p>董事會應決定公司會計帳簿或其中一部分是否公開供非董事之股東檢查，以及何範圍內，時間和地點，根據何條件或規定進行檢查。除非經公司法授權、董事會授權或公司股東會同意者外，非董事之股東沒有權利檢查公司任何會計帳簿或文件。</p>
37.3		<p>The Directors may from time to time cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in general meeting profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and such other reports and accounts as may be required by law.</p> <p>董事會得依法令之要求備置損益表、資產負債表、合併報表（如有）以及其他報告和帳簿於股東會。</p>
37.4		<p>Minutes and written records of all meetings of Directors, any committees of Directors, and any general meeting shall be made in the English language with a Chinese translation. In the event of any inconsistency between the English language version and the relevant Chinese translation, the English language version shall prevail.</p> <p>所有董事會會議、董事委員會會議和股東會之議事錄和書面記錄應以英文為之，並附中文翻譯。在英文版本與其中文翻譯有不一致的情形，應以英文版本為準。</p>
37.5		<p>The instruments of proxy, documents, forms/statements and information in electronic media prepared in accordance with the Articles and relevant rules and regulations shall be kept for at least one year. However, if a Member institutes a lawsuit with respect to such instruments of proxy, documents, forms/statements and/or information mentioned herein, they shall be kept until the conclusion of the litigation if longer than one year.</p> <p>委託書及依章程與相關規定製作之文件、表冊、媒體資料，應保存至少1年。但與股東提起訴訟相關之委託書、文件、表冊及/或媒體資料，如訴訟超過1年時，應保存至訴訟終結為止。</p>
38		<p>Notices 通知</p>
38.1		<p>Notices shall be in writing and may be given by the Company to any Member either personally or by sending it by courier, post, cable, telex or e-mail to him or to his address as shown in the Register of Members (or where the notice is given by e-mail by sending it to the e-mail address provided by such Member). Any notice, if posted from one country to another, is to be sent by airmail.</p> <p>通知應以書面為之，且得由公司交給股東個人，或透過快遞、郵寄、越洋電報、電傳或電子郵件發送給股東，或發送到股東名冊中所顯示的位址（或者在透過電子郵件發送通知時，將通知發送至股東所提供</p>

		的電子郵件位址)。如果通知是從一個國家郵寄到另一個國家，應以航空信寄出。
38.2		<p>Where a notice is sent by courier, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by delivery of the notice to a courier company, and shall be deemed to have been received on the third day (not including Saturdays or Sundays or public holidays) following the day on which the notice was delivered to the courier. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre paying and posting a letter containing the notice, and shall be deemed to have been received on the fifth day (not including Saturdays or Sundays or public holidays) following the day on which the notice was posted. Where a notice is sent by cable or telex, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing and sending such notice and shall be deemed to have been received on the same day that it was transmitted. Where a notice is given by e-mail service shall be deemed to be effected by transmitting the e-mail to the e-mail address provided by the intended recipient and shall be deemed to have been received on the same day that it was sent, and it shall not be necessary for the receipt of the e-mail to be acknowledged by the recipient.</p> <p>當透過快遞發出通知時，將通知提交快遞公司之日，應視為通知寄送生效日，並且通知提交快遞後的第三天（不包括週六、週日或國定假日），應視為收到通知之日。當通知透過郵寄發出時，適當填寫地址、預先支付款項以及郵寄包含通知之信件之日，應視為通知寄送生效日，並且於通知寄出後的第五天（不包括週六、週日或國定假日），應視為收到通知的日期。當通知透過越洋電報或電傳發出通知時，適當填寫地址並發出通知之日，應視為通知寄送生效日，其傳輸當日應視為通知收到日期。當通知透過電子郵件發出時，將電子郵件傳送到指定接受者所提供的電子郵件位址之日，應視為通知寄送生效日，電子郵件發送當日應視為收到通知的日期，無須接受者確認收到電子郵件。</p>
38.3		<p>A notice may be given by the Company to the person or persons which the Company has been advised are entitled to a Share or Shares in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member in the same manner as other notices which are required to be given under the Articles and shall be addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description at the address supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or at the option of the Company by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.</p> <p>公司得以與發送本章程所要求其他通知相同的方式，向因股東死亡或破產而被公司認為有權享有股份權利之人發送通知，並以其姓名、死者的代理人名稱、破產管理人或主張權利之人提供之地址中所為類似之描述為收件人，或者公司可以選擇以如同未發生死亡或破產情事下相同之方式發送通知。</p>
38.4		<p>Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner hereinbefore authorised to every person shown as a Member in the Register of Members on the record date for such meeting and every person upon whom the ownership of a Share devolves by reason of his being a legal personal representative or a trustee in bankruptcy of</p>

		<p>a Member of record where the Member of record but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting, and no other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.</p> <p>每一股東會的通知應以上述方式，向在認定基準日於股東名冊被記載為股東之人為之，或於股份因股東死亡或破產而移交給法定代理人或破產管理人時，向法定代理人或破產管理人為之，其他人無權接受股東會通知。</p>
39		<p>Winding Up 清算</p>
39.1		<p>If the Company shall be wound up, and the assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the share capital, such assets shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the Members in proportion to the number of the Shares held by them. If in a winding up the assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus shall be distributed amongst the Members in proportion to the number of the Shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up subject to a deduction from those Shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to the Company. This Article is without prejudice to the rights of the holders of Shares issued upon special terms and conditions.</p> <p>如果公司進入清算之程序，且可供股東分配的財產不足以清償全部股份資本，該財產應予以分配，以使股東得依其所持股份比例承擔損失。如果在清算過程中，可供股東間分配的財產顯足以抵償清算開始時的全部股份資本，得於扣除有關到期款項或其他款項後，將超過之部分依清算開始時股東所持股份之比例在股東間進行分配。本條規定不損及依特殊條款和條件發行的股份持有者之權利。</p>
39.2		<p>If the Company shall be wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Statute and in compliance with the Applicable Public Company Rules, divide amongst the Members in proportion to the number of Shares they hold the whole or any part of the assets of the Company in kind (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may for that purpose value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the Members or different classes of Members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit, but so that no Member shall be compelled to accept any asset upon which there is a liability.</p> <p>如果公司應清算，經公司特別決議同意且取得任何公司法所要求的其他許可並且符合公開發行公司法令的情況下，清算人得依其所持股份比例將公司全部或部分之財產（無論其是否為性質相同之財產）分配予股東，並可為該目的，對任何財產進行估價並決定如何在股東或不同類別股東之間進行分配。經同前述之決議同意及許可，如清算人認為適當，清算人得為股東之利益，將此等財產之全部或一部交付信</p>

		託。但股東不應被強迫接受負有債務或責任的任何財產。
40		Financial Year 財務年度
		Unless the Directors otherwise prescribe, the financial year of the Company shall end on 31st December in each year and, following the year of incorporation, shall begin on 1st January in each year. 除董事會另有規定，公司財務年度應於每年 12 月 31 日結束，並於公司設立當年度起，於每年 1 月 1 日開始。
41		Transfer by way of Continuation 註冊續展
		If the Company is exempted as defined in the Statute, it shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute and with the approval of a Special Resolution, have the power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands. 如果公司根據公司法為一豁免公司，則可依據公司法並經特別決議，延長公司之註冊並依開曼群島外之其他準據法進行公司實體登記而繼續存續，並註銷在開曼群島之登記。
42		Litigation and Non-Litigation Agent in the R.O.C. 訴訟及非訴訟之代理人
		Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Company shall, by a resolution of the Directors, appoint or remove a natural person domiciled or resident in the territory of the R.O.C. to be its litigation and non-litigation agent in the R.O.C., pursuant to the Applicable Public Company Rules, under which the litigation and non-litigation agent shall be the responsible person of the Company in the R.O.C. The Company shall report the name and the domicile or residence of any such agent to, and shall file the document evidencing any such appointment with, the competent authority in the R.O.C. and will make a filing with such authority in the event of any change in such appointment. 在不違反公司法之情形下，公司應以董事會決議在中華民國境內指定在中華民國境內有住所或居所之自然人為其依公開發行公司法令之訴訟及非訴訟之代理人，並以之為公開發行公司法令在中華民國境內之負責人。公司應將所指定者之姓名、住所或居所及授權文件向主管機關申報，變更時亦同。

3. Procedures of Asset Acquisition and Disposal

Article 1

GLOBAL LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES INC.(Cayman) (hereinafter “the Company”) acquisition or disposal of assets shall be made in accordance with these Procedures. Any other matters not set forth in these Procedures shall be governed by applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

Article 2

“Assets” used herein means:

1. Investments in stocks, government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, securities representing interest in a fund, depositary receipts, call (put) warrants, beneficial interest securities, and asset-backed securities.
2. Real property (including land, houses and buildings, investment property) and equipment.
3. Memberships.
4. Patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchise rights, and other intangible assets.
5. Right-of-use assets.
6. Claims of financial institutions (including receivables, bills purchased and discounted, loans, and overdue receivables)
7. Derivatives products.
8. Assets acquired or disposed of in connection with mergers, demergers, acquisitions, or transfer of shares in accordance with law.
9. Other major assets.

Article 3

Terms used in the Procedures are defined as follows:

1. Derivatives: Refer to forward contracts, options contracts, futures contracts, leverage contracts, and swap contracts as well as any combination of the above whose value is derived from a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable; or hybrid contracts combining the above contracts; or hybrid contracts or structured products containing embedded derivatives. The term "forward contracts" does not include insurance contracts, performance contracts, after-sales service contracts, long-term leasing contracts, or long-term purchase (sales) agreements.
2. Assets acquired or disposed of through mergers, demergers, acquisitions or transfer of shares: refer to assets that have been acquired or disposed of during a merger, demerger, or acquisition in accordance with the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act or other relevant laws, or through an arrangement whereby new shares are issued in exchange for another company's shares under the Company Act.
3. Related party or subsidiary: As defined in the provisions of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.
4. Professional appraiser: Refers to a real property appraiser or other person duly authorized by law to engage in the value appraisal of real property or equipment.
5. Date of occurrence: Refers to the date of contract signing, date of payment, date of consignment trade, date of transfer, dates of Board of Directors meeting resolutions, or any other dates that serve to confirm the counterpart and monetary amount of the transaction, whichever date is earlier. However, for investments that require the approval of the competent authority, the date of occurrence shall be determined as the earlier between the above dates and the date approved by

the competent authority.

6. Mainland China area investment: Refers to investments in the Mainland China area approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Commission or conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Governing Permission for Investment or Technical Cooperation in the Mainland Area.

Article 4

Professional appraisers and their officers, certified public accounts, attorneys, and securities underwriters that provide public companies with appraisal reports, certified public accountant's opinions, attorney's opinions, or underwriter's opinions shall meet the related applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

Article 5

Investments in various assets undertaken by the Company and its subsidiaries are restricted to investment amounts as specified below:

1. Purchase of real property for non-business use may not exceed 15% of the equities attributable to the owners of the parent company as specified in the latest financial statements of the Company.
2. Investment in securities may not exceed 70% of the equities attributable to the owners of the parent company as specified in the latest financial statements of the Company.
3. Investment in a single security may not exceed 30% of the equities attributable to the owners of the parent company as specified in the latest financial statements of the Company.

Article 6

Any transaction involving major assets or derivatives shall be approved by one-half or more of all audit committee members and submitted to the board of directors for a resolution.

If approval of one-half or more of all audit committee members as required in the preceding paragraph is not obtained, the procedures may be implemented if approved by two-thirds or more of all directors, and the resolution of the audit committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.

The terms "all audit committee members" in paragraph 2 and "all directors" in the preceding paragraph shall be counted as the actual number of persons currently holding those positions.

Article 7

The procedures in acquiring or disposing of real property or others Fixed asset.

1. Evaluation and Procedures

The Company's assessment and operating procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets shall be implemented in accordance with these Procedures in conjunction with the Company's authorization guidelines, related operating procedures of the internal control system, or other related procedures.

2. Determination procedure and approval authority of transaction conditions

- (1) in acquiring or disposing of real property or others Fixed asset

The board of directors Over US\$20 million

The chairman Not exceed US\$20 million

However, when necessary in an emergency, the board of directors of the company authorizes the chairman to use his discretion to make a decision before obtaining the prior approval of the board of directors of the company. In this case, the acquisition or disposal of real estate or other fixed

assets shall be ratified by the latest meeting of the board of directors.

- (2) Acquisition or disposal of real estate or other fixed assets shall be reviewed and evaluated by the management department, and shall be implemented after obtaining the approval of the verification authority in (1)
3. In acquiring or disposing of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, engaging others to build on its own land, engaging others to build on rented land, or acquiring or disposing of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use, shall obtain an appraisal report prior to the date of occurrence of the event from a professional appraiser and shall further comply with the following provisions:
 - (1) Where due to special circumstances it is necessary to give a limited price, specified price, or special price as a reference basis for the transaction price, the transaction shall be submitted for approval in advance by the board of directors; the same procedure shall also be followed whenever there is any subsequent change to the terms and conditions of the transaction.
 - (2) Where the transaction amount is NT\$1 billion or more, appraisals from two or more professional appraisers shall be obtained.
 - (3) Where any one of the following circumstances applies with respect to the professional appraiser's appraisal results, unless all the appraisal results for the assets to be acquired are higher than the transaction amount, or all the appraisal results for the assets to be disposed of are lower than the transaction amount, a certified public accountant shall be engaged to render a specific opinion regarding the reason for the discrepancy and the appropriateness of the transaction price:
 - (a) The discrepancy between the appraisal result and the transaction amount is 20 percent or more of the transaction amount.
 - (b) The discrepancy between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers is 10 percent or more of the transaction amount.
4. No more than 3 months may elapse between the date of the appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser and the contract execution date; provided, where the publicly announced current value for the same period is used and not more than 6 months have elapsed, an opinion may still be issued by the original professional appraiser.

Article 8

In the acquisition or disposal of securities

1. Evaluation and Procedures

The Company's acquiring or disposing of securities shall be implemented in accordance with these Procedures in conjunction with the Company's authorization guidelines, related operating procedures of the internal control system, or other related procedures.

2. Determination procedure and approval authority of transaction conditions

- (1) Acquisition or disposal of long-term equity investment should be approved by the board of directors. However, when necessary in an emergency, the board of directors of the company authorizes the chairman to use his discretion to make a decision before obtaining the prior approval of the board of directors of the company. In this case, the acquisition or disposal of securities shall be reported to the latest board of directors for ratification.
- (2) Acquisition or disposal of short-term equity investment shall comply with the amount limit in Article 5.

- (3) Acquisition or disposal of equity investment should be reviewed and evaluated by the financial and accounting department first, and then implemented after obtaining the approval of the board of directors.
3. The company acquiring or disposing of securities shall, prior to the date of occurrence of the event, obtain financial statements of the issuing company for the most recent period, certified or reviewed by a certified public accountant, for reference in appraising the transaction price, and if the dollar amount of the transaction is 20 percent of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the company shall additionally engage a certified public accountant prior to the date of occurrence of the event to provide an opinion regarding the reasonableness of the transaction price. This requirement does not apply, however, to publicly quoted prices of securities that have an active market, or where otherwise provided by regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

Article 9

The procedure of Related-Party Transactions

1. When the company and related parties acquire or dispose of assets, in addition to handling relevant resolution procedures and assessing the rationality of transaction conditions in accordance with Articles 7, 8, this Article, Article 10, and Article 11, the transaction amount If it reaches more than 10% of the company's total assets, a valuation report or an accountant's opinion issued by a professional appraiser shall also be obtained in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section. The calculation of the transaction amount in the preceding paragraph shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 11. When determining whether the transaction counterparty is a related party, the Company shall take into account not only the legal formalities, but also the substance of the relationship.

When the Company intends to acquire or dispose of real property or its' right-of-use assets from or to a related party, or when it intends to acquire or dispose of assets other than real property or its' right-of-use assets from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20% or more of paid-in capital, 10% of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by a domestic securities investment trust enterprise, the Company may not enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been approved by the Board of Directors and recognized by the Audit Committee:

- (1). The purpose, necessity and anticipated benefit of the acquisition or disposal of assets.
- (2). The reason for choosing the related party as a transaction counterparty.
- (3). With respect to the acquisition of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, information regarding appraisal of the reasonableness of the preliminary transaction terms in accordance with Article 16 and Article 17.
- (4). The date and price at which the related party originally acquired the real property, the original transaction counterparty, and that transaction counterparty's relationship to the company and the related party.
- (5). Monthly cash flow forecasts for the year commencing from the anticipated month of signing of the contract, and evaluation of the necessity of the transaction, and reasonableness of the funds utilization.
- (6). An appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion obtained in compliance with the preceding article.
- (7). Restrictive covenants and other important stipulations associated with the transaction.

The calculation of the transaction amount in the preceding Paragraph shall be handled in

accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 14, and the term "within one year" is based on the date of the actual occurrence of the transaction, calculated retrospectively one year in advance, and has been submitted for audit in accordance with the provisions of this Standard. The Committee acknowledges and the Board of Directors approves partial recounting. Between the company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or subsidiaries that directly or indirectly hold 100% of the issued shares or total capital, the board of directors may acquire or dispose of equipment for business use or the right to use assets in accordance with Article 7. Subparagraph 1 of Paragraph 1 authorizes the chairman to make a decision within a certain amount first, and then submit it to the latest board of directors for ratification.

2. The company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties shall be evaluation of the Reasonableness of the Transaction Costs:

- (1) Based upon the related party's transaction price plus necessary interest on funding and the costs to be duly borne by the buyer. "Necessary interest on funding" is imputed as the weighted average interest rate on borrowing in the year the company purchases the property; provided, it may not be higher than the maximum non-financial industry lending rate announced by the Ministry of Finance.
- (2) Total loan value appraisal from a financial institution where the related party has previously created a mortgage on the property as security for a loan; provided, the actual cumulative amount loaned by the financial institution shall have been 70 percent or more of the financial institution's appraised loan value of the property and the period of the loan shall have been 1 year or more. However, this shall not apply where the financial institution is a related party of one of the trading counterparties.

Where land and structures thereupon are combined as a single property purchased or rented in one transaction, the transaction costs for the land and the structures may be separately appraised in accordance with either of the means listed in the two preceding paragraphs.

When the company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, it shall evaluate the cost of real estate or its right-to-use assets in accordance with the provisions of Item 2 of this article, and shall consult an accountant for review and express specific opinions.

When the company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, under any of the following circumstances, it shall be handled in accordance with the relevant evaluation and operating procedures stipulated in Paragraph 1 of this article, and the provisions of the first three paragraphs shall not apply:

- (1) The related party has acquired the real property or its right-to-use assets through inheritance or gift.
 - (2) It has been more than five years since the related party contracted to acquire the real estate or its right-to-use assets from the signing date of this transaction.
 - (3) Sign a joint construction contract with related parties, or obtain real estate by entrusting related parties to build real estate from land commissioned construction, land leased commissioned construction, etc.
 - (4) The Company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or subsidiaries that directly or indirectly hold 100% of the issued shares or total capital, acquire real estate use rights assets for business use.
3. When the results of the company's appraisal conducted in accordance with the preceding article are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the matter shall be handled in compliance with article 8-4. However, where the following circumstances exist, objective evidence has been submitted and specific opinions on reasonableness have been obtained from a professional real property appraiser and a certified public accountant have been obtained, this restriction shall not apply:

- (1) Where the related party acquired undeveloped land or leased land for development, it may submit proof of compliance with one of the following conditions:
 - a. Where undeveloped land is appraised in accordance with the means in the preceding article, and structures according to the related party's construction cost plus reasonable construction profit are valued in excess of the actual transaction price. The "reasonable construction profit" shall be deemed the average gross operating profit margin of the related party's construction division over the most recent 3 years or the gross profit margin for the construction industry for the most recent period as announced by the Ministry of Finance, whichever is lower.
 - b. Transactions by unrelated parties within the preceding year involving other floors of the same property or neighboring or closely valued parcels of land, where the land area and transaction terms are similar after calculation of reasonable price discrepancies in floor or area land prices in accordance with standard property market purchase or rental practices.
- (2) Where the company acquiring real property or renting real property right-of-use assets from a related party provides evidence that the terms of the transaction are similar to the terms of transactions for the acquisition of neighboring or closely valued parcels of land of a similar size by unrelated parties within the preceding year. Transactions for neighboring or closely valued parcels of land in the preceding paragraph in principle refers to parcels on the same or an adjacent block and within a distance of no more than 500 meters or parcels close in publicly announced current value; transactions for similarly sized parcels in principle refers to transactions completed by unrelated parties for parcels with a land area of no less than 50 percent of the property in the planned transaction; within the preceding year refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the acquisition of the real property or right-of-use assets.
4. Where the company acquires real property or right-of-use assets from a related party and the results of appraisals conducted in accordance with article 9-2 and 9-3 are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the following steps shall be taken:
 - (1). A special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with article 41, paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act against the difference between the real property or right-of-use assets transaction price and the appraised cost, and may not be distributed or used for capital increase or issuance of bonus shares. Where the company uses the equity method to account for its investment in another company that is a public company, then the special reserve called for under article 41, paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act shall be set aside pro rata in a proportion consistent with the share of public company's equity stake in the other company. The special reserve as stated in the preceding paragraph may not be utilized until the company has recognized a loss on decline in market value of the assets it purchased or rented at a premium, or they have been disposed of, or the leasing contract has been terminated, or adequate compensation has been made, or the status quo ante has been restored, or there is other evidence confirming that there was nothing unreasonable about the transaction, and the FSC has given its consent.
 - (2). All members of the Audit Committee shall comply with Article 218 of the Company Act.
 - (3). Actions taken pursuant to subparagraph 1 and subparagraph 2 shall be reported to a shareholders' meeting, and the details of the transaction shall be disclosed in the annual report and any investment prospectus.
5. A public company that has set aside a special reserve under the preceding paragraph may not utilize the special reserve until it has recognized a loss on decline in market value of the assets it purchased or leased at a premium, or they have been disposed of, or the leasing contract has been terminated, or adequate compensation has been made, or the status quo ante has been restored, or there is other evidence confirming that there was nothing unreasonable about the transaction, and

the FSC has given its consent.

6. When a public company obtains real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, it shall also comply with the preceding two paragraphs if there is other evidence indicating that the acquisition was not an arms length transaction.

Article 10

The procedure of acquires or disposes of intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or Memberships.

1. Obtaining or disposing of membership cards or intangible assets or their right-to-use assets shall be approved by the board of directors. However, when necessary in an emergency, the board of directors of the company authorizes the chairman to use his discretion to make a decision before obtaining the prior approval of the board of directors of the company. In this case, the acquisition or disposal of membership cards, intangible assets, or right-to-use assets shall be ratified by the latest meeting of the board of directors.
2. Obtaining or disposing of membership cards, intangible assets or right-to-use assets should be reviewed and evaluated by the R&D and financial departments, and then implemented after obtaining the approval of the board of directors.
3. If the company acquires or disposes of membership certificates, intangible assets, or assets with the right to use them, and the transaction amount reaches 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, except for transactions with domestic government agencies, it shall Ask the accountant to express his opinion on the rationality of the transaction price before the fact occurs; the accountant should also follow the provisions of the Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation.

Article 10-1

The calculation of the transaction amount in the preceding Articles 7, 8, and 10 shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 14, and the term "within one year" shall be based on the date when the transaction actually occurred and shall be traced back. After one year of calculation, the valuation report issued by a professional appraiser or the accountant's opinion that has been obtained in accordance with the provisions of this procedure is exempted from being counted again.

Article 11

The procedure of acquires or disposes of assets through court auction procedures.

Where the company acquires or disposes of assets through court auction procedures, the evidentiary documentation issued by the court may be substituted for the appraisal report or CPA opinion.

Article 12

The procedure of engaging in derivatives trading

1. Type

The company shall not handle any transactions that do not belong to the types of commodities stipulated in the first item of Article 3 of this procedure.

2. Strategy

Derivatives trading it's limited to company operating hedging needs

3. Approval and Authorization

Financial personnel responsible for trading derivatives shall be designated by the Chief Financial Officer. The trading, confirmation and liquidation of derivatives should be carried out by different personnel of the finance department. The designation and dismissal of transaction and confirmation personnel must be notified to the counterparty of the transaction before the effective date. The authorization and approval levels for transactions are as follows:

The board of directors Over US\$20 million

The chairman Not exceed US\$20 million

However, when necessary in an emergency, the board of directors of the company authorizes the chairman to use his discretion to make a decision before obtaining the prior approval of the board of directors of the company. In this case, the acquisition or disposal of derivative products shall be reported to the latest board of directors for ratification.

4. Amount and the maximum loss limit

Hedging purpose

The total amount of derivative contracts shall not exceed the net position of receivables and payables or assets and liabilities arising from business in the next year after offsetting each other by currency. The loss of all contracts and individual contracts engaged in derivative commodity transactions shall not exceed 10% of the total transaction amount. If the loss reaches 10% of the transaction amount, it must be reported to the chairman immediately, discuss countermeasures, and report to the board of directors afterwards, Subsidiaries also.

Transaction purpose

The purpose of the company's derivatives transactions is limited to company operating hedging needs, and derivatives transactions for trading purposes should not be conducted.

5. Performance evaluation

Derivatives transactions should measure performance based on pre-determined strategies.

6. Risk management measurement

(1) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk should be managed in such a way as to limit trading counterparties to persons with whom the Company has banking dealings or companies of international repute who can provide sufficient information.

(2) Market/price risk management Market/price risks arising from interest rates, exchange rates and other factors should be closely monitored.

(3) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk should be managed in a manner that limits transactions relative to artificially having sufficient funds, sufficient information, and large transaction volumes, and enables relevant transactions to be carried out globally.

(4) Cash flow risk management

The company should maintain sufficient liquid assets and credit lines to meet the liquidation needs.

(5) Litigation risk management

Any legal documents related to derivatives transactions should be reviewed by internal or external legal counsel before signing to manage the risk of litigation.

(6) Operational risk management

Any legal documents related to derivatives transactions should be reviewed by internal or

external legal counsel before signing to manage the risk of litigation.

- a. Personnel in charge of derivatives trading and confirmation, delivery and other operations personnel shall not concurrently serve as each other.
- b. The assessment, supervision and control of risks shall be carried out by persons from departments different from those in the preceding paragraph and reported to the board of directors or senior executives who are not in charge of derivatives transactions or decision-making positions.
- c. Positions held in derivatives trading should be evaluated at least once a week; however, derivatives positions due to operational risk hedging needs should be evaluated at least twice a month. The evaluation report shall be submitted to the senior executive appointed by the board of directors.

7. Risk management measurement

- (1). When the company engages in derivatives transactions, the board of directors shall strictly supervise and manage them in accordance with the following principles: (1) Designated senior executives should always pay attention to the supervision and control of derivatives trading risks.
- (2) Regularly evaluate whether the performance of derivatives transactions conforms to the established business strategy and whether the risks assumed are within the company's allowable range.

Senior executives authorized by the board of directors shall manage derivative transactions in accordance with the following principles:

- (1) Regularly evaluate whether the risk management measures currently in use are appropriate and are actually handled in accordance with this procedure.
- (2) Supervise transactions and profits and losses, and take necessary countermeasures if any abnormalities are found, and immediately report to the board of directors; the board of directors should have independent directors present and express their opinions.

After the company authorizes relevant personnel to engage in derivatives transactions in accordance with this procedure, it shall report to the board of directors.

8. When the company engages in derivatives transactions, it shall establish a reference book for the type, amount, date of approval of the board of directors, and item 3 of paragraph 6 of paragraph 6 of this article, and item 2 of paragraph 1 of paragraph 7 of this article. Items and matters that should be carefully evaluated in Item 1 of Paragraph 2 are detailed in the reference book for future reference. The company's internal auditors should regularly understand the adequacy of the internal control of derivatives transactions, and audit the trading department's compliance with the procedures for derivatives transactions on a monthly basis, and prepare an audit report. If major violations are found, the auditors should be notified in writing committee.

Article 13

The procedure of Mergers and Consolidations, Splits, Acquisitions, and Assignment of Shares

1. The company that conducts a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares, prior to convening the board of directors to resolve on the matter, shall engage a CPA, attorney, or securities underwriter to give an opinion on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or distribution of cash or other property to shareholders, and submit it to the board of directors for deliberation and passage. However, the requirement of obtaining an aforesaid opinion on reasonableness issued by an expert may be exempted in the case of a merger by a public company of a subsidiary in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, and in the case of a merger between subsidiaries in

which the public company directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the respective subsidiaries' issued shares or authorized capital.

2. The company shall make a public document to shareholders prior to the shareholders' meeting on important agreements and related matters related to mergers, divisions or acquisitions, and deliver the expert opinion in Item 1 of this article together with the meeting notice of the shareholders' meeting to the shareholders. As a reference for whether to approve the merger, division or acquisition. However, this restriction does not apply to those who are exempted from convening a shareholders' meeting to resolve merger, division, or acquisition matters in accordance with other laws. In the case of a company participating in a merger, division or acquisition, if the shareholder meeting of either party fails to be convened or resolved due to insufficient attendance, insufficient voting rights, or other legal restrictions, or the resolution is rejected by the shareholders' meeting, the company participating in the merger, division or acquisition shall immediately disclose the Publicly explain the cause of the occurrence, follow-up processing operations and the expected date of the shareholders' meeting.
3. Companies participating in mergers, splits, or acquisitions shall convene a board of directors and shareholders meeting on the same day to decide on matters related to mergers, splits, or acquisitions, unless otherwise stipulated by other laws or for special reasons that have been reported to the Financial Supervisory Commission for approval in advance. Companies participating in the transfer of shares shall hold a board meeting on the same day unless other laws provide otherwise or there are special factors that have been reported to the Financial Supervisory Commission for approval in advance. When the company participates in mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfers, it shall make complete written records of the following materials and keep them for five years for inspection:
 - (1) Basic identification data for personnel: Including the occupational titles, names, and national ID numbers (or passport numbers in the case of foreign nationals) of all persons involved in the planning or implementation of any merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of another company's shares prior to disclosure of the information.
 - (2) Dates of material events: Including the signing of any letter of intent or memorandum of understanding, the hiring of a financial or legal advisor, the execution of a contract, and the convening of a board of directors meeting.
 - (3) Important documents and minutes: Including merger, demerger, acquisition, and share transfer plans, any letter of intent or memorandum of understanding, material contracts, and minutes of board of directors meetings.

When participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of another company's shares, a company that is listed on an exchange or has its shares traded on an OTC market shall, within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of passage of a resolution by the board of directors, report (in the prescribed format and via the Internet-based information system) the information set out in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph to the FSC for recordation.

Where any of the companies participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of another company's shares is neither listed on an exchange nor has its shares traded on an OTC market, the company(s) so listed or traded shall sign an agreement with such company whereby the latter is required to abide by the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

4. Every person participating in or privy to the plan for merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares shall issue a written undertaking of confidentiality and may not disclose the content of the plan prior to public disclosure of the information and may not trade, in their own name or under the name of another person, in any stock or other equity security of any company related to the plan for merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.

5. The company participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares may not arbitrarily alter the share exchange ratio or acquisition price unless under the below-listed circumstances, and shall stipulate the circumstances permitting alteration in the contract for the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares:
 - (1) Cash capital increase, issuance of convertible corporate bonds, or the issuance of bonus shares, issuance of corporate bonds with warrants, preferred shares with warrants, stock warrants, or other equity based securities.
 - (2) An action, such as a disposal of major assets, that affects the company's financial operations.
 - (3) An event, such as a major disaster or major change in technology, that affects shareholder equity or share price.
 - (4) An adjustment where any of the companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares from another company, buys back treasury stock.
 - (5) An increase or decrease in the number of entities or companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.
 - (6) Other terms/conditions that the contract stipulates may be altered and that have been publicly disclosed.
6. The contract for participation by a public company in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or of shares shall record the rights and obligations of the companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares, and shall also record the following:
 - (1) Handling of breach of contract.
 - (2) Principles for the handling of equity-type securities previously issued or treasury stock previously bought back by any company that is extinguished in a merger or that is demerged.
 - (3) The amount of treasury stock participating companies are permitted under law to buy back after the record date of calculation of the share exchange ratio, and the principles for handling thereof.
 - (4) The manner of handling changes in the number of participating entities or companies.
 - (5) Preliminary progress schedule for plan execution, and anticipated completion date.
 - (6) Scheduled date for convening the legally mandated shareholders meeting if the plan exceeds the deadline without completion, and relevant procedures.
7. After public disclosure of the information, if any company participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or share transfer intends further to carry out a merger, demerger, acquisition, or share transfer with another company, all of the participating companies shall carry out anew the procedures or legal actions that had originally been completed toward the merger, demerger, acquisition, or share transfer; except that where the number of participating companies is decreased and a participating company's shareholders meeting has adopted a resolution authorizing the board of directors to alter the limits of authority, such participating company may be exempted from calling another shareholders meeting to resolve on the matter anew.
8. Where any of the companies participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares is not a public company, the company shall sign an agreement with the non-public company whereby the latter is required to abide by the provisions of Article 3, Article 4, and the preceding article.

Article 14

Public Disclosure of Information

1. Under any of the following circumstances, a public company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the FSC's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event:
 - (1) Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related

party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more; provided, this shall not apply to trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.

- (2) Merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.
 - (3) Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the procedures adopted by the company.
 - (4) Where an asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding three subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million; provided, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:
 - a. Trading of domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a rating that is not lower than the sovereign rating of Taiwan.
 - b. Where done by professional investors—securities trading on securities exchanges or OTC markets, or subscription of foreign government bonds, or of ordinary corporate bonds or general bank debentures without equity characteristics (excluding subordinated debt) that are offered and issued in the primary market, or subscription or redemption of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds, or subscription or redemption of exchange traded notes, or subscription by a securities firm of securities as necessitated by its undertaking business or as an advisory recommending securities firm for an emerging stock company, in accordance with the rules of the Taipei Exchange.
 - c. Trading of bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.
 - d. The type of assets acquired or disposed of is machinery and equipment for business use and the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount does not exceed NT\$500 million or more.
 - e. Acquisition of real estate through local commissioned construction, joint construction of subdivided houses, joint construction sharing, and joint construction and subsale, and the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the company's estimated transaction amount does not exceed NT\$500 million.
2. The amount of transactions above shall be calculated as follows:
 - (1) The amount of any individual transaction.
 - (2) The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same transaction counterparty within the preceding year.
 - (3) The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of real property or right-of-use assets thereof within the same development project within the preceding year.
 - (4) The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.
 3. "Within the preceding year" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with these Regulations need not be counted toward the transaction amount.
 4. The company shall compile monthly reports on the status of derivatives trading engaged in up to the end of the preceding month by the company and any subsidiaries that are not domestic public companies and enter the information in the prescribed format into the information reporting website designated by the FSC by the 10th day of each month.

5. When the company at the time of public announcement makes an error or omission in an item required by regulations to be publicly announced and so is required to correct it, all the items shall be again publicly announced and reported in their entirety within two days counting inclusively from the date of knowing of such error or omission.
6. The company acquiring or disposing of assets shall keep all relevant contracts, meeting minutes, log books, appraisal reports and CPA, attorney, and securities underwriter opinions at the company, where they shall be retained for 5 years except where another act provides otherwise.
7. Where any of the following circumstances occurs with respect to a transaction that a public company has already publicly announced and reported in accordance with the preceding article, a public report of relevant information shall be made on the information reporting website designated by the FSC within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event:
 - (1) Change, termination, or rescission of a contract signed in regard to the original transaction.
 - (2) The merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares is not completed by the scheduled date set forth in the contract.
 - (3) Change to the originally publicly announced and reported information.

Article 15

Information required to be publicly announced and reported in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Chapter on acquisitions and disposals of assets by a public company's subsidiary that is not itself a public company in Taiwan shall be reported by the public company.

The paid-in capital or total assets of the public company shall be the standard applicable to a subsidiary referred to in the preceding paragraph in determining whether, relative to paid-in capital or total assets, it reaches a threshold requiring public announcement and regulatory filing under Article 14, paragraph 1.

Article 16

The company shall see to it that its subsidiaries adopt and implement the procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets in compliance with these Regulations.

The company shall supervise the subsidiaries to establish relevant procedures for acquiring or disposing of assets. Information about assets acquired or disposed of by subsidiaries should be reported to the company on a regular basis.

Article 17

If the company's executives who are responsible for acquiring or disposing of assets violate the relevant regulations of this procedure, they should regularly report, review and punish them in accordance with the company's internal regulations according to the violations.

Article 18

The procedures established and amendment.

1. This procedure should start when the company applies to the Taiwan Stock Exchange (or the OTC securities trading center) or other relevant competent authorities for the primary listing of stocks (or over-the-counter trading of emerging stocks) or when it declares for public offering (whichever is earlier) whichever will take effect automatically. However, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, when the company's stock is officially listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (or the securities counter trading center) for listing and trading (or counter trading of emerging stocks) or when it is publicly issued in Taiwan

(whichever is earlier) prevail), only apply.

2. After this procedure is approved by the Audit Committee, it shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution and submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval. If any director expresses objection and there are records or written statements, the company shall submit the director's objection materials to the Audit Committee and submit to the Shareholders' Meeting for discussion. , and the same is true when corrected. If the laws of the Republic of China change on the matters stipulated in this procedure, the newly revised laws and regulations shall replace the relevant provisions in this procedure, and the audit committee and the board of directors shall revise this procedure according to the newly revised laws and regulations, and submit the amendments to report to the shareholders' meeting for approval.
3. When submitting this procedure to the board of directors for discussion in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the opinions of independent directors shall be fully considered. If independent directors have objections or reservations, they shall be stated in the minutes of the board meeting.
4. The establishment or revision of this procedure shall be approved by more than half of all members of the audit committee (counted by the actual incumbents), and shall be submitted to the board of directors for resolution. If the preceding paragraph does not have the consent of more than half of all the members of the Audit Committee (calculated based on the actual incumbents), it may be implemented with the consent of more than two thirds of all the directors (calculated based on the actual incumbents), and shall be discussed at the board meeting. The record contains the resolutions of the Audit Committee.

Article 19

Key internal control Auditing

1. Whether the company's acquisition or disposal of real estate or its right-to-use assets or other fixed assets is carried out in accordance with regulations.
2. Whether the procedures for acquiring real estate by purchasing or exchanging with related parties are carried out in accordance with regulations.
3. When the transaction amount of the acquisition or disposal of assets reaches 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, whether the finance department shall handle the announcement and declaration operation within two days from the day when the fact occurs.
4. If the acquisition or disposal of a subsidiary company that is not a domestic public offering meets the conditions that should be announced and reported as stipulated in this handling procedure, the company shall announce and report the matter.

Article 20

Related documents:

1. Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies

4. Shareholdings of all Directors

Record Date: April 1, 2023

Title	Name	Date of Election	Shares Held Registered on the Shareholders' Roster by the Book Closure Date		
			Type	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage (%)
Chairperson	LEE, MANG-SHIANG	May 26, 2022	ordinary shares	2,578,320	2.00%
Director	Wistron Corporation	May 26, 2022	ordinary shares	20,914,430	16.23%
	Representative: LIN, JIANN-SHIUN		-	-	-
Director	CHANG, TZU-HSIN	May 26, 2022	-	-	-
Director	WANG, CHING-LING	May 26, 2022	-	-	-
Independent Director	WEN TSAI, SU-LEE	May 26, 2022	-	-	-
Independent Director	HSU, HO-HSIANG	May 26, 2022	-	-	-
Independent Director	CHANG, CHING-YI	May 26, 2022	-	-	-

Note: By April 1, 2023 (the book closure date), the paid-in capital of the Company was NT\$1,288,640,910, and the outstanding shares were 128,864,091 shares.

5. Other explanatory information

(1) The acceptance of the shareholders' proposals for the shareholders meeting this year:

1. In accordance with Article 172-1 of the Company Act, shareholder(s) holding one percent (1%) or more of the total number of outstanding shares of a company may propose to the company a proposal in writing for discussion at a regular shareholders' meeting, provided that only one matter and not more than three hundred (300) words shall be allowed in each single proposal, and in case a proposal contains more than one matter or more than three hundred (300) words, such proposal shall not be included in the agenda. The shareholder who has submitted a proposal shall attend, in person or by a proxy, the regular shareholders' meeting whereat his proposal is to be discussed and shall take part in the discussion of such proposal.
2. The acceptance period for the proposals made by shareholders: 9AM – 5PM, March 27, 2023 – April 6, 2023; Relevant information has been announced on the MOPS in accordance with related laws and regulations.
3. No proposal was made by any shareholder in the acceptance period of the Company mentioned above.